

E L I G I O U
DEMOCRAPH
of INDIA

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—
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CENTRE FOR POLICY STUDIES CHE

Southeast Asia
East Asia
Central Asia
West Asia
Asia
Africa
 North Africa
 East Africa
 South Africa
 Central Africa
 West Africa
 Africa
Europe
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DIMOCRACY AND DEMOGRAPHY

Q U A R T E R L Y
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emphasised the importance of demographic influences on nations and economies. Although several other factors do indeed matter, yet growth and decline of nations depend upon changes in the relative balance between various groups within a population plus the rise and fall of nations and even civilisations. That is why active and alert statesmen, in modern times, keep a keen eye on the changing demographic trends which are taking place everywhere else in the world.

Such keen observation of demographic trends is particularly important for India on account of several reasons. First, knowing, predicting and controlling the socio-economic changes created by our changing demographic patterns is essential for the success of the most noble task of nation-building that we have been engaged in since Independence. We are surrounded by some of the most multitudinous and fast growing societies in the world; knowing the changing demographic patterns there is essential for us to form judgments about the strategic pressures India is likely to face within its neighbourhood in the future.

Finally, for more than a millennium now, India has been host to some of the most populous and expansive religions of the world. This circumstance has endowed India with great vitality, but it has also given rise to some of the most acute strategic, political and social problems that the Indian nation has had to face in the past and continues to face. Continuous and continuous observation and analysis of the changing demographic patterns of various groups in various regions of the country is therefore of paramount importance. Maintaining the integrity of our borders, and peace, harmony and public order will depend on it. The Centre for Policy Studies, Chennai, have now produced an exhaustive compilation of various demographic data of the last hundred years for different regions of the continent and almost all districts of Indian Union. And they have put the data in the context of the world by compiling the changes that have taken place in the demography of different countries and regions of the world in the course of the last century. Like all work of the Centre that I have had occasion to see, this book is the result of a collective and painstaking compilation and analysis of enormous amount of data. This book is likely to prove an invaluable handbook for political leaders, statesmen, historians, social scientists of India, and for concerned leaders of several other countries. I must also commend the Census organisation of India, who have been carrying out work about Indian demography with great consistency and regularity for more than a century. This book is based almost entirely upon the census data. The compilation is

data provided in this book may indicate to the Census organisation what data needs to be collected and that of the previous censuses reorganised. This should make future editions of the book more complete and rigorous.

I congratulate the Centre for Policy Studies for their seminal work, and commend this work to all Indians, but especially to the political leaders, strategic thinkers, administrators and those entrusted with the task of keeping peace and order in the country.

L. K. Advani

Deputy Prime Minister

and Union Minister for Home Affairs

Government of India

February 2003
New Delhi

Preface

INDA is one of the only two regions of the world where a great human civilisation flourished several millennia ago and has survived more or less uninterrupted to this day. China probably an equally great civilisation arose in the Americas and flourished there until the American civilisation and almost all her people were extinguished when it extended its influence to the American shores. African civilisation was also disrupted and decimated, though not as thoroughly as in the Americas. Europe, America and the world peopled by the Europeans, as also the Arab and other West Asian land centres of great and vibrant human civilisations today. But, the Christian and civilisations that they represent are relatively new developments in human history.

Geographically, India is not as vast as China, Europe or the Americas. But in resources essential for the flourishing of human civilisation – cultivable land, water – India is as well if not better endowed than these. Even today, when India, along other parts of the world, has experienced a great resurgence of population, the persons per unit of cultivated land in India remains below that of Europe or C. suprising therefore that notwithstanding the relative compactness of her geography India has been always a land of great multitudes. India and China together have more than half the population of the world at least from the beginning of the C. 850. In the earlier centuries of the era, the combined share of India and China was more than half that of the world, and Indians outnumbered the Chinese up to at

The other timeless fact about India, besides the extraordinary fertility of the numerousness of her people, is the homogeneity of her civilisation and culture. Observers of India from the earliest times have often acknowledged and commented upon the uniqueness of Indian ideas and institutions that pervade nearly every part of India. This homogeneity has come under stress during the last two hundred years or so, basically because of modern ideologies that tend to look upon the homogeneity of India as suppression and backwardness. This ideological prejudice manifests in the public life in the name of protection of distinctive ways of life of religious minorities, especially those Islam and Christianity. Such influences have led to Partition of India into three separate states; religious heterogeneity of certain parts of India formed the sole basis for the

This book attempts to compile and study changes in these two basic determinants of Indian demography: the share of her people in the population of the world, and the civilisational homogeneity of her people.

Indian census operations that began in 1871 have always classified the people of India according to their religious affiliation. After Independence, cross-tabulation of data on re-

described in the first chapter. In addition, the country has been partitioned; the larger administrative units comprising the states, provinces and divisions have been extensively reorganised, and administrative units comprising the districts have been repeatedly re-arranged. Data for the previous years therefore has to be carefully reworked to make it fit current administrative units. Much of this reworking has been carried on by organisations of Indian Union, Pakistan and Bangladesh. We have compiled information for India, for the three constituent units into which India has been divided, for the states, provinces and divisions within these units, and for the districts of India. Extensive data is presented in the Detailed Tables that form the second part of

The first chapter of the book looks at the growth of total population for India, for Indian Union, Pakistan and Bangladesh, separately, and puts this growth in the changing share of different people in the population of the world. This chapter also contains the basic definitions and assumptions employed in our study and the corrections carried out in the enumerated census data to take care of the errors of under-enumeration, under-coverage, etc.

In the second chapter, we compile and present the changing religious populations of Indian Union, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and of India, encompassing these units. Since this book is concerned mainly with the heterogeneity introduced by Christianity, populations for the purpose of this study are divided into three large groups—Christians, and the rest, who may be collectively termed as Indian Religionists. In this chapter, we carry this analysis further to the level of the states, provinces and districts of Indian Union, Pakistan and Bangladesh. The next three chapters go further still, to the districts of Indian Union.

Indian Religionists, as defined above, of course include, besides the Hindus, other religious groups, like Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains, who are important on the several smaller groups, some of whom, like Parsis and Jews, may not be of Indian origin. We discuss the growth and distribution of the religious groups other than the Hindus, included in the category of Indian Religionists separately in the seventh chapter.

In the last chapter, we put the changing religious demography of India in the context of major changes that have taken place in the world during the twentieth century. It presents and analyses data on the growth of Christianity and Islam in all major countries of the world.

Throughout our analysis, we employ the term "India" for the geographical area that encompasses the three countries into which India was partitioned in the early twentieth century. The individual countries separately are always referred to as India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. The last census for which detailed religious composition of India is available is that of 1991; therefore, we carry all collation of data and analysis up to

about the middle of the nineteenth century to the middle of the twentieth century was a period of rapid growth for most non-European people of the world. During this period, the share of European origin in the population of the world rose by about 10 percentage points, while that of other people correspondingly declined. This rapid rise in the proportion of

In the 1930s, the share of European people in the population of the world rose nearly 40 percent.

By the middle of the twentieth century, most non-European people of the come out of the long period of direct European rule. And with the coming began to experience a great blossoming of their populations. In the latter half century, the share of African and Asian populations in the world rose sharply to the gains made by European people during the previous hundred years or participated in this great revival of non-European people. The share of people thus rose to above 20 percent of the population of the world from about 16 p Indian share in the world today is about the same as in 1850. Up to the mid millennium, however, and perhaps up to the middle of the eighteenth century, w a much larger part of the world.

The people of Indian origin thus have improved their share in the population considerably in the course of the twentieth century. The share of Indian Religion the Indians, however, is a different story.

The proportion of Indian Religionists in the population of India has declined by points during the period of 110 years for which census information is available. India formed 79.32 percent of the population in 1881 and 68.03 percent in 199 extraordianrily high decline to take place in just about a century; at the peak of M the time of Akbar, after nearly four hundred years of Islamic domination, the p Muslims in India was said to be no more than one-sixth of the population. If the treaen during 1881-1991 continues, then the proportion of Indian Religionists in India all below 50 percent early in the latter half of the twenty-first century

Within Indian Union, the decline suffered by Indian Religionists during this period was pronounced, their proportion declined from 86.64 percent in 1901 to 85.09 percent. This is largely because there was an increase of almost 3 percentage points in the proportion of Indian Religionists in Indian Union between 1941 and 1951, as a result of the forced transfer of populations associated with Partition. Since 1951, the share of Indian Religionists within Indian Union has declined by more than 2 percentage points.

In the areas that form Pakistan now, the proportion of Indian Religionists rose considerably during the pre-Partition period, from 15.93 percent in 1901 to 19.69 percent in 1951. By region of India, where Indian Religionists registered any gains in the course of the century. Partition immediately negated these gains, the proportion of Indian Religionists 1.60 percent in 1951, and has remained around that figure since then.

In the areas that form Bangladesh now, Indian Religionists formed 33.93 percent of the population in 1901; their proportion declined to 29.61 percent by 1941 and further to 26.11 percent as a consequence of Partition. Between 1951 and 1991, proportion of Indian Religionists in Bangladesh has been declining precipitously, they form only 11.37 percent of the population in 1991, less than half of their share in 1951.

¹We have mentioned above, decline in the proportion of Indian Religionists within

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ha e s ce li dep de c d I a ... But the detailed district-wise data also shows that the decline has been fairly steep in certain geographically well defined country, while in most parts Indian Religionists continue to hold sway.

A very large part of Indian Union, comprising almost all of the northeast, central and southern states, has seen little decline in the proportion of Indian Rel Religionists have an overwhelming dominance in this vast region that includes 45 percent of the geographical area and about 57 percent of the population in 1991. They 91 percent of the population of the region; their proportion has declined only 1951. Within the region there are only a few small pockets, where Christians are in significant presence.

In the heartland and eastern regions of Indian Union, comprising Bihar, West Bengal and Assam, however, Indian Religionists are under great pressure. It encompasses the most fertile lands of India and accommodates about 37 percent of the population in about 19 percent of the geographic area of Indian Union. Here, Indians have a share of only about 80 percent in the population, and they have suffered about 4 percentage points in their share in the four decades between 1951 and 1991. The population is formed mainly of Muslims, who have a share of nearly 19 percent of the population. Christians in this region are few; they have a share of less than 1 percent of the population. Christians have a significant presence only in two limited pockets. One formed by the undivided Ranchi district of Bihar and neighbouring districts of Jharkhand and Sundargarh in Orissa; and two, the North Cachar Hills district of Assam.

Muslims form a significant presence in the whole of this region. But their presence is high in a northern border belt that starts from Bahraich district of eastern Uttar Pradesh through Gonda, Basti, Gorakhpur and Deoria districts of the state; in Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saharsa, Purnia and Santhal Pargana districts of Bihar; in Jaldah, Birbhum and Murshidabad districts of West Bengal; and Goalpara, Kamrup and Nagaon districts of Assam. Muslims form about 28 percent of the population of this region; their growth here has been high enough to add almost 7 percentage points to the population in the four decades since Partition. The districts we have counted as undivided districts, as they existed in 1971. Since then, the districts have been divided. The proportion of Muslims in the new smaller border districts is even higher, which indicates that several blocks and police-station areas along the border have received a high presence and growth of Muslims.

In addition to the northern border belt, Muslims also have a high and fast growing presence in an interior region centred on Muzaffarnagar district of western Uttar Pradesh, in and around Calcutta in West Bengal, and in Cachar district of Assam.

Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam, and especially the border areas of it, constitute a region of high Muslim presence and growth. The share of Indian Religionists is under great stress and is likely to remain so in the future; Indian Religionists have already turned into a minority in several districts of the region.

Finally, there is a third region of Indian Union comprising the extreme border, including Jammu and Kashmir in the north, Goa and Kerala in the West, Lakshadweep Islands off the Indian coast, and the states of the northeast - where Indian Religionists

In Jammu and Kashmir, the religious profile of the state is in some measure in the population of the state as a whole has indeed improved slightly at valley, however, has become almost entirely Muslim, while the Jammu region is predominantly Indian Religionist in the period following 1951. In Goa, the constitute about two thirds of the population, of the rest about 30 percent are percent Muslims. This is one of the rare states, where Indian Religionists have improved their share; the state seems likely to acquire a religious profile neighbouring states of Karnataka and Maharashtra in the near future.

In Kerala, Indian Religionists have been losing ground throughout the two. They have a share of 57 percent in the population in 1901, this is about 12 percent than their share in 1991. They have lost about 6 percentage points to Christians same to Muslims, the gains of Christians occurred largely during the pre-Partition 1901-1941 and those of Muslims during the post-Partition period of 1951-1991. The 12 percentage points in the course of the twentieth century has occurred on top of losses that Indian Religionists in Kerala suffered due to large-scale conversions to the later part of eighteenth century and to Christianity during the nineteenth course of the last three centuries, Indian Religionists have comprehensively lost them in this coastal state.

Lakshadweep Islands off the Kerala coast have been predominantly Muslim till twentieth century. Nicobar Islands that form the southernmost outpost of India, almost 70 percent Christian in the recent past.

The most dramatic story of the twentieth century is that of the northeast including Assam which we have already discussed above. In 1901, Indian Religionists were more than 90 percent of the population of these states, while Christians formed a mere 1 percent. In 1991 the proportion of Indian Religionists is reduced to less than 60 percent of Christians has risen to nearly 40 percent. Most of this change has occurred in the period following Independence, in 1941, Indian Religionists still formed nearly 90 percent of the population, and even in 1951, the year for which census figures for converts to be said to be more reliable, proportion of Indian Religionists in the population was 71 percent, of the rest only about 10 percent were Christians. Share of Indian Religionists in the region today seems somewhat respectable because of the persistent Indian Religionists in Tripura and the central districts of Manipur, these areas were ruled by Hindu states for several centuries. In other parts of the region, especially in Nagaland and the districts of Manipur and much of Meghalaya, Indian Religionists have been a significant minority.

As Indian Religionists have suffered a loss of more than 31 percentage points between 1991 and India as a whole, which constitutes a drastic change in the religious profile of the country. It is however, even more significant that the loss is highly pronounced in border regions, especially after Independence. This is least in the case of border pockets, where Indian Religionists are in a minority or nearly so. Such distinct pockets formed the demographic basis of Partition of the country. A major pocket of high Muslim influence seems to be now developing in the northern

belt covering the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam. And, a border per even more intense Christian influence has developed in the north eastern states. Nizam district on the extreme southern tip of the country has been Christianised. And, Indian Relig have lost sway in the western coastal state of Kerala. Most of these changes have taken p the short span of time since Independence and Partition.

Viewed in the perspective of the changes that have taken place in the religious demography of the world, Indian experience of this period is not too dismal. In the course of the twe century, Christianity has swept through the continent of Africa, where the proportion of Christians in the population has risen to nearly 45 percent from less than 10 percent in 1900. Christians have also made significant gains in several countries of Asia, especially South Korea and India. During the same period, Muslims have considerably increased their share in the world, going from about 12 percent in 1900 to about 19 percent in 1990. Their proportion in the popul. has improved in almost every part of the world, the gains have been especially significant in parts of Africa, and in Indonesia in Asia.

India, on the whole, has resisted Christianisation; proportion of Christians in India rem around 2 percent. And, India has not succumbed to the expansion of Islam like some coun of Africa. But Indian experience of the twentieth century has not been nearly as robust as tha the other great non-Islamic and non-Christian civilisation of the world, China. During the era of the twentieth century, not only the proportion but also the absolute number of Muslims in China has declined, and Christianity has failed to find any foothold there. India has not responded like China. Consequently, India has suffered Partition, and several border areas of the pre-Partition Indian Union have become vulnerable to non-Indian Religious influences.

We dedicate this book to the memory of Shri Ram Swarupji who made us aware of the great dynamics of great civilisations and who always encouraged us in our work with his benign blessing.

Vasant Panchami, Kath 5104
February 6, 2003
CHENNAI

APY MDS & JK

Population of India: 1871-1991

POPULATION OF INDIA 1871-1941

ation of India can be determined with confidence and statistical rigour from 1871 onwards, the first all-India census was conducted. This first census was rather tentative in its coverage and was certainly not synchronous. The census was restricted to what was called the British India, comprising of the provinces administered directly by the British. The so-called native states, comprising the areas administered indirectly by the British through the Indian princes, were not included in the census. Even for British India, some of the provinces that had conducted their own censuses earlier in the sixties were omitted from the general count, and the figures obtained from 1867 onwards were added to the count of 1871-72. Thus, the census in effect ran from 1871-72 to 1871-72.

The first synchronous census of almost the whole of India was taken in 1881. From then onwards, census was conducted regularly every 10 years. During the earlier decades, additional areas previously left uncounted were brought into the count with every subsequent census. The techniques were progressively refined and improved in order to minimise errors. The coverage, accuracy and reliability of the figures thus kept improving from one census to the next. But, the continuous extension of the area of coverage and improvement in counting techniques make it difficult to use the counted figures in a time-series. To obtain a true picture of the progression of population over the period covered by the censuses, it is necessary to estimate the figures of earlier censuses in the light of the data obtained in subsequent censuses. The estimation of the additional area brought under coverage in any census must be extrapolated backwards for the previous census periods, and added to the earlier figures. Similarly, possible under-counting due to less rigorous counting techniques used in the earlier censuses must be estimated in the light of the results of every new census and added to the previous figures. A similar process must be repeated with every new census.

The iterative process of repeated estimation and correction for the eight censuses taken since Independence, from 1871 to 1941, has been carried out by Kingsley Davis and his team of researchers. This was accomplished as a part of an intensive study of the populations of different countries of the world undertaken by the Office of Population Research, Princeton University, working in collaboration with the League of Nations and the U.S. Department of State. The entire part of this study took eight years to complete. The results were published in 1951 in a book that has now become a classic of Indian demography. In Table 11, we reproduce the figures for the population of India for 1871 to 1941 from this source.¹

¹ Kingsley Davis, *The Population of India and Pakistan*, Princeton University Press, Princeton 1951.

These figures cover almost the whole of the area under British rule which is now divided into three separate political entities of Indian Union, Bangladesh and the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The figures, however, exclude the population of Goa and other territories under Portuguese control during the British period. The population of these areas was above half a million. Similarly, Pondicherry and other smaller areas under French control during the British period were also not covered in the pre-Independence census. The population of these areas in the 1940's was around 0.3 million. The census of 1941 included Burma; in Table 1.1, figures for Burma have been subtracted.

Table 1.1 Population of India, 1871-1941
(in thousands)

Year	Census	Census	Estimated
	Population (1)	Population (2)	Population
1871	203,415		254,166
1881	250,160	250,155	257,380
1891	279,593	279,575	282,154
1901	283,870	283,868	285,288
1911	303,041	303,004	302,983
1921	305,730	305,727	305,679
1931	338,171	337,675	338,171
1941	388,998	388,998	388,998

Source: Kingsley Davis 1951, cited earlier, Table 7, p 27 and Table 77, p 131.

The Table lists two sets of figures for the Census-enumerated population. The first set, under "Census Population (1)", refers to the total population enumerated at each census. The second set of figures, under "Census Population (2)", refers to the same population as it appears in the census tables giving religion-wise break-up of the population. The difference between the two sets of figures is small, amounting to no more than 1,000 persons in 1871, 1,000 in 1881, 1,000 in 1891, 200 in 1901, 300 in 1911, 200 in 1921, 500 in 1931, when it rises to about five hundred thousand persons. Davis has not given any figure for working out his estimated population. However, since detailed information of India is available only for the second set of figures, we shall be using the Census-enumerated population of India in most of our subsequent analysis.

The estimated population in Table 1.1 has been calculated by assuming that the figures for 1871 and 1941 represent population of the whole of India, and by adjusting the figures for the censuses to that of 1931 and 1941. In addition, some adjustments have been made to allow for migration that is said to have occurred. The difference between the enumerated and the estimated population is large for 1871. The 1871 census had omitted the state of Bihar, the population of which, according to the 1881 census, totalled 33 million.² The difference between the estimated and enumerated populations after 1901 are small in magnitude.

Population in 1871

In Table 1.1, the figures for 1871 are perhaps the most noteworthy. As

² Kingsley Davis 1951, cited earlier, p 26

in enumerated, after adding the previously counted populations of some estimates for other uncovered areas to the enumerated population. This is only an underestimate, for many of the provinces it was based on counts truly and for some of the princely states on mere estimates. The figure calculated by Davis, though it corrects the census figures for under-enumeration, remains an underestimate for the same reasons. Yet these census figures were much higher than the expert-guesses made till then. Parliamentary papers previously estimated the population of India in 1867 at 191 million, while the corrected figures of the 1871 census¹ The census found the population of Assam alone to be 27 million more than the estimates current at the time. The census figures of 1871 have an important bearing on the historical problem with, these figures imply that the population of India in the early nineteenth century, between 1800-1845, was much higher than the estimates of those that were current up to the time of the first census.² Accepting these figures, the population of India had doubled in less than three decades. There can be little doubt that such a growth had taken place, especially in view of the rather heavy increase in the five decades following 1871, as we shall see below.

More importantly, however, the census results of 1871 cast serious doubts on the historical population of India in the previous centuries. If the British administration had been carrying out detailed administration from the village upwards in India for almost a hundred years, and who had been in the country for much longer, it would be reasonable to estimate the population of India in the latter half of the nineteenth century by putting on the estimates for earlier centuries based on the reports of casual European visitors and the guesswork of scholars unacquainted with India. It seems that the European visitors, who were used to different patterns of human habitation, tended to underestimate the population of non-European regions. Such underestimation was also often found to be politically motivated in the case of Africa and the Americas.

Thus, one of the lessons of the census of 1871 is that estimates of the historic population of India made on the basis of European and other foreign sources are likely to be underestimates. The historic population of India has to be estimated on the basis of Indian and other sources. Unfortunately, this exercise has not been yet carried out.

In 1871-1941

Between the eight decennial censuses held during the pre-Independence period, the population of India rose from 255 to 389 million (see, Table I.1 above), an average rate of growth of 0.7 percent per year. This was a little less than the average rate of growth for the same period at 0.68 percent per year. Europe and regions of the world that

¹ In Parliamentary Papers 1869, *Statistical Tables Relating to the Colonial and Other Possessions of the United Kingdom*, Vol. 3, 1867, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London 1869. The following statement concerning the population of Bengal and Assam is from W. W. Hunter (ed.), *The Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. 1, 1885. Both references are quoted here from Kingsley Davis 1951, cited above, pp 25 and 26.

² Kingsley Davis 1951, cited earlier, Table 6, p 25

populated by the European people were increasing at a rate of 1.8 percent per year (see, Table 1.2).¹

Table 1.2 Relative Growth of Indian Population, 1871-1941
(Population in millions, Growth Rate in percent per annum)

Continent	1850	1933	Accretion 1871-1941	Rate 1871-1941
Europe	266	519	253	1.81
North America	26	137	111	2.01
Latin America	33	125	92	1.65
Oceania	2	10	8	0.90
European Stock	327	791	464	1.61
Africa	95	145	50	0.53
Asia	749	1,121	372	0.39
India (1871-1941)	255	389	134	0.29
World Total	1,171	2,057	886	0.38

note. Figures for "European Stock" are obtained by adding the population of the European continents and of Oceania. *Source*: Abstracted from Carr-Saunders 1936, cited below, p. 49.

In these seventy years, the population of India grew by 134 million. Population during a similar period of 1850-1933, went up from 266 to 519 million; that of North America from 26 to 137 million, of Central and South America from 33 to 125 million; and that of Oceania from 2 to 10 million. Since, populations of the Americas and Oceania by then were of European origin, there was an accretion of 464 million to the European stock by 1933, about three and a half times the accretion recorded for the Indian population between 1871 and 1941. At the beginning of the period, population of India at 255 million was only three-fourths that of the European stock, which then added to 327 million. By 1933, however, the population of India was less than half that of the people of Europe.

The Growth of India and the World

Indian growth during 1871-1941 seems respectable when compared with the growth of the newer regions settled by the people of European origin. But, it must be remembered that as many as 52 million people had emigrated from Europe to the colonies. It is also to be noted that the European growth during this period came over and above a long period of consistent growth; population of India during the previous hundred years or so, since independence had in all probability stayed static, if not actually declined. Since all

estimates of the population of different regions of the world for the latter half of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century in the Table and the following discussion are from A. M. Carr-Saunders, *Population Changes in the Twentieth Century*, Clarendon Press, Oxford 1936.

1. The only other nation of the world, that grew at a pace approaching anywhere near that of India, was Japan. Population of Japan was 31.1 million in 1873, 43.8 million in 1898 and 100 million in 1933. This represented an average annual rate of growth of 1.1 percent, which was more than three times that of North America (see, Carr-Saunders 1936, cited above, p 261). The rate of growth of the Indian population during this period was, however, almost exactly equal to that of the people of Japan (Carr-Saunders 1936, cited above, p 49).

in the new areas in America, areas colonised by the people of Europe at much higher rates. (See Table 1.3 below.)

Table 1.3 Rate of Growth of Europe and United States, 1770-1930

Period	Europe	United States
1770-1800	0.682	3.01
1800-1830	0.707	2.99
1830-1900	0.823	2.40
1900-1930	0.785	1.61

o. Rate of growth, measured in percent per year. Rate of growth for the United States first row is for 1770-1800. *Source:* Carr-Saunders 1936, cited earlier, Fig 3 and Fig 4. Values give rates of growth from decade to decade for various regions of Europe.

This consistent growth of the European people changed the demography of the world in less than two hundred years. At the beginning of this period Europe's stock constituted about 20% of the world, by 1930 they had increased to 34.3% largely at the cost of Africa and Asia. (See, Table 1.4 below.)

Table 1.4 Population of the World, 1650-1933
(in millions)

Continent	1650	1750	1800	1850	1900
Europe	100	140	187	266	401
North America	4	13	57	26	81
Latin America	12	114	189	33	63
Oceania	2	2	2	2	6
European Stock	115	154	214	327	551
Africa	100	95	90	95	120
Asia	330	479	602	749	937
World Total	545	728	906	1,171	1,608

Percentage Distribution

Continent	1650	1750	1800	1850	1900
Europe	18.3	19.2	20.7	22.7	24.9
North America	0.2	0.1	0.7	2.3	5.1
Latin America	2.2	1.5	2.1	2.8	3.9
Oceania	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
European Stock	21.1	21.1	23.7	28.0	34.3
Africa	18.3	13.1	9.9	8.1	7.4
Asia	60.6	65.8	66.4	63.9	58.3
World Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figures for "European Stock" are obtained by adding the populations of the European continents and of Oceania. *Source:* Carr-Saunders 1936, cited earlier, Fig 8, p 42.

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lations.

Estimates of the population of the Americas at 13 million in Table 1.1 and but current scholarship indicates that the population of these regions fifty years previously, before the European contact, was more than 100 million. The tendency to underestimate the population of Africa for the seventeenth century minimise the impact of the subsequent almost two centuries of intensive European slaves. Estimates of Asian population are largely the sum of the estimates of these populations. Indian population is usually estimated on the assumption of one million Indians at the time of Akbar and the population had remained unchanged up to 1800.⁹ Both these assumptions are suspect. The 1871 census figures, if to be reconciled unless we assume a much higher population in 1800, and certainly in 1650 was also probably higher than 150 millions that is assumed for Asia in Table 1.4. All this implies that the share of European people in the world in 1650 was in all probability much lower than 20 percent, and later, when the American continent was fairly thickly populated by Europeans, lower. From such beginnings, the share of people of European stock in the world had grown to almost 40 percent in 1933.

By 1650, the Americas were almost completely depopulated, and from around the eighteenth century these parts of the world began to be repopulated by people of European stock. In Table 1.4, we have added populations of the Americas and Oceania to estimate the total population of European people in the world. The figures in this period of almost two centuries between 1750 and 1933, population of Europe grew consistently and the pace of their growth kept accelerating. Their rate of growth was 0.6 percent per annum in 1750-1800, to 0.85 in 1800-1850, to 1.05 in 1850-1900, and 1.3 percent per annum in 1900-1933. The rate of growth of European population during 1900-1933, in spite of the attrition caused by the War of 1914-1918,

Estimation of Indian Population

In the perspective of this breathtaking growth of the European stock, the Indian population at the rate of 0.6 percent per annum during 1871-1911 was rather meagre. A large portion of this meagre growth occurred in the last two decades of this period. Thus, while in 1921, the population of India increased by just about 50 millions, while there was an increase of 3 million in the next two decades. Population figures for 1871-1941 show a century of respectable growth is followed by a decade of stagnation (second world war) and breaks only in the last decade of this series.

Henry F Dobyns, *Estimating Aboriginal American Population: An Appraisal of Techniques and Current Anthropology*, 1976, vol 7, pp. 395-416. Also see, Henry F Dobyns, *Indian Population Dynamics in Eastern North America*, University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, 1970; W. H. Moreland, *India at the Death of Akbar*, Macmillan Press, London 1920, pp. 9-22.

Table 1.5 Decadal Growth of Indian Population 1871-1941

Year	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Decadal Growth	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.9	1.0
Accretion	2.2	21.8	3.2	17.7	2.7	32.5

Note: Decadal Growth measures percentage increase over the previous census. Accretion measures growth in millions. *Source:* Kingsley Davis 1951, cited earlier, p 28 and Table 1.1 above.

Indian Union after the Partition of the Constituent Units of India

British ruled over an India that was almost coterminous with the historic India. Before their departure, however, they divided India into two political units, India and Pakistan. Pakistan consisted of two geographically separate units, West Pakistan and East Pakistan; the two are more than a thousand and five hundred kilometers apart. East Pakistan separated from Pakistan, to form the new state of Bangladesh. It is to these three units as Indian Union, Pakistan and Bangladesh, "India" refers here of historic and geographic India.

The census data for the period 1871-1941 are for the whole of India. Later, they were collected in the constituent political units of India separately. To use 1871-1941 figures with more recent data, it is necessary to split 1871-1941 census figures appropriately for the separate units. Census of Pakistan, while publishing the results of its census, separated the figures for West and East Pakistan for the previous five years. These figures were republished with slight alterations as part of the Census of India. Census of Bangladesh Population Census 1991. We use these latter sources to compile the figures given in Table 1.6. The figures for Indian Union are worked out by subtracting the areas of West Pakistan and East Pakistan from the total enumerated population.¹¹ As shown in the "Census Population (2)" of Table 1.1 for the total enumerated population, the figures in Table 1.6.

A striking feature of Table 1.6 is the distinct difference between the rates of growth of the three units into which India was split at the time of Independence. In the four decades preceding independence, while the population of India as a whole grew at an average rate of 1.34 percent per annum, that of the areas that later formed Pakistan grew at a rate of 1.34 percent per annum. During the same period, population of the areas that later formed Bangladesh grew at an average annual rate of 0.94 percent and of the areas that remained in Indian Union grew at an average annual rate of 0.91 percent per annum (see, Table 1.7).

¹¹ For example, L. Visaria and P. Visaria, Population 1757-1947, in Dharmendra Kumar (ed.), *India Vol. II*, Cambridge 1982, pp 528-531.

Figures for the population of Indian Union for 1901-1941 given by Census of India in the pre-independence period differ slightly from the figures calculated thus. The numbers in Census of India, for example, differ from the numbers in Table 1.6 at most by 447 thousands, for the period of India after Independence, however, does not seem to have published relevant figures for the population of Indian Union for the pre-Independence period.

Table 6 Population of India, U. P. K. B.
(in millions)

Year	Indian Union	Bangladesh	Pakistan	India
1901	238,364	28,927	16,577	283,8
1911	252,068	31,555	19,381	303,3
1921	251,365	33,254	21,108	305,7
1931	278,530	35,484	23,541	317,0
1941	318,717	41,999	28,282	388,6

Source: Census of Pakistan 1961, Vol. 1, Tables and Reports, Statement 4B, Govt. of Bangladesh Population Census 1991, Vol. 1, Analytical Report, Government of the People of Bangladesh, Dhaka 1994, p 101, and Table 1.1 above.

This distinct difference in the rate of growth between Pakistan and other areas established at least since 1850. According to estimates of McEvedy and Jones that were to later constitute Pakistan rose at a rate of 0.75 percent per annum while that of areas that formed Bangladesh and Indian Union rose by 0.45 percent per annum.¹² In Table 1.7, we have also included these estimates.

Table 1.7 Rates of Growth of Pakistan, Bangladesh and Indian Union

	Population		Av. Growth 1850-1900	Population	
	1850	1900		1901	1941
Pakistan	11	16	0.752	16.6	28.3
Bangladesh	23	29	0.465	28.9	42.0
Indian Union	189	237	0.454	238.4	318.7
India	223	282	0.471	283.9	389.0

Source: Population in millions, average growth in percent per year. *Source:* Estimates by McEvedy and Jones 1978, cited below, p 186; 1901-1941 data from Table 1.6 above.

The higher rate of growth of population in Pakistan, especially during 1901-1941, was caused by the opening up of extensive new territories for cultivation with the help of canal irrigation projects.¹³ New canal irrigation works began to be constructed from 1880 onwards. By 1930, a total of 5 million hectares of new land had been irrigated in the western part of Punjab province, Sind, the other major area provided with extensive irrigation. Sukkur Project alone was designed to irrigate 1.5 million hectares of additional area under irrigation.

The growth of population in the new territories occurred both through natural increase. But immigration from outside Pakistan alone is unlikely to fully explain the growth: the population of Pakistan also had a higher rate of natural increase than the Muslims, who constituted a significant majority in this region, has been due to other religious groups, especially Hindus. Analysis of census data from 1881 to 1941 shows that the rate of natural increase of the Muslim population was lower than that of the Hindu population.

¹² McEvedy and Richard Jones, *Atlas of World Population History*, Allen Lane, London 1978; Kingsley Davis 1951, cited earlier, pp 119-121.

in India than that in Hindu areas in 1901, the difference was nearly negligible. The population of the areas that later constituted Bangladesh, the other Muslim areas, also grew at a rate higher than that of India as a whole. But, the rate was much lower than that of Pakistan. This relatively lower rate of growth is probably because of the great disruption and devastation that took place immediately after the establishment of British rule, about one-third of the inhabitants perished in the famine of 1770 alone.¹⁴ From 1900 onwards, there began a mass migration of these areas into the Brahmaputra valley of Assam. The movement has continued during the period following Independence and Partition. This movement has changed the demographic profile of Assam, which we shall discuss in some detail later. Here we need only notice that the relatively lower rate of growth of India compared to Pakistan is not necessarily a reflection of a lower natural rate of population growth.

POPULATION OF INDIA: 1951-1991

Since the Partition of India in 1947, census operations have been carried out in all the constituent units of Indian Union has held regular decennial censuses till 1971. Pakistan conducted censuses in 1951 and 1961 for both West and East Pakistan, which became Bangladesh in 1971. The next census of Pakistan, due in 1972, was conducted in 1972 for West Pakistan alone. The 1981 census was conducted only in West Pakistan. A census was not carried out. Bangladesh conducted its first census in 1972. It conducted decennial censuses in 1981 and 1991.

Tables 1.8, 1.9 and 1.10 below, we give population figures of Indian Union, Bangladesh, respectively, for the period 1951-1991. Indian figures in Table 1.8 are those of India 1991.

Table 1.8: Population of Indian Union, 1951-1991
(in thousands)

Year	Population
1951	361,088
1961	439,235
1971	548,160
1981	683,329
1991	846,303

Note: Census of India 1991, Paper 2 of 1992. The figures for 1951 are a slight underestimate. The census of that year did not count the population of Arunachal Pradesh and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The figure for 1961 includes the population of Pondicherry, which was taken as counted in 1948. Correction for these two uncounted territories is less than three hundred thousand.

A detailed analysis of the differentials in fertility during the pre-Independence period has been presented earlier, pp 79-81.

¹⁴ For example, Letter of Warren Hastings to the Court of Directors of the Company,

Census of India
coverage and under-enumeration. The estimates of population growth rates are derived from the estimates of the United Nations population division.¹⁶ These estimates are based on established under-enumeration figures from the 1972 census, and the corresponding United Nations estimates along with the census enumerated population are used to calculate the growth rate for one year previous to the census of 1971. This is then used to estimate the growth rate for the following decade.

Table 1.9. Projected Population Growth Rates

Year	Estimated Pop.	Growth Rate
1971	32,700	-
1981	42,800	+3.0%
1991	52,100	+2.3%
2001	64,700	+2.0%
2011	79,000	+1.7%

Source: Enumerated population figures from the 1971 Census of India, Vol. 1, Part 1, and Reports, Statement 4-B for 1972 and 1973, and 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25, 2025-26, 2026-27, 2027-28, 2028-29, 2029-30, 2030-31, 2031-32, 2032-33, 2033-34, 2034-35, 2035-36, 2036-37, 2037-38, 2038-39, 2039-40, 2040-41, 2041-42, 2042-43, 2043-44, 2044-45, 2045-46, 2046-47, 2047-48, 2048-49, 2049-50, 2050-51, 2051-52, 2052-53, 2053-54, 2054-55, 2055-56, 2056-57, 2057-58, 2058-59, 2059-60, 2060-61, 2061-62, 2062-63, 2063-64, 2064-65, 2065-66, 2066-67, 2067-68, 2068-69, 2069-70, 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2066-2067, 2067-2068, 2068-2069, 2069-2070, 2070-2071, 2071-2072, 2072-2073, 2073-2074, 2074-2075, 2075-2076, 2076-2077, 2077-2078, 2078-2079, 2079-2080, 2080-2081, 2081-2082, 2082-2083, 2083-2084, 2084-2085, 2085-2086, 2086-2087, 2087-2088, 2088-2089, 2089-2090, 2090-2091, 2091-2092, 2092-2093, 2093-2094, 2094-2095, 2095-2096, 2096-2097, 2097-2098, 2098-2099, 2099-20100, 20100-20101, 20101-20102, 20102-20103, 20103-20104, 20104-20105, 20105-20106, 20106-20107, 20107-20108, 20108-20109, 20109-20110, 20110-20111, 20111-20112, 20112-20113, 20113-20114, 20114-20115, 20115-20116, 20116-20117, 20117-20118, 20118-20119, 20119-20120, 20120-20121, 20121-20122, 20122-20123, 20123-20124, 20124-20125, 20125-20126, 20126-20127, 20127-20128, 20128-20129, 20129-20130, 20130-20131, 20131-20132, 20132-20133, 20133-20134, 20134-20135, 20135-20136, 20136-20137, 20137-20138, 20138-20139, 20139-20140, 20140-20141, 20141-20142, 20142-20143, 20143-20144, 20144-20145, 20145-20146, 20146-20147, 20147-20148, 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Table 1.11 Population of India, 1951-1991
(in thousands)

Year	Indian Union	Pakistan	Bangladesh	India
1951	361,088	40,451	44,166	445,705
1961	439,235	51,313	55,223	545,801
1971	548,160	67,443	70,885	686,488
1981	683,329	88,197	89,912	861,438
1991	846,303	122,397	111,455	1080,155

Source: From Tables 1.8, 1.9 and 1.10 above.

1951-1991. The Constituent Units of India

The most remarkable feature of Table 1.11 above is the rapid rise in the population of the constituent units of India during the decades following Independence. In the 40 years between 1951 and 1991, the population grows from 446 to 1080 million, showing a net accretion of 634 million or a compound rate of growth of 2.24 percent per annum. All three constituent units of India have shown similarly high rates of growth.

However, the trend of population of the areas that constitute Indian Union as compared to the other two units, especially as compared to Pakistan, is maintained throughout 1951-1991. As shown in Table 1.12 below, rate of growth of Pakistan has been considerably higher than that of the whole of India at 2.24 and of Indian Union at 2.152 percent per annum. The difference in the rate of growth is not as remarkable as in the case of Pakistan. In comparison we have included, in Table 1.12 below, the relative rates of growth of India between 1850 and 1890 onwards.

Table 1.12 Rates of Growth of Pakistan, Bangladesh and Indian Union
Average Rate of Growth (in percent per annum)

	India	Indian Union	Pakistan	Bangladesh
1951-1991	2.238	2.152	2.806	2.34
1901-1941	0.791	0.729	1.344	0.93
1850-1900	0.471	0.454	0.752	0.46

Source: Based on Tables 1.7 and 1.11 above.

The difference in the rate of growth of Indian Union and the other two units remained in every decade between 1951 and 1991. As shown in Table 1.13, among the constituent units of India, Pakistan has grown the fastest and Indian Union the slowest in every decade. In the case of Bangladesh, the rate of growth seems to have been higher than that of Indian Union for the last decade of the period, 1981-1991, but between Pakistan and Bangladesh the gap in growth seems to be increasing from decade to decade.¹⁸

¹⁸ During the previous period, the relatively lower rate of growth of Bangladesh is partly due to the migration of Bangladeshi people into Indian Union. The United Nations estimates indicate that the rate of growth of Bangladesh has been higher than that of Indian Union since 1971.

Tab 11 C Fo Pak B
(in percent) 1951-1991

Decade	India	Indian Union	Pakistan	Bangladesh
1951-61	22.5	21.6	26.9	25.0
1961-71	25.8	24.8	31.1	28.1
1971-81	25.5	24.7	30.8	26.8
1981-91	25.4	23.9	38.8	24.0
1951-91	142.3	131.4	202.6	152.5
1901-91	280.5	255.0	638.4	285.1

Source: Based on Tables I.6 and I.11 above.

This difference in the rates of growth of the three constituent units, however, has been split mainly on the basis of religion, persisting over such long periods, has changed in the relative population of the three units. The population of Pakistan has more than seven-fold between 1901 and 1991 while that of Bangladesh has grown 2.5 times, and that of Indian Union has grown 3.5 times (See, Table 1.6 and 1.11). As a consequence, the religious profile of Indian population has undergone a dramatic shift. We turn towards a consideration of this changing religious profile in the next section.

Growth 1951-1991: In the Context of the World

It is important to place the growth of Indian population during 1951-1991 in the context of the demographic pattern in other regions of the world. As shown in Table 1.11 the period when the populations of all regions of the world show a rapid growth. Europe continues to grow at a rate of 0.70 percent per annum which is only slightly less than the 0.80 percent registered during the previous about a hundred years that we have discussed (see, Table 1.2). The rate of growth of the people of European origin improves from 0.50 percent per annum. Thus the pattern of continuing rise in the rate of growth of Europe which we noticed earlier for 1850-1933 in the context of the figures of Table 1.4, is continuing this period. For a people to not only keep growing, but also to keep increasing its rate of growth continuously for a period of three and a half centuries is indeed remarkable.

What is unusual about 1951-1991 is not any slackening in the growth of Europe, but a strong spurt in the growth of non-European people of Africa and Asia. Africa's population grows at a rate of 2.61 percent per annum as against a growth of mere 0.51 percent per annum during 1850-1933, and Asia registers growth of 2.07 percent per annum as compared to 1.11 percent per annum for the previous period (see, Table 1.2). It seems as if the European emigrations had kept the growth impulses of Asia and Africa physically under control. These impulses were forcefully released with the lifting of the colonial yoke. Indian growth

population of Bangladesh, even after adjustment for under-enumeration, was over 7 million fewer than expected. The reasons appeared to be both lower levels of fertility than thought earlier and higher mortality in India and elsewhere.¹ Correspondingly, the estimate of Indian population was revised downwards by 1.5 million with the comment that, "The upward revision of the population of India is the result of downward revised estimates of immigration from Bangladesh." See, *World Population Prospects, 1994 Revision*, United Nations, New York 1996, p. 137.

part of the people to be at growth of the population. India's rate of growth is the highest.

Table 1.14. Relative Growth of World Population, 1950-1990
(Population figures in millions)

Continent	1950	1990	Accretion 1950-90	Av. Growth in % per annum
Europe	547	722	175	0.70
North America	172	282	110	1.24
Latin America	166	438	272	2.46
Oceania	12.6	26.4	13	1.87
European Stock	898	1,468	570	1.24
Africa	224	629	405	2.61
Asia	1,402	3,184	1,782	2.07
China	555	1,155	600	1.85
India	446	1,080	634	2.24
Indian Union	361	846	485	2.15
World Total	2,524	5,282	2,758	1.86

Source: Indian statistics as in Table 1.11 above. Figures for other regions of the world are taken from United Nations, *World Population Prospects, 1996 Revision*, cited earlier. Data for India and Indian Union for 1951-1991.

Another way to put the strong growth of Africa and Asia, including India, during 1950-1990 is to study growth rates of different regions of the world for the longer period 1850-1990, encompassing both the phase of stagnation under colonialism and the phase of independent growth. We list these rates of growth for 1850-1990 in Table 1.15.

Table 1.15: Relative Growth of World Population, 1850-1990
(Population figures in millions)

Continent	1850	1990	Accretion 1850-1990	Av. Growth in % per annum
Europe	266	722	456	0.72
North America	26	282	256	1.72
Latin America	33	438	405	1.86
Oceania	2	26.4	24	1.86
European Stock	327	1,468	1,141	1.08
Africa	95	629	534	1.36
Asia	749	3,184	2,435	1.04
India	223	1,080	857	1.13
Indian Union	189	846	657	1.08
World Total	1,171	5,282	4,111	1.08

Source: Figures for 1850, except in the case of India and Indian Union, are from Table 1.2; Indian figures for 1850 from Table 1.7 above. Figures for 1990 are from Table 1.14; Indian figures in this column are for 1991.

From this longer perspective, the rates of growth of the Asian and the turn out to be almost equal. Asia grew at a rate of 1.04 percent per annum while people of European stock grew at a rate of 1.08 percent per annum period. Incidentally, the rate of growth of Indian Union during this period exactly the same as that of the people of European stock as well as that of the For Asia and India, therefore, the strong growth of 1950-1990 can be seen, the suppression of growth from 1850 to at least 1920, which represents the pre-experience for Asia.

The rapid growth experienced by different regions of the world during 1950 to bring their relative shares in the world population nearer the level of 18 began expanding its share in a big way. In Table 1.16, we have listed the share of in the population of the world for 1850 and 1990. For the sake of comparison added the information for 1933. As is evident from the table, the share of Asia, which significantly between 1850 and the middle of the twentieth century has been in less to the position of 1850. India and Indian Union also have similarly regained the world.

Table 1.16 Share of Different Regions in the Population of the World, It
(in percent of total world population)

Continent	1850	1933	1990
Europe	22.72	25.23	13.67
North America	2.22	6.66	5.34
Latin America	2.82	6.08	8.29
Oceania	0.17	0.49	0.50
European Stock	27.92	38.45	27.79
Africa	8.11	7.05	11.91
Asia	63.96	54.50	60.28
India	19.04	16.42	20.45
Indian Union	16.14	13.54	16.02
World Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: From Table 1.4 and Table 1.15 above. Figures for India and Indian Union in the third column for 1931 and are taken from Table 1.6 above.

The growth of Africa during the 1950-1990 phase was however strong enough to increase its share in the world population from 8.11 percent in 1850 to 11.91 percent in 1990. As we noted earlier, had to face a much longer period of suppression and decline and it had to regain the share in the world population it had before it began to be exasperated by the Europeans.

Notwithstanding the strong growth of Africa and Asia during 1950-1990, the people continue to retain the gains in their share of the world that they had achieved a couple of centuries before 1850 at the cost of the people of Africa and those of the Oceania.

The growth in the population of India during 1950-1990 should therefore be followed by a necessary historical correction, which has been accomplished by all people of the

make such correction are those who have been
of European colonisation of the world - the
ir numbers probably have been rendered
by groups capable of concealing the periodic
when history

C H A P T E R 2

Religious Composition of India

Religious Composition, 1881-1941

The changing religious profile of Indian population has had a strong impact history of India, and it continues to be amongst the major determinants of state subcontinent. Fortunately, unlike the caste and community affiliations, the religion of the people of India have always been recorded during the census operations, making it possible to obtain a fairly rigorous picture of the changes in the relative population religions since 1881.

Table 2.1 Religious Composition of India, 1881-1941
(in thousands)

	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Hindu	187,849	207,560	206,862	217,197	216,249	238,621	270,1
Sikh	1,853	1,905	2,189	3,008	3,234	4,325	5,6
Jain	1,222	1,417	1,934	1,248	1,177	1,251	1,1
Buddhist	0,167	0,243	0,293	0,337	0,369	0,439	0,4
Tribal	6,427	9,112	8,185	9,594	9,072	7,630	8,79
Indian R.	197,518	220,237	218,862	231,383	230,102	252,269	286,57
Muslim	49,953	57,068	62,119	67,835	71,005	79,306	94,44
Christian	1,778	2,164	2,776	3,666	4,497	5,966	7,42
Parsi	0,085	0,090	0,094	0,100	0,101	0,109	0,11
Jewish	0,012	0,017	0,018	0,020	0,021	0,023	0,02
Other R.	51,828	59,339	65,007	71,621	75,624	85,104	102,01
Others	0,808	neg	neg	neg.	neg.	0,003	0,411
Total	250,155	279,575	283,868	303,004	305,727	337,675	388,998

Note Figures for "Indian Religionists" and "Other Religionists" are totals obtained by adding the figures for the various religious groups listed in the rows above. "Total" in the last row corresponds to Census Population (2) of Table 1.1 Kingsley Davis, 1951, cited earlier, Tables 77, p 179

In Table 2.1 above, we give populations of adherents of different religions during the censuses held before Independence and Partition, from 1881 to 1941.¹ This is reproduced from Kingsley Davis. As explained in that source, the data is drawn from the

¹ Data for 1871 is not included here: the 1871 census was incomplete in several respects, as we have no previous chapter.

I I I

 N.Y.F. Provinces that was not enumerated by censuses of 1911-1941 has been assumed to be entirely Muslim. And, two, follow classification, the 1941 census counted a very large number of persons as "Hindus". Some numbers have been allocated to the appropriate religious affiliations on the basis of census data from individual provinces and rates of growth of different religions of the previous censuses.²

The census classifies population into nine religious groups: Hindu, Sikh, Jain, Buddhist, Muslim, Christian, Parsi and Jewish. As can be seen from Table 21, almost Indian population is covered under these categories; negligibly few people fall amon except in 1881 and 1911 when "Others" become somewhat large. This is of course of changes in classification, there are few persons in India who claim to be a indeterminate religious affiliation. As we shall see in a later section, this character population remains largely unaltered in the period following Independence.

Of the nine religious groups listed in the census, five, Hindu, Sikh, Jain, Buddhists constitute a distinct family. It can be said, with much truth that these five spring from same source; there is indeed a great deal in common in the fundamental doctrine among these religions. In any case, these five are of native Indian origin. Up to today, the other four, these religions, excepting Buddhists, are found largely in India alone; Buddhists are in neighbouring regions that share a close cultural and civilisational affinity with India. The Christian, Parsi and Jewish religions, on the other hand, came to India from outside. In fundamental distinction in mind, we have added together the first five religions under the category of "Indian Religionist" and the latter four under the category "Non-Religionist".

Religious Composition in 1881: Historical Background

At the time of the first detailed census in 1881, the adherents of religions of native origin constituted about 79 percent of the population, of which 95 percent were Hindus, leaving about 21 percent of the population that followed religions of alien origin, i.e., 3 percent were Muslims. This religious heterogeneity of the Indian population and its mainly the Hindus and the Muslims was a demographic reflection of relatively recent Indian history.

Up to about 1200 AD, India showed remarkable religious and civilisational homogeneity notwithstanding the great geographical expanse of India and the linguistic and civilisational diversities of people living in different regions, there prevailed an almost timeless and fundamental civilisational and religious principles. These basic principles of India and diverse expressions in sophisticated philosophical discourse as well as in lay beliefs, are collectively known by the name of *sanatana dharma*, the timeless discipline as the core of all religious doctrines of Indian origin.

All those who entered India from outside soon accepted these basic civilisational and religious principles. In fact, up to the coming of Darius of Persia in the sixth century BC and Alexa-

²Details of the method adopted for the estimation, see Kingsley Davis 1951, cited earlier, Appendix J.

Madeo a n the fo tl cen v BC } e e
 pa tl do .tl. the peculiar geography of India. The Indian subcontinent's isolation from rest of the world. The land frontier in the north is blocked by a wall of the Himalaya, which is impassable except at a few points in the north. Seacoasts in the south are far away from any other major lands and have few. The land enclosed within these impregnable frontiers is one of the richest in the world; therefore not surprising that Indians, living securely within their vast and fertile land without fear of external aggression or internal scarcity, developed into a homogeneous area. This homogeneity, as we have mentioned earlier, was anchored in *sanatana dharma*. living in their splendid and rich isolation, were at peace with themselves, with world; the *sanatana dharma* enshrines, at its heart, a sense of deep respect for creation.

The Macedonian forces that entered India from the northwest were not able to penetrate into India. The generals whom Alexander left behind to govern the small territories that came under Macedonian control were soon defeated. The invasion led to an initial consolidation under a vast and powerful indigenous empire. This deterred any further incursions into India up to the beginning of second century BC. It was only after the decline of this empire that the Indo-Greeks and Indo-Bactrians began obtaining a foothold in India. They, however, merged into the Indian civilisational milieu so well that the king Milinda is remembered as a great Buddhist scholar, and another Greek general became a devout *Bhagavata*, follower of the *vaishnava* stream of *sanatana dharma*.

Apart from the Greeks, others who made incursions into India included the Indo-Parthians, the Kushanas of probably Central Asian origin, and the Huns. While they were convincingly defeated, those who succeeded in establishing significant kingdoms became great adherents and defenders of the Indian civilisation. Kanishka, the greatest of the Kushana kings, established an empire that extended from central and western India to the far north Bauddha Sangha in Kashmir.

The Indo-Greeks, Indo-Bactrians, Indo-Parthians, Kushanas and others thus disrupting the cultural homogeneity of India, became the carriers of Indian civilisation and principles far and wide. Vast areas, stretching from northwestern India through Xinjiang in China, and much of Central Asia beyond, became suffused with Indian influence.

Starting from seventh century AD, India faced a new external incursion, this time in the form of the adherents of Islam. Islam, as is known, arrived on the world-scene with great expansion.

Greek accounts of India often mention this fact. For example, Arrian in his *Indica* quotes Megasthenes as saying that Indians neither invade other men, nor do other men invade the Indians.⁷ And, Diodorus Siculus in his *Historia* (Book II) asserts, "It is said that India, being of enormous size when taken as a whole, is perhaps the most populous and diverse, of which not even one was originally of foreign descent, but all were born there, and moreover that India neither received a colony from abroad, nor sent out a colony to any other land." Diodorus Siculus are quoted here from R. C. Majumdar (ed.), *Classical Accounts of India*, Calcutta 1960, p 218 and p 235 respectively.

For a detailed description of the isolation of Indian lands, the extraordinary richness of Indian soil, and the cultural homogeneity of India, see J. K. Bajaj and M. D. Srinivas, *Timeless India, Resurgent India. A Civilization and People of India*, Centre for Policy Studies, Chennai 2001. Also see Davis 1951, cited earlier, p 5.

Philip Miltiadis b. n. AD 1 died AD

Miltiadis AD 610 d. he had consolidated Arabia into a powerful and religious unit. In another decade following his death, the Islam expanded the boundaries of Muslim power to cover almost the whole of Byzantine territories, the two great powers of the time. Between 637 and 648 AD, Persia was the Islamic borders touched Afghanistan. Egypt fell in 640 AD. In 711 AD, Spain. Then southern France was annexed. Within one hundred years of the Prophet became the rulers of a vast region encompassing most of southern Europe and India and all of west and central Asia.

Islamic naval and land expeditions began exploratory incursions on Indian as early as 636 AD. But Islam could obtain a foothold in India only in 718 AD, with Sind. India successfully resisted further spread of Islam into Indian territories for centuries. From the beginning of eleventh century AD, India began facing major invaders of Turkish origin. Mahmood Ghazni invaded India several times from 990 and annexed Punjab to his empire. The Ghur successors to the Ghazni Empire were to extend Islamic conquest into the heart of India after defeating the valorous Prithviraj in 1192.

Thus, in contrast to the easy conquest the Islamic forces had in many other parts of the world, it took them more than five centuries to break the defences of India. From the end of the seventeenth century, various Islamic dynasties, derived from the Tughlaq and later the Central Asian Mughals, ruled over large parts of India. These about of Islamic rule constitute the first period in the long and unbroken history of India which was ruled by a group that did not subscribe to the fundamental civilisational principles of India.

Islamic rulers, even those who were relatively tolerant of the Indian beliefs and did not attempt to forcibly propagate Islam, were committed to retaining a distinct identity and presence within the larger and otherwise homogenous civilisation of India. All those who came into India before them, the Islamic rulers, consciously or unconsciously, resisted acculturation into the timeless civilisational and religious milieus thus became the first source of heterogeneity in India, dividing the Indian society into two distinct religious communities, Hindus and Muslims, as reflected inensus figures in Table 2.1 above. In time, this demographic heterogeneity led to the country into Indian Union and two separate Islamic enclaves.

However, after more than five centuries of Islamic rule and at the pinnacle of its domination during the first half of the seventeenth century, the proportion of Muslim population of India had reached no more than one sixth. This indeed is a measure of the Indian civilisational values, and the strength of commitment the people of India. Emperor Jahangir, who ruled during 1605-1622, records in his memoirs, *Tarikh-i-Jahangiri*, that "for the whole population of Hindustan, it is notorious that five parts composed of Hindus, the adorers of images, and the whole concern of trade and manufacturing, and other industrious and lucrative pursuits, are entirely under the management of these classes. Were it, therefore, ever so much my desire to convert them to the true religion, it would be impossible, otherwise than through the incision of millions of people. Attached to their religion, such as it is, they will be snared in the web of their own inventiveness."

ca., not escape the retribution prepared for them; but the massacre of a whole be any business of mine." Jehangir also records a conversation with his father who is said to have advised his son, "Besides are not five parts in six of mankind aliens to our faith; and were I to be governed by motives of the kind suggested what alternative can I have but to put them all to death? I have thought it the plan to let these men alone."¹

Peninsular India, consisting of the southern Malavalam, Kannada, Tamil and had largely escaped Islamic domination. Islamic incursions into this part of the fourteenth century led to a powerful consolidation under the mighty Vijayavams was emphatically committed to the defence of *soulatana dharma*. From about the seventeenth century, people all over India, under several charismatic leaders, revolted against the Mughal rule in almost all parts of India. The Marathas under Scindia and his great disciple Shivaji, the Jats under Gorkha, and the Sikhs under Guru created powerful military organisations that shook the Mughal Empire. By the end the Empire had more or less collapsed, and indigenous rulers were in the process themselves everywhere in India. However, before this Indian resurgence was consolidated, the British entered the scene, and the restoration of Indian rule was by another couple of centuries.

The British were perhaps even more contemptuous of the fundamental religious principles of India than the Turko-Afghans and Mughals. They, through the propagation of Christianity, introduced another source of religious heterogeneity. But more than the spread of Christianity, the British contributed to the increase of heterogeneity by systematically negating and suppressing the civilisational homogeneity of India, though the growth of Christianity in India during the British rule was less than spectacular. The share of adherents of indigenous religions began to decline precipitously during this decline has not been arrested yet.

Islam and Christianity are the only heterogeneous faiths present in India. There is a sprinkling of Jews and Parsis in the Indian population. They came at different times under persecution in their homelands, and established small communities that remained for centuries in the generally tolerant milieu of India. As is well known, the Parsis completely annihilated in its land of origin with the rise of Islam, the adherents could survive only in India. Jews acknowledge that while they were being persecuted all over the world, their small community in India never had to face any disabilities.

Returning now to Table 2.1 above, we find that in 1881, after about a century of Christians were just beginning to make their presence felt in India, but the proportion had risen to about 20 percent from about 16 percent indicated at the pinnacle of Mughal power. In the proportion of Muslims during this period was probably even sharper decreases. One, the figure of one-sixth mentioned in *Tanqhib-i-Salim-Shah* is for those parts that came under Mughal rule. The 1881 census covered many areas that were not under Mughal rule and thus had little Muslim presence. Two, by the middle of eighteenth century,

¹ See David Price (tr.), *Memoirs of the Emperor Jahangir written by Himself*, London 1829, pp 15 and 25. For example, Nathan Katz and Ellen S. Goldberg, *The Last Jews of Cochinchina, Jewish Identity in Transition*, University of South Carolina Press, Columbia 1993.

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1 1 1 1 would have put downward pressure on t

Islams. In the period following 1881, rise in the proportion of Muslims and C continuous phenomenon that we explore in some detail below

Religious Composition, 1881-1941

In Table 2.2, we give percentages of adherents of different religions calculated on population figures in Table 2.1. The relatively large proportion of Muslims in 1881 has the historical estimates of their proportion at the pinnacle of Mughal rule most striking features of Table 2.2. The other equally striking feature is the decline in the proportion of Other Religionists, mainly Hindus and Christians, between this period of 60 years, the proportion of Other Religionists in the population of 6.72 to 26.22 percent, with the proportion of Muslims rising from 19.97 to 24.2 percent of Christians from 0.71 to 1.91 percent. The proportion of Indian Religionists declined from 78.96 percent in 1881 to 73.67 percent in 1941.

Table 2.2 Religious Composition of India (Percentage Distribution), 1881

	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Hindu	75.093	74.241	72.873	71.681	70.733	70.666	69.7
Sikh	0.741	0.681	0.771	0.993	1.058	1.281	1.4
Jain	0.488	0.507	0.470	0.412	0.385	0.370	0.3
Buddhist	0.067	0.087	0.103	0.111	0.121	0.130	0.1
Tribal	2.569	3.259	2.883	3.166	2.967	2.260	2.2
Indian R.	78.958	78.776	77.100	76.363	75.264	74.708	73.6
Muslim	19.969	20.412	21.883	22.387	23.225	23.486	24.2
Christian	0.711	0.774	0.978	1.210	1.471	1.767	1.90
Parsi	0.034	0.032	0.033	0.033	0.033	0.032	0.03
Jewish	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.00
Other R.	20.718	21.225	22.900	23.637	24.736	25.292	26.22
Others	0.323	neg.	neg	neg	neg	0.001	0.10

Source: Derived from Table 2.1 above.

Amongst Indian Religionists the proportion of Sikhs rose from 0.74 to 1.4 percentally, during this period, the British undertook an intense intellectual and political emphasis the separateness of Sikhs from the Indian mainstream.⁷ Buddhists rose .12 percent. Proportion of Jains, however, declined slightly from 0.49 to 0.37 percent. The changes that took place in the relative population of adherents of different religionists especially the sharp decline in the proportion of Indian Religionists, can be witnessed at the compound rates of growth of different religious communities during this period these growth rates in Table 2.3 below.

As shown in the Table, population of India in these sixty years rose at a compound rate of 1.2 percent per annum. Population of adherents of religions of Indian origin rose at a

for example, M. A. Macauliffe, *The Sikh Religion. Its Gurus, Sacred Writings and Authors*, Oxford 19

lower rate of 0.61 percent per annum, while that of adherents of Other Religions was twice as fast, at a rate of 1.14 percent per annum.

Table 2.3 Rates of Growth of Different Religious Communities, 1881-1941

	Population in		Ave. Growth in % per annum
	1881	1941	
Hindu	187,849	270,187	0.607
Sikh	1,853	5,691	1.888
Jain	1,222	1,449	0.284
Buddhist	0,167	0,158	1.070
Tribal	6,427	8,791	0.523
Indian R.	197,518	286,577	0.622
Muslim	49,953	93,117	1.067
Christian	1,778	7,127	2.411
Parsi	0.085	0.115	0.505
Jewish	0.012	0.022	1.015
Other R.	51,828	102,011	1.135
Others	0,808	0,410	-
Total	250,155	388,998	0.738

Source: Derived from Table 2.1 above

Amongst Indian Religionists, Hindus rose at a still lower rate of 0.61 percent amongst whom the urges of distinctness from the mainstream have been the least. Christians recorded an annual growth of 2.41 percent, followed by Sikhs at 1.89 percent per annum. Followers of indigenous native religions, classified as "Tribal", grew at 0.28 percent per annum. Amongst adherents of Other Religions, Christians grew with an average annual growth of 2.41 percent, Muslims, the largest community in India, recorded a rate of growth of 1.07 percent per annum, three-fourths higher than the Jews almost doubled their numbers, growing at a rate of 1.02 percent per annum.

This remarkable difference in the growth of Other Religionists, especially compared to Indian Religionists, especially Hindus was repeatedly noticed by the British authorities from 1901 onwards. The census of 1901 sought to attribute this differential prevalence of famines in the Hindu-majority regions.⁷ Several reasons were given for the differential growth in subsequent censuses. But, the data seem to indicate that during times of famine there was a premium on a community being alien from the mainstream of Indian society; the more a community asserted such alien-ness the more it flourished.

Religious Composition of the Constituent Units: 1901-1941

Since 1951, census has been conducted separately for the three units into which India has been split. To put this later information in perspective, it is necessary to apportion the figures for the previous period of 1901-1941 to these three units. Census organisations

⁷ Census of India 1901, General Report, p 386

Table 2.4 below, we give religion-wise population of Pakistan for the Census of Pakistan 1961.

Table 2.4. Religious Composition of Pakistan, 1901-1941
(in thousands)

Year	Total					Un-enumerated
	Enumerated	Muslims	Hindus	Christians	Others	
1901	13,630	10,957	2,327	0,032	0,314	2,947
1911	16,094	13,077	2,267	0,119	0,631	3,287
1921	17,042	13,554	2,523	0,214	0,751	4,066
1931	21,317	16,533	3,115	0,357	1,312	2,224
1941	28,282	22,293	3,800	0,421	1,768	-

Census of Pakistan 1961, Vol. 1, Tables and Reports, Statement 4-B, p. 20

figures in the "un-enumerated" column in Table 2.4 refer to persons in Frontier Province and Agency areas. Tribal population in this region was non-Muslim but is presumed to be Muslim. Kingsley Davis counts these persons as Hindus. The figures in Table 2.1, Census of Pakistan also adds 2,331 thousand un-enumerated to the 1941 census to the Muslims. We, therefore, add the numbers in this column to the Hindus. The "Others" in Table 2.4 consist mainly of adherents of Indian faiths. They can be added to the population of Hindus to obtain the number of Hindus. After making out these modifications, we obtain Table 2.4a below.

Table 2.4a. Religious Composition of Pakistan, 1901-1941
(in thousands)

Year	Indian R	Muslims	Christians	Total
1901	2,641 (15,932)	13,904 (83,875)	0,032 (0,193)	16,577
1911	2,898 (14,953)	16,364 (84,433)	0,119 (0,614)	19,381
1921	3,274 (15,511)	17,620 (83,475)	0,214 (1,014)	21,108
1931	4,427 (18,805)	18,757 (79,678)	0,357 (1,517)	23,549
1941	5,568 (19,687)	22,293 (78,824)	0,421 (1,489)	28,282

Derived from Table 2.4 above. Figures in parentheses indicate percentage of the total.

The figures in Table 2.4a indicate that during the pre-Independence period the percentage of adherents of Indian Religions was declining in India as a whole.

region that later came to constitute West Pakistan. There was a decline of point in the proportion of Indian Religionists in the first decade of this period. In 1941, they registered a significant improvement in their share of the population about 5 percentage points in these three decades. This was largely because of the rate of growth of Sikhs, counted amongst "Others" in Table 2.4, but the picture also rose from 11.70 percent in 1911 to 13.44 percent in 1941. Christians too grew rapidly. Thus, between 1901 and 1941, the proportion of Muslims in this region fell from 66.07 to 59.26 percent. This trend was reversed with Partition, when, as we saw, the region became almost entirely Muslim.

Bangladesh

In Table 2.5, we give religion-wise break-up of the population of Bangladesh from Bangladesh Population Census 1991. As in the case of Pakistan, we obtain the number of adherents of Indian religions below by adding the "Others" to Hindus. "Others" comprised mainly of tribal people following their indigenous religious practices.

Table 2.5: Religious Composition of Bangladesh, 1901-1941
(in thousands)

Year	Hindus	Others	Indian R.	Muslims	Christians	Total
1901	9,545 (32.996)	0,269 (0.938)	9,814 (33.927)	19,113 (66.073)	neg	28,927
1911	9,952 (31.589)	0,401 (1.271)	10,353 (32.809)	21,202 (67.191)	neg	31,555
1921	10,166 (30.571)	0,442 (1.829)	10,608 (31.900)	22,646 (68.100)	neg	33,254
1931	10,453 (29.859)	0,359 (1.008)	10,812 (30.367)	24,731 (69.461)	0.061 (0.171)	35,604
1941	11,747 (27.970)	0,690 (1.643)	12,487 (29.613)	29,509 (70.261)	0.053 (0.126)	41,999

Source: Bangladesh Population Census 1991, Vol. 1 Analytical Report, p.101. Indian Religionists is obtained by adding Hindus and Others. Figures in parentheses indicate percentage of the total.

Table 2.5 indicates that unlike in the region that came to constitute Pakistan, Indian Religionists in Bangladesh was on the decline during 1901-1941. In these three decades, the proportion of Muslims in the population of this region rose from 66.07 to 59.26 percent. The proportion of Indian Religionists came down from 33.93 to 29.61 percent. This trend, as we shall see, became much stronger in the period following Partition.

Indian Union

Census of India, following Independence, does not seem to have worked out reliable figures of the population of Indian Union from the pre-Partition census information. To obtain the religious composition of the region that constitutes Indian Union today for the period 1941-1991, we use the figures provided by Census of Pakistan 1961 and Bangladesh Population Census 1991.

W u l e t M a t C r a I l n

1 g n P k ... and Bangladesh, as given in Table 2.4a as for the whole of India in Table 2.1. We assume the remaining population of India that of Indian Religionists. Following this procedure, we obtain religious composition as in Table 2.6. We are thus combining Jews, Parsis and 'Others' of Table 2.4a with Indian Religionists of Indian Union. The number of "Others" is negligible except in these refer largely to either tribal religionists or other indigenous religionists as to Indian Religionists. Jews and Parsis are, of course, not Indian Religionists, but add to only 137 thousand in 1941. Table 2.6 thus overestimates the population of Indian Religionists at the most to this extent.

Table 2.b: Religious Composition of Indian Union, 1901-1941
(in thousands)

Year	Indian R.	Muslims	Christians	Total
1901	206,518	29,102	2,744	238,364
	(86.640)	(12.209)	(1.151)	
1911	218,232	30,269	3,547	252,068
	(86.585)	(12.008)	(1.407)	
1921	216,343	30,739	4,283	251,365
	(86.067)	(12.229)	(1.704)	
1931	237,164	53,818	5,548	278,530
	(85.148)	(12.860)	(1.992)	
1941	269,119	42,645	6,953	318,717
	(84.438)	(18.380)	(2.182)	

Sources: Table 2.1, 2.4a, 2.5 above and Table 1.6. Figures in parentheses indicate percentage of

From Table 2.6, it is clear that the region that later constituted Indian Union had a larger proportion of Indian Religionists at the time of Partition than the other two. Relative sparseness of Indian Religionists in regions that constituted Bangladesh was, of course, the main cause of Partition. But, Table 2.6 also indicates that even in the constituted Indian Union, the relative presence of Indian Religionists was on the decline for forty years between 1901 and 1941 for which we have the data.

Difference between the rate of growth of Indian Religionists and Other Religionists in Indian Union was almost as large as in India as a whole. Between 1901 and 1941, Indian Religionists in Indian Union grew at a compound rate of 0.66 percent per annum, while Muslims and Christians by 2.35 percent per annum. The corresponding rates for India, as given in Table 2.3, were 0.62 for Indian Religionists, 1.07 for Muslims and 1.13 for Christians. As we shall see below, the proportion of Indian Religionists in the population of Indian Union continues to be in decline even in the period following Independence and

RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION: 1951-1991

Following Independence and Partition in 1947, Indian Union and Pakistan held separate existences. After further division of Pakistan in 1971, the new state of Bangladesh began con-

ensus operations. Figures for 1951-1991 below are estimated totals of the three countries and collated together to get an all-India position of the population.

Union

Indian Union conducted its first census after Independence and a regular census has been taken every ten years. Based on the census information, break-up of the population of Indian Union for 1951-1991 in Table 2.7:

Table 2.7: Religious Composition of Indian Union, 1951-1991
(for the total enumerated population, in thousands)

Year	Hindu	Sikh	Jain	Buddhist	Indian R	Muslim	Christian	Others
1951	303,575	6,219	1,618	0,181	311,593	35,411	8,392	1,8
1961	366,503	7,845	2,027	3,250	379,625	46,939	10,726	1,60
1971	453,292	10,379	2,605	3,812	470,088	61,418	14,223	2,22
1981	549,725	13,078	3,193	4,720	570,716	75,572	16,174	2,89
1991	687,647	16,260	3,353	6,388	713,648	101,596	19,640	3,67

ure 1951 and 1961 figures from Census of India 1961, Paper 1 of 1963, 1971 figure from India 1971, Paper 2 of 1972, 1981 figures from Census of India 1981, Paper 3 of 1982, and 1991 data from Census of India 1991, Paper 1 of 1993.

'otal' in the last column of Table 2.7 is the total of population for which break-up is available. The totals in this column are slightly less than total population for the period 1951-1991 given by Census of India 1991 and reproduced in the previous chapter. This is because, on many occasions detailed census could not be carried out in parts of the country, and therefore religion-wise break-up for these areas was not worked out just for this by using religious composition of the relevant areas as estimated in earlier censuses, as explained below.

For 1951, the difference between the figures of Table 2.7 and Table 1.8 is 3,254 thousand. Of this, a difference of 3,254 thousand arises on account of the population of Jammu and Kashmir, where the census was not taken in 1951. The census estimated the population of Jammu and Kashmir, but no religion-wise break-up was worked out. Religious composition is available also for the population of Pondicherry, amounting to 317 thousand persons in Punjab. We assume that religious composition of the populations of Jammu and Kashmir and Pondicherry in 1951 was the same as that in the subsequent census taken in 1961. For the unaccounted population of Punjab, we take the religious break-up as enumerated in 1951 for the rest of the state.

For 1961, the difference between the figures of Table 2.7 and Table 1.8 is 1,600 thousand. This corresponds to the population of Arunachal Pradesh, for which it was not enumerated during the 1961 census. However, an estimate of the religious population was made in a report prepared as a part of the 1961 census to represent the religious profile of the state.

1 between Table 2.7 and Table 2.8. The difference between the figures of Table 2.7 and Table 2.8 corresponds to the population of Sikkim, of which the 1981 census provides the religious composition. We use religious composition of the population of Sikkim as published in Census of India 1981, Sikkim, Paper 3 of 1985.

For 1981, the difference between the figures of Table 2.7 and Table 2.8 amounts to 1,12,000 persons. This corresponds to the estimated population of Assam, where the census was not conducted. Total population of Assam was estimated while publishing a report on the religious break-up of the population by applying the relative proportion of 1981. In 1991, the difference amounts to 7,735 thousand. Of this, 7,719 thousand persons are estimated population of Jammu & Kashmir. In 1991, census was not taken in Jammu & Kashmir, so no estimate of the total population was published. We estimate religious break-up by applying the religious distribution of 1981 to the published total. The 1991 census provides religion-wise details for 16 thousand persons from about 30 villages in Jammu & Kashmir. We assume that religious composition for this population is the same as the rest of the country.

"Others" in Table 2.7 include those counted under the categories of "Other Religions and Persuasions" and "Religion not Stated". Those under "Religion not Stated" are probably Indian Religionists. "Other Religions and Persuasions" refers largely to non-Indian Religions. The only groups that clearly belong outside the Indian Religionists are the Jews, Parsis and Bahais, who are also counted amongst "Other Religions and Persuasions". Together they amount to about 87 thousand in 1991, and are less than 1 percent of the earlier censuses. As in the case of pre-Partition period (see, Table 2.6 above), we add "Others" as a whole to Indian Religionists. This may overestimate the population of Indian Religionists at most by 0.01 percent. In a subsequent chapter (Chapter 7), we will discuss the absolute numbers and growth rates of the "Others".

Table 2.7a: Religious Composition of Indian Union, 1951-1991
(for the total estimated population, in thousands)

Year	Indian R	Muslims	Christians	Total
1951	315,001 (87.237)	37,661 (10.430)	8,426 (2.334)	361,088
1961	381,567 (86.871)	46,940 (10.687)	10,728 (2.442)	439,235
1971	472,517 (86.201)	61,418 (11.204)	14,225 (2.595)	548,160
1981	586,681 (85.856)	80,003 (11.708)	16,645 (2.436)	683,329
1991	720,100 (85.088)	106,552 (12.590)	19,651 (2.322)	846,303

Note: Derived from Table 2.7 above. Figures in parentheses indicate percentage of the total.

On the basis of the above assumptions, we work out religious break-up of Indian Union in Table 2.7a. Notice that as a consequence of Partition, the number of Indian Religionists in Indian Union increased by about 3 percentage points between 1951 and 1991, and that of Muslims declined by about the same percentage. But, in the

1951 and 1991, the proportion of Indian Religionists has continuously declined; relative proportion of Indian Religionists and Muslims has come nearer what it was before Partition. We shall have occasion to discuss this issue further.

Pakistan

Pakistan conducted regular census in 1951 and 1961. For these two censuses, figures for West Pakistan and East Pakistan were made available separately. In 1971, East Pakistan became a separate entity of Bangladesh; and Pakistan now refers to what was earlier called West Pakistan. Because of the events associated with the creation of Bangladesh, the census was delayed and was conducted in 1972. The 1981 census was conducted on schedule, but the 1991 census could not be taken. In Table 2.8 below, we give religious composition of the population of Pakistan for 1951-1991 as enumerated in various censuses.

Table 2.8 Religious Composition of Pakistan, 1951-1991
(for the total enumerated population, in thousands)

Year	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others	Total
1951	0.531 (1.576)	32,732 (97,119)	0,433 (1,285)	0,007 (0,021)	33,703
1961	0.622 (1,451)	41,666 (97,169)	0,584 (1,362)	0,008 (0,019)	42,880
1972	0,905 (1,449)	60,435 (96,755)	0,908 (1,454)	0,214 (0,343)	62,162
1981	1,281 (1,320)	81,554 (96,796)	1,310 (1,553)	0,109 (0,129)	84,254
1991	Census not Conducted				

Note: Sikhs and Buddhists have been added to Hindus. Ahmadis to Muslims and Parsis to others. Figures in parentheses are percentage of the total. Source: 1951 and 1961 figures from Census of Pakistan, Vol. I, Tables and Reports, Statement 4-B, pp 20-21, 1972 and 1981 figures from the corresponding census volumes.

Census figures for Pakistan are generally believed to be grossly under-enumerated. Nauons 1996 medium-estimates for the population of Pakistan during this period are higher. We have used these estimates in the previous chapter, Table 1.9, to calculate the religious composition of the population of Pakistan for this period. The United Nations estimates, however, do not give a break-up of the population. To obtain such break-up, we assume the religious composition of the population for 1951-1981 to be as enumerated in the corresponding censuses as shown in Table 2.8 above. For 1991, we take the religious composition of the population to be that of 1981. We apply these proportions to the United Nations estimates for the total population as we did for the 1881-1941 period, add the "Others" to Indian Religionists, to get the results shown below.

The most noticeable aspect of Table 2.8a is the precipitous decline in the percentage of Indian Religionists and corresponding increase in that of Muslims in 1951 as compared to the 1941 percentages shown in Table 2.4a. The percentage of Indian Religionists fell from about 20 percent in 1941 to less than 2 percent in 1951, and their numbers decreased from more than 5 million to less than 1 million. We shall have more to say about it later in this chapter.

Table 2.8 Religious Composition in lakhs of total estimated population in thousand.

Year	Indian R	Muslims	Christians	Total
1951	0.646 (1.596)	39,286 (97 119)	0,520 (1 285)	40,451
1961	0.754 (1.469)	49,889 (97 169)	0,699 (1 362)	51,343
1971	1.208 (1.791)	65,254 (96 755)	0,981 (1 454)	67,113
1981	1.454 (1.649)	85,371 (96 796)	1,371 (1 555)	88,197
1991	2,018 (1.649)	118,475 (96 796)	1,903 (1 555)	122,397

Figures in parentheses are percentage of the total. Source Derived from *World Population 1996* revision, cited earlier, and the religious composition of Table 2.8

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In Table 2.9, we give religion-wise break-up of the population of Bangladesh in 1991 as enumerated and compiled by the Bangladesh Population Census

Table 2.9 Religious Composition of Bangladesh, 1951-1991
(for the total enumerated population, in thousands)

Year	Hindu	Buddhist	Indian R	Muslim	Christian	Others
1951	9,239	0.319	9,558 (22 794)	32,227 (76 854)	0,107 (0 255)	0.041 (0 098)
1961	9,380	0.374	9,754 (19 186)	40,890 (80 429)	0,149 (0 293)	0.047 (0 092)
1974	9,673	0.439	10,112 (14 147)	61,039 (85 396)	0,216 (0.302)	0.111 (0.155)
1981	10,570	0.538	11,108 (12 750)	75,487 (86 647)	0,275 (0 316)	0.250 (0 287)
1991	11,179	0.623	11,802 (11 101)	93,881 (88 305)	0,346 (0 325)	0.286 (0 269)

The population for which religion-wise break up is given in 1951 is slightly less than the population of 42,063 thousands. Figures in parentheses indicate percentage of the total population. *Census of Bangladesh 1991, Vol. 1, Analytical Report*, Sept. 1994, Table 1.1, p 101

noticed in the previous chapter, Census of Bangladesh has carried some adjustments in the enumerated population to account for under-enumeration. We have given the religious composition as enumerated in various censuses and listed in Table 2.9. We add the total population in Table 1.10 to obtain Table 2.9a. As for the pre-Partition period, we add the "Others" to Indian Religionists.

We notice the percentage of Indian Religionists and their numbers in Bangladesh during the partition as in Pakistan. (Compare with figures for 1941 in Table 2.5.) How-

portion Indian Religionists has been falling persistently and has declined in 1951 to 11.4 percent in 1991. We shall discuss the issue in further detail later.

Table 2.9a. Religious Composition of Bangladesh, 1951-1991
(for the total estimated population, in thousands)

Year	Indian R.	Muslims	Christians	Total
1951	10,110 (22.891)	33,943 (76.854)	0,113 (0.255)	44,166
1961	10,646 (19.278)	44,415 (80.429)	0,162 (0.293)	55,223
1971	10,138 (14.302)	60,733 (85.396)	0,214 (0.302)	70,885
1981	11,722 (13.037)	77,906 (86.647)	0,284 (0.316)	89,912
1991	12,672 (11.370)	98,420 (88.305)	0,363 (0.325)	111,453

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentage of the total population. Source: Obtained from estimated totals of Table 1.10 and the corresponding percentages of Table 2.9.

India

Having determined religion-wise break-up of the populations of India and Bangladesh for 1951-1991, we can now obtain religious composition of the India as a whole. In Table 2.10, we give the populations of adherents of different religions in India for 1881-1991; for the sake of comparison we have included the data for 1881-1941. Table 2.11 gives percentages of different religions in the population. With the data for India and the three constituent units for 1881-1991 in Detailed Table

Table 2.10 Religious Composition of Indian Population, 1881-1991
(in thousands)

Year	Indian R.	Muslims	Christians	Total
1881	198,424	49,953	1,778	250,155
1891	220,343	57,068	2,164	279,575
1901	218,973	62,119	2,776	283,868
1911	231,503	67,835	3,666	302,004
1921	230,225	71,005	4,497	305,727
1931	252,403	79,306	5,966	337,675
1941	287,124	94,447	7,427	388,998
1951	325,756	110,890	9,059	445,705
1961	392,968	141,244	11,589	545,801
1971	483,863	187,205	15,420	686,488
1981	599,858	243,280	18,300	861,438
1991	734,791	323,447	21,917	1,080,155

Source: Figures from 1881-1941 are from Table 2.1 and 2.2, Parsis, Jews and Others of these have been added to Indian Religionists. Figures from 1941-1991 are based on Tables 2.7a, 2.8a and 2.9a.

T H E R C I I I
(in percent)

	Indian R	Muslim	Christian
1881	79.320	19.969	0.711
1891	78.814	20.412	0.774
1901	77.139	21.883	0.978
1911	76.403	22.387	1.210
1921	75.304	23.225	1.371
1931	74.747	23.386	1.767
1941	73.812	24.279	1.900
1951	73.088	24.880	2.033
1961	71.998	25.878	2.123
1971	70.484	27.270	2.246
1981	69.634	28.241	2.124
1991	68.026	29.944	2.029

Source: Derived from Table 2.10

In Table 2.10 and 2.11, the most noticeable aspect is the persistent decline in the proportion of Indian Religious in the population of India throughout the period. The decline continues but also becomes sharper after Partition. Thus in the 60 years between 1881 and 1941, the proportion declines by 5.5 percent, from 79.32 to 73.81 percent. In the forty years after Partition between 1951-1991, the proportion declines by 4.98 percent, from 73.09 to 68.03 percent. This long-term trend of declining proportion of adherents of religions of Indian origin in India is a matter of concern. In the following sections, we shall study the phenomenon in some detail and also analyse the projections into the future these trends that have persisted at least for the last couple of decades and are well documented for the 110 years since the beginning of regular census of

CHANGES IN RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION: 1881-1991

Based on the data collated so far, we summarise below the trends of changes in religious composition. Table 2.12 records these changes for India and her three constituent units during the census period. Two measures of change have been used in Table 2.12. First, we record the overall growth of the population of adherents of different religions in different periods. The "growth factor" records the number of times the population has grown in a given decade; and, we measure the compound annual rate of growth of the population in the given decade.

In addition to the trends for the whole period of 1881 to 1991 for which data are available, we also present separate trends for the period before Independence and ending from 1881-1951 and the period following Independence and Partition. While studying the growth rates in three constituent units of India, we however shift to 1901, because that is the first year for which disaggregated data for the three units are available. For comparison of pre-Partition and post-Partition trends for the three units, we consider the periods 1901-1941 and 1951-1991, thus excluding the decade of Partition during which the religious composition of these three units changed drastically.

Table 2.15: Growth of Adherents of Different Religions, 1881-1991

	1881-1951		1951-1991		1881-1991	
	Growth Factor	Rate of Growth	Growth Factor	Rate of Growth	Growth Factor	Rate
India						
Indian R.	1.642	0.713	2.256	2.054	3.703	1
Muslims	2.220	1.146	2.917	2.712	6.475	1
Christians	5.095	2.353	2.119	2.233	12.328	1
Total	1.782	0.828	2.423	2.238	4.318	1
1901-1941						
Indian Union						
Indian R.	1.303	0.664	2.286	2.089	3.487	1
Muslims	1.465	0.960	2.829	2.634	3.661	1
Christians	2.534	2.352	2.332	2.140	7.161	2
Total	1.337	0.729	2.344	2.152	3.550	1
Pakistan						
Indian R.	2.108	1.882	3.124	2.889	6.764	41
Muslims	1.603	1.187	3.016	2.798	8.521	2
Christians	13.156	6.654	3.660	3.297	59.469	41
Total	1.706	1.344	8.026	2.807	7.384	22
Bangladesh						
Indian R.	1.267	0.594	1.253	0.566	1.291	0.2
Muslims	1.544	1.092	2.899	2.697	5.149	1.8
Christians	-	-	3.212	2.961	-	-
Total	1.452	0.936	2.524	2.341	3.853	1.51
India	1.370	0.791	2.423	2.238	3.805	1.49

Note: "Growth Factor" indicates the number of times the population has grown in the given unit.
 "Rate of Growth" measures the compound rate of growth in percent per annum. Source: Based on population data compiled in the Tables above.

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As we have remarked earlier, the defining feature of the religious demography during the last 110 years for which census data are available is the distinctly lower rates of Indian religions as compared to Muslims and Christians. Between 1881 population of Indian Religionists grew by a factor of 3.7, while Muslims grew 6.5 Christians by as much as 12.3 times, though the latter started from a negligibly small base. From another perspective, over this long period of 110 years, the compound annual growth for Indian Religionists was about two-thirds that of Muslims and half that of Christians. Such substantial differences in the rates of growth persisting over such a long period point to the percentage of Indian Religionists in the population dropping from about 79.881 to 68.0 percent in 1991. The percentage of Muslims during the same period fell 20 to 30 percent and that of Christians from 0.7 to 2.0 percent (see, Table 2). The percentage of Indian Religionists in the population of India thus dropped by more than 11 percent and of Other Religionists increased correspondingly. Such large changes in the

change in the distribution of religious communities, and as we shall see below, the religious differentials is leading to significant changes in the religious composition. Independence led to a rise in the rate of growth of Indian population as also mentioned in the previous chapter, but differentials in the rate of growth between Indian Religionists, especially Muslims, remained largely unaltered. Thus, in the pre-Partition period of 1901-1941, the corresponding rates of growth for Indian Religionists and Christians were, respectively, 1.15 and 2.35 percent per annum. In the post-Partition period of 1951-1991, corresponding rates for Indian Religionists and Christians were 2.05, 2.71 and 2.23 percent per annum. Thus following Independence, all components of Indian population registered substantial increase in their numbers. The difference in the rates of growth of Indian Religionists and Muslims, however, did not change much. Christians did lose their earlier great advantage over others, but their rate of growth was still higher than that of Indian Religionists. The extraordinarily high rate of growth of Christians in the earlier period was caused by their low initial base and the rule of an absolute monarchy. Following Independence, both these factors became inoperative; nevertheless, Christians in India, they were able to achieve very high rates of growth, as we shall see in the next section.

Effect of Partition

Before we begin discussing the growth rates of adherents of different religious communities in the constituent units into which India was partitioned, it is important to recall about the effect of Partition on their relative population.

Partition involved the separation of more than 22 percent of the area and 33 percent of the population of undivided India. The area and the population that separated from India were distributed into two distinct units, West Pakistan and East Pakistan, the latter becoming Bangladesh. In Table 2.13 below, we compile the area and the population of the constituent units of India got split. Populations listed below are for 1941.

Table 2.13: Area and Population of the Constituent Units of India

	Area	Population
India	4,235	389
Indian Union	3,287	319
Pakistan	948	70
West Pakistan	804	28
East Pakistan	144	42

Note: Area in thousand sq. km. Population in millions, for 1941. Source: Tables 2.1 and 2.2.

At the time of Partition, there was large-scale migration of Indian Religionists from the Indian Union to constitute Pakistan and Bangladesh and a reverse migration of Muslims into the Indian Union. To form an estimate of the extent of migration, we compile, in Table 2.14, the number of Indian Religionists in Pakistan and Bangladesh and Muslims in India in 1941 and 1951. For 1951, we also estimate the number of Indian Religionists in India and the number of Muslims in India. The percentages in the respective constituent units had remained the same as in 1941.

Table 2.14 indicates that there was an almost total transfer of Indian Religion between 1941 and 1951, their numbers declined from 5.57 million to about their percentage in the population of Pakistan came down from about 19.7 per cent. If the percentage of Indian Religionists had remained unchanged since 1941, there would have been another 7.3 million of them in Pakistan in 1951. Movement of Indian to Bangladesh was not as complete as from Pakistan. Their numbers declined from 1941 to 10.1 million in 1951, and their percentage in the population of Bangladesh from 29.6 to 22.9 percent. In the absence of such decline, their numbers would have been about 3 million.

Table 2.14: Effects of Partition on the Religious Populations, 1941-1951
(in thousands)

	1941 (actual)	1951 (actual)	1951 projected	Deficit
Indian R. in Pakistan	5,568	646	7,950	7,304
Indian R. in Bangladesh	(19,691)	(1,60)	(19,69)	
Muslims in Indian Union	12,437	10,110	13,078	2,968
Muslims in Indian Union	(29.61)	(22.89)	(29.61)	
Muslims in West Pakistan	42,645	37,661	48,313	10,652
Muslims in East Pakistan	(13.38)	(10.43)	(13.38)	

Note: Figures in parentheses are percentages of the total population. Source: Based on Tables 1, 2, 6, and Tables 2.7a, 2.8a and 2.9a.

Migration of Muslims from Indian Union, though large in absolute numbers, was less significant as a percentage of their population. While almost all the Indian R. in Pakistan had to migrate out, only about a fifth of Muslims in Indian Union moved in the reverse direction. The population of Muslims in Indian Union declined from 42.341 to 37.7 million in 1951; and their percentage in the population came down from 43.48. If the percentage had remained unchanged at the level of 1941, there would have been 10.7 million more of Muslims in Indian Union, which number incidentally is the deficit of Indian Religionists in Pakistan and Bangladesh together. Census of 1951 counted 7.2 million persons who had emigrated from the territories of Indian Union, 6.5 million were in West Pakistan and about 0.7 million in East Pakistan, later Bangladesh.

Partition affected the relative proportion of Indian Religionists in Pakistan much more than it did of Muslims in Indian Union. What is more, the proportion of Indian Religionists in Bangladesh continued to decline precipitously from decade to decade (see, Table 2.15). As a result of a continuous stream of out-migration to Indian Union, Andhra Pradesh, as we shall see below, continued to exhibit the long-term trend of declining proportion of Indian Religionists in the population, which soon neutralised the small increase in their proportion that took place at the time of Partition.

Shamsi, *The Integration of Displaced Persons in Pakistan*, in *Census Bulletin No. 6, Census of 1951*, p. 21.

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constituent units of India. The Table shows that, of the three constituent units of India, Indian Union had the lowest rate of growth of population during the pre-Partition period. Indian Religionists were in a majority in Indian Union, where they were growing at a slower rate than that of others. Thus, while Indian Union grew at an average annual rate of 0.66, the rate for Indian Religionists was 0.35 percent.

These differentials continued to persist in the post-Partition period of 1951-1991. Indian Union continued to grow at a slower rate than that of Pakistan and Bangladesh. In Indian Union, Indian Religionists continued to have a lower rate of growth than others, though they almost caught up with Christians. Indian Religionists in Indian Union grew at an average rate of 2.09 percent per annum. The corresponding rate for Muslims was 2.63 and 2.14 percent per annum, respectively. The difference in the growth rates between Indian Religionists and others thus became somewhat less pronounced than in the pre-Partition period, though it remained significant, especially between Indian Religionists and Muslims. This differential in the rate of growth of Indian Religionists as compared to others was completely wiped out in the increase in the proportion of Indian Religionists in Indian Union as a consequence of Partition. Between 1941 and 1951, proportion of Indian Religionists in Indian Union increased from 84.44 to 87.24 percent. In the forty years between 1951 and 1991, it went down to 85.09 percent. Proportion of Muslims during the same period increased from 12.59 to 12.59 percent, thus reaching near the pre-Partition level of 13.38 percent. Proportion of Christians has not changed significantly in these forty years. As far as the proportion of Indian Religionists in the population of Indian Union is concerned, therefore, Partition has proved to be a minor event in the long-term trend. As we shall see in the following chapters, the growth of Muslims and Christians has been dominant over the whole of Indian Union. It has been concentrated in various parts of the country, leading to the formation of several clusters within Indian Union, where the proportion of Indian Religionists in the population is getting sharply eroded.

Pakistan

The most significant feature of data concerning Pakistan in Table 2.12 is that the population of this region has been growing the fastest amongst the three constituent units of India. Between 1901 and 1991, population of this unit multiplied by a factor of 11.2. The populations of Indian Union and Bangladesh grew 3.55 and 3.81 times, respectively. This has persisted both in the pre-Partition and post-Partition periods. As we have seen in the previous chapter, population of the region that came to constitute Pakistan was growing significantly faster than other regions of India at least since 1850.

The other significant aspect of data concerning Pakistan is that amongst the three constituent units of India, this is the only one where Indian Religionists were growing at a higher rate than that of Muslims during the pre-Partition period. During 1901-1941, Indian Religionists grew at an average rate of growth of 1.88 percent per annum against a rate of 1.61 percent for

Correspondingly proportion of Indian Religionists in the population of Pakistan 15.9 percent in 1901 to 19.7 percent in 1941; and proportion of Muslims declined 78.8 percent during the same period (see, Table 2.4a).

This phenomenon, which became pronounced from 1921 onwards had modulating the overwhelming Muslim majority of the region and making it part of India. However, Partition brought this possibility to a swift end. At Partition purged almost clean of Indian Religionists. Their number came down from 7.55 to 0.65 million in 1951, and their proportion in the population declined from 1.6 percent (Table 2.14).

The few Indian Religionists remaining in Pakistan continued to register a rate of growth than that of Muslims even in the post-Partition period of 1951 absolute numbers have remained insignificant. The effect of Partition on them deleterious that in spite of their relatively higher rate of growth in the pre-Partition Partition periods, their overall growth in the whole of this period put together is negative. The number of Indian Religionists in Pakistan in 1981, the last year for data is available, is about 55 percent of their number in 1901. Incidentally, Indian Religionists that remain in Pakistan are largely concentrated in the province of Sindh. Pakistan figures for 1981 show that of a total of 1.39 million Indian Religionists as many as 1.27 million were in Sindh. Also, more than 80 percent of all Indian Religionists in Pakistan were in the rural areas.

Christians in the region constituting Pakistan today have grown at a rate considerably less than that of the Muslims in both the pre-Partition and post-Partition periods. As in Partition, Christians did not experience the kind of purge that Indian Religionists did. Consequently, they have increased their proportion in the population of Pakistan 3.2 percent in 1901 to almost 1.6 percent in 1981.

Of the three major religionists in the three constituent units, the effect of Partition was the severest on the Indian Religionists in Pakistan. It seems as if Partition was counter the growing presence of Indian Religionists in this region.

bangladesh

Rate of growth of Indian Religionists in the region that constitutes Bangladesh is the lowest amongst the three units, both before and after Partition. In the period of 1901-1941, average rate of growth of Indian Religionists in this region was 0.11 percent per annum as against 1.09 percent per annum of Muslims. In forty years of the post-Partition period, rate of growth has further declined to 0.48 percent per annum. During this period, rate of growth of Muslims has risen substantially to 2.70 percent per annum, and those who were negligibly few in the earlier period, have begun to grow at nearly 3 percent per annum.

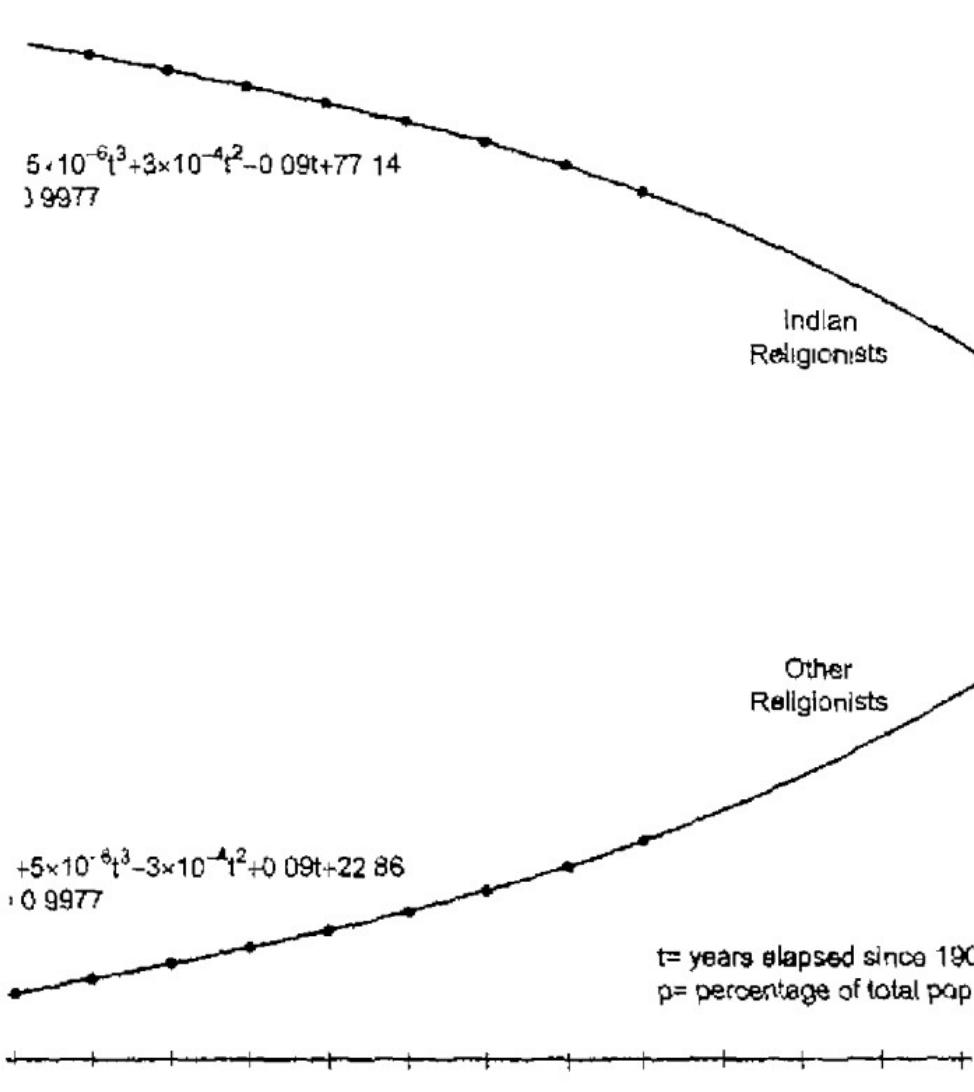
Because of this persistent differential in the rates of growth, proportion of Indian Religionists in the population of Bangladesh came down from 33.9 to 29.6 percent in the forty years from 1901 to 1941 (Table 2.5). Their proportion declined to 22.9 percent in 1951 as a consequence of Partition; and in the forty years from 1951 to 1991, the proportion of Indian Religionists cut down to almost half, at 11.4 percent (see, Table 2.9a). In this 90 year period, proportion of Muslims in this region has increased from 66.1 to 88.8 percent, and that of Indian Religionists declined from 33.9 to 11.4 percent.

K N E K A P T F I D R L S H E
S been under continuous decline during the whole of the tw
entirely purged of Indian Religionists at the time of Partition
steady expulsion of Indian Religionists from the region has

PROJECTING THE TRENDS INTO THE FUTURE

f the religious composition of the population of India projected over a period of 110 years from 1881-1991. The data for 1991 is available with the rest, because the coverage and accuracy of the earlier censuses was lower than of the later censuses, as we have discussed in Chapter 1, giving religious composition of Indian population from 1991 onwards using time-series to statistically project the trend into the near future.

2.1. Growth Trends of Indian and Other Religionists in India



In Figure 2.1 above we attempt such a projection by obtaining the data points and letting the resulting trend-line extend further. The graph plots percentage of Indian Religionists as recorded

curve plots percentage of Other Religionists, obtained by subtracting the percentage of Religionists from 100, or by adding the percentage of Muslims and Christians.

The available data fits best to a polynomial equation of third order. As is also 2.1, the fit obtained is quite good. R²-value for the fit at 0.9977 is almost 1.0 based on this fit should therefore be fairly reliable.

The best-fit curve for the percentage of Indian Religionists is smoothly moving from about 77 percent in 1901 to about 68 percent in 1991, the curve for the percentage of Other Religionists correspondingly keeps moving up, and the two curves projected intersect at the 50 percent mark just before 2081. Thus, if the trends of the last century continue to persist in the future, then Indian Religionists shall become a minority in near future.¹¹

This is an entirely statistical conclusion. It follows from the best possible fit data of the last hundred years; it involves no assumptions. However, we can make some assessment of the plausibility of this conclusion by analysing the United Nations projections of the population of India. The latest United Nations estimates published in *World Population Prospects*, place the medium estimates for the population of Indian Union, Pakistan and 2050 at 1572, 344 and 265 millions, respectively. These estimates are based on details about various human development factors like the spread of literacy and acceptance planning. Following the current trends, we may assume that in 2050 Indian Religionists will have a share of 80 percent in the population of Indian Union, 1.5 percent in the population of Pakistan and 5 percent in Bangladesh. Then, in 2050, the share of Indian Religionists in the population of India turns out to be 58.5 percent.

For Indian Religionists to have a share of 80 percent in the population of India, 1.5 percent in that of Pakistan and 5 percent in Bangladesh towards the middle of the next century is a highly optimistic expectation. Their share in the population of India near this figure, in Bangladesh, their share has been declining rapidly and it is certain to fall below 5 percent in the next fifty years. In Indian Union also, the share of Indian Religionists in the population has been declining steadily. Their share is likely to fall even below 50 percent by 2050. If we take the share of Indian Religionists in the population of Indian Union to be 75 percent, and apply it to the United Nations estimates for the total population in 2050, then the share of Indian Religionists in the population of India comes down to about 55 percent.

We have studied changes in the religious composition of population in India as a whole and in its three constituent units into which India has been partitioned. The data indicate that Indian Religionists in India are likely to turn into a near minority by 2050 or thereabout. Within the last one hundred years, their presence in Pakistan has been reduced to negligible proportion. In Bangladesh their share has come down to a little above 10 percent. In Indian Union they will continue to have a share of about 85 percent in the population and are likely to remain a majority in the foreseeable future, though their share shall continue to decline steadily. However, the share of Other Religionists in Indian Union has not been geographically uniform, though

¹¹ The data fits almost equally well to a second order equation. R²-value for this curve is 0.9967 and the intersection point is reached about 30 years later in around 2090.

I n d i a

I n order to get a true picture of the changing religious situation in India, it is important to analyse the changing religious composition of states and districts of India. We turn to such detailed analysis in the following pages.

Religious Composition of States and Provinces

Most of the vast yet geographically and civilisationally compact area that is populated mainly by adherents of Indian Religions. But, there are also various pockets, where other religions have come to dominate. The existence of such course, the primary reason for the Partition of India that took place in 1947. Religion in several areas of India has continued to change even after that traumatic & comprehensive picture of the religious demography of India and its changing profile necessary to study the population data at the level of the states, provinces and districts and further at the level of the districts into which these larger units have been divided. In this chapter, we carry out such a study for the states, provinces and divisions of Indian Union and Bangladesh, respectively. For Indian Union, we take this analysis further to the districts in the following three chapters.

While studying the changing religious demography at the level of the states and etc., we also notice that their share in the total population has been changing over time. India is blessed with an unusually fertile and habitable geography, therefore almost every part of the country, excepting the higher ranges of the Himalayas in the north and some parts of the deserts of Rajasthan and Sind, is densely populated. But the region of Sindhu-Ganga plains, which cross the three entities into which India has been partitioned and covers almost a large geographical area of India, is naturally more densely populated than others. Peninsular India, fertilised as it is by several major rivers, forms another large region of intense population. These naturally fertile and densely populated areas have formed the core region of civilisation. During the last hundred years or so, for which we have analysed the population share of the population of these core areas seems to have slowly declined in favour of other areas. Before going into the religious composition of different states and districts, let us look at the declining share of these core areas in the population of India.

Boundaries of the provinces, states and divisions of India have been redrawn several times since the first decennial census of 1871; the process of reorganising the states, and then splitting them into smaller states, has been especially frequent in the Indian Union after Independence. Therefore, to obtain time-series data for the population and religious composition of provinces, states and divisions from the available census information is a somewhat complex and involved exercise. We have carried out this exercise for the states of Indian Union, provinces and divisions of Pakistan and Bangladesh, as also for several of the districts of Indian Union.

In Detailed Table D-1, we have summarised the data for the total population of Indian Union and its three constituent units for the period 1881-1991 on the basis of discussion and analysis.

tively, for 1901-1991. Tables D-5, D-6 and D-7 give religion-wise break-up of the population for D-2, D-3 and D-4, respectively. In Tables D-8 to D-28, we disaggregate the states and union territories of Indian Union up to the district level. We have been able to do this level of disaggregation for several districts from 1901 onwards, for many more districts the data are available for a much shorter period. We have also calculated the relative ratios of different religious groups in the states and union territories of India for 1991. In Table D-29 on the basis of census data of 1991. For this latest year for which the census data is available, we have carried out analysis further up to the towns and urban areas of states having population of more than 100,000 persons, the data is presented in Table D-30.

RELATIVE POPULATION OF THE STATES

Union

Before studying religious composition of the population of the states, provinces and union territories, let us analyse changes in their relative total population. In Table 3.1, abstracted from Table D-2, we present the changing share of different states and union territories in the population of Indian Union for the period 1901-1991.

Table 3.1 Share of Different States in the Population of Indian Union, 1901-1991 (in percent)

	Ka	TN	AP	Orissa	Total	Bihar	UP	Total	
1901	5.48	8.08	8.00	4.32	25.88	11.46	20.34	31.80	
1991	5.31	6.60	7.86	3.74	23.51	10.21	16.44	26.65	
	Kerala	Mah	Guj	Raj	Total	WB	Assam	Total	NE
1901	2.68	8.14	3.82	4.32	18.96	7.11	1.38	8.49	0.41
1991	3.44	9.33	4.88	5.20	22.85	8.04	2.65	10.69	1.08
	Pb	Hai	HP	Delhi	JK	Total			
1901	3.17	1.91	0.81	0.17	0.90	6.99			
1991	2.10	1.95	0.61	1.11	0.91	6.98			

Note: Ka Karnataka, TN Tamil Nadu, AP Andhra Pradesh, UP Uttar Pradesh, Mah. Maharashtra, Raj. Rajasthan, WB West Bengal, NE Northeastern States excluding Assam, MP Madhya Pradesh, Pb Punjab, Hai Haryana, HP Himachal Pradesh, JK Jammu and Kashmir. The 1901 figure includes Arunachal Pradesh. Source: Abstracted from Table D-2.

Table 3.1 shows that the three core southern states of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, and the neighbouring Orissa, that together are home to a quarter of the population of Indian Union, have lost about 2.5 percentage points in their share of the population between 1901 and 1991. The loss has been the most significant for Tamil Nadu, which has consistently declined from 1921 onwards, excepting the decade of 1941-1951. Andhra Pradesh and Orissa have also shown similar declining trend at least from 1931 onwards. The loss in the share of Bihar is however not significant. (See, Table D-2 for detailed data for individual districts).

The heartland states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, which together constitute the population of Indian Union, have been losing in share even more precipitously than the core states of the south. In 1901, these two states contributed 31.80 percent to the areas that constitute Indian Union; in 1991 their share is down to 26.65 percent. The share of Bihar has been extremely high in Uttar Pradesh, where the share has declined by 4 percent, from 20.34 in 1901 to 16.44 percent in 1991. Bihar has lost relatively less, with its share falling from 11.46 to 10.21 percent during the same period. The trend for both states is consistently downwards for seventy years between 1901 and 1971. During the last two decades 1971-1991, Uttar Pradesh has registered a slight rise in share, decline in the share of these two decades has been less marked than in the earlier decades. This seems to indicate the long-term trend of a continuous and significant loss in the share of these two states of India may have begun to reverse.

As against the core states of southern India and of the heartland, the western states of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan, have all shown an increasing trend in the population of Indian Union. Between 1901 and 1991, the four states together have gained 4 percentage points in their share. The share of Kerala and Gujarat has been rising from decade to decade up to at least 1971; the trend seems to have reversed after 1971, and reached a plateau for Gujarat during 1981-1991. The share of Maharashtra has been rising consistently since 1901, except during 1911-1921 and 1931-1941, when there was a slight decline. Rajasthan has gained mostly in the period following Independence, rising from 4.42 percent in 1951 to 5.20 percent in 1991.

The eastern states of West Bengal and Assam have also shown a similarly rising share of the population. The two states together have gained more than 2 percent in this period. The share of Assam has been consistently rising since 1901, and it has also risen in the 90 years up to 1991; the rise in the share of West Bengal has taken place immediately following 1931. The trend, however, seems to be plateauing off during the last two decades.

The northeastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura have registered the highest growth in their share of the population of Indian Union with their combined share rising from 0.41 percent in 1901 to 1.08 percent in 1991. Most of this increase has accrued in the period following Independence, the share of the states in 1951, immediately following Independence, was 0.62 percent, which was about one-third their share in 1901.

In addition to the four western states, the two eastern states and the six states of the northeast mentioned above, the only other major state to gain significantly in its share of the population of Indian Union is Madhya Pradesh. Its share has increased by 0.75 percentage points, from 1.75 percent in 1901 to 7.82 percent in 1991. However, the share of the state in 1911 was 7.75 percent, which declined to 7.22 by 1951, the rise since 1951 has barely made up for the loss during 1911-1951.

Share of the northwestern region including the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Delhi has remained almost unchanged since 1901. Share of the

population data for Arunachal Pradesh is not available for the period before 1961. The share of the states in Table 3.1 above for 1901 therefore excludes the population of Arunachal Pradesh. The share of Arunachal Pradesh in the population of Indian Union was 0.08 percent in 1961 and 0.10 in 1991.

Punjab and Himachal Pradesh constituted the Indian Union was 6.10 percent. Within the region, the share of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh indeed declined by almost 1 percentage point, but most of this decline occurred between 1911 and 1941-1951. This early decline has been neutralised by the rise in the share after Independence to keep the total of the region unchanged.

The share of Delhi has been rising throughout the period, relatively slowly in the pre-Independence phase, and much faster since 1951. The share of Himachal Pradesh has been declining slowly and consistently since 1901. The share of Punjab rose slowly between 1911 and 1941 following the sharp decline of 1901-1911; it suffered another decline of about 0.4 percent at Partition and has undergone a further decline of about 0.1 percent since the formation of Pakistan. Haryana kept declining in the pre-Independence phase, but there has been a slight rise since 1951. The share of Jammu and Kashmir has been more or less stable around 0.1 percent.

Thus the trend since 1901 has been towards a consistent decline in the share of the states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, of the core southern states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and of Orissa. Correspondingly, there has been a consistent rise in the share of the periphery, including the western states of Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan, the states of West Bengal and Assam and the northeastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura.

Pakistan

Pakistan is divided into four provinces: Punjab and Sind in the east bordering India and North-Western Frontier Province (NWFP) and Baluchistan in the west bordering Iran. The capital region of Islamabad has later been carved out of Punjab as a separate entity.

Population of the provinces of Pakistan for the period 1901 to 1981 is collated in Table D-3 and in an abbreviated form in Table 3.2 below. No data is available for 1901 and 1911 is not reliable, particularly because populations in large areas of North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) were neither enumerated nor estimated. Census procedures in the administered states and agencies of NWFP varied from census to census; large variations in the numbers for these areas makes the time-series data for the relative population of provinces somewhat limited in reliability.²

Table 3.2 Share of Different Provinces in the Population of Pakistan, 1901-1981
(in percent)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981
Baluchistan	1.89	4.31	3.79	3.69	3.03	3.42	2.71	3.89	5.1
NWFP	12.82	19.70	24.05	19.90	19.15	17.40	17.67	12.86	15.7
Punjab	61.72	56.71	55.71	58.94	60.70	61.23	59.65	60.21	56.1
Sind	20.57	19.28	16.45	17.48	17.12	17.94	19.96	22.66	22.59
Islamabad								0.38	0.40

Note: Figures for 1972 are not comparable with those of other years because these have not been corrected for un-enumerated population of Frontier Agency areas of NWFP, estimated to be about 2,848 thousand.

Source: Abstracted from Table D-3.

² *Census of Pakistan 1951, Bulletin No.2, pp 34-35*

The end of peripheral areas has been one heartland situation. The Union is to some extent replicated in Pakistan, where the heartland province was losing its share in the population since Independence. Share of Punjab in the areas that constituted Pakistan after Partition was 61.72 percent in 1901, though not reliable because of the under-enumeration of the population of NWFP in 1921, there was a significant rise in the share of Punjab over the next three decades, rose from 55.71 percent in 1921 to 61.23 percent in 1951. Since 1951, however, there has been a decline, with the share of the province in the population of Pakistan falling to 59.11 percent in 1981. The slight rise during 1961-1972 indicated in Table 3.2 is not meant to suggest that the population of NWFP for 1972 is considerably under-enumerated.

Sind, the second most populous province of Pakistan, suffered a decline between 1901 and 1951. Between 1921 and 1951, there was a slight rise from 16.45 to 17.91 percent; however, Sind has been making significant gains, in 1981, the population of 22.59 percent of the total population of Pakistan.

Not counting the highly under-enumerated figure of 1901, the data for NWFP show a sharp decline in share, from 19.70 percent in 1911 and 24.05 percent in 1921 to 19.11 percent in 1951. Much of the decline in the share of NWFP seems to have come after India's Partition, if we do not take into account the abnormally high figure of 1921.

Baluchistan, the least populous province of Pakistan, showed a declining trend in population from 1901 to 1961, but during the next two decades, its share has risen from 2.71 to 5.14 percent of the population.

Thus, the share of the four provinces of Pakistan has shown a fluctuating trend in the pre-Independence period, since 1951, there is a consistent decline in share of the largest core province of Punjab and the other northern province of NWFP. The corresponding rise in the share of the two southern provinces, Sind and Baluchistan.

Bangladesh

Bangladesh is divided into four divisions, Dhaka and Chittagong in the east, Comilla, Mymensingh, Rajshahi, and Barisal in the west, bordering the Indian Union states of West Bengal and Assam. South-western part of the division of Barisal has later been carved out into a separate division, Barisal.

Table 3.3: Share of Different Divisions in the Population of Bangladesh, 1901-1981
(in percent)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Chittagong	23.47	24.34	24.81	25.95	26.93	27.45	26.81	26.07	25.94
Dhaka	28.77	29.84	30.20	30.05	30.72	30.12	30.08	29.82	30.11
Barisal	8.59	8.28	8.55	8.97	9.07	8.69	8.38	7.59	7.47
Khulna	13.13	12.12	11.57	11.20	10.87	10.97	11.42	12.27	12.22
Rajshahi	26.04	25.48	24.87	23.89	22.41	22.27	23.31	24.25	24.27

Source: Abstracted from Table D-4

Population data for the divisions of Bangladesh for 1901-1991 is presented in Table 3.3 above. The relative proportion of the four divisions

n Tae l f l c D ka B s ..
 J J l n B 1 61 ... and Rajshahi form about 25 percent
 about 12 percent. The relative proportion of the four provinces in 1901 was at

A detailed look at the time-series presented in Table 33, however, indicates divisions of Khulna and Rajshahi lost about 6 percentage points off their combined share between 1901 and 1941. During the same period, the share of Dhaka and Chittagong gained by 2 and 3.5 percentage points respectively. Since Independence, the share of Dhaka and Chittagong has been declining slowly, while that of Khulna and Rajshahi has been correspondingly rising. This phenomenon has tended to reduce the relative proportions of 1901 to some extent. But Chittagong, the extreme south bordering on Myanmar, has gained about 2 percentage points between 1901-1941. Khulna and Rajshahi, the two western divisions that share long borders with the state of West Bengal, while the share of Dhaka has remained unchanged.

Thus the phenomenon of peripheral states gaining in share at the cost of core states seems to prevail in all the three units into which India has been partitioned. The reason for this is, of course, to be found in the naturally rapid growth that takes place in remote regions as these are opened up through the processes of economic and social change. This explains why the phenomenon seems to have gathered strength after 1947 especially in Pakistan. But, such changes do not seem to fully explain the long-term decline of the heartland states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and the core southern states of Tamil Nadu and Orissa losing in proportion to other states of Indian Union. The share of these states, as we have noticed, has declined consistently for almost the whole period for which data is available, and the decline may have begun even before 1901. Such long-term decline is related to the suppression and neglect that alien rulers often practise against areas of civilisational, economic and political core of a conquered nation. The animus against the core areas of India, especially against Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, which was manifested during British times, is even today reflected in the elite public discourse of India. However, to study the population data in much more detail and relate it to the economic and other factors we can draw any definite conclusions.

RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION, PAKISTAN AND BANGLADESH

Tables D-5, D-6 and D-7, we present detailed data on religious composition of provinces and divisions of Indian Union, Pakistan and Bangladesh respectively for 1901-1991. The information indicates that while in the years before Independence, the share of Indian Religionists was rising in at least some parts of India, especially in the areas that were to constitute Pakistan, their proportion after Independence has been declining in every state, division or province of each of the three units into which India was partitioned. Amongst the major states of Indian Union, only Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh managed to retain more or less their proportion of Indian Religionists. And, only the union territories of Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Sikkim and Tripura, and to some extent the Muslim-majority state of Jammu & Kashmir registered an increase in the share of Indian Religionists. Before analysing the inf-

To the states and territories of Indian Union in detail, let us first look at the situation prevailing in the provinces and divisions respectively of Pakistan.

Pakistan

Detailed census data for the provinces of Pakistan are presented in abbreviated form in Table 3.4 below:

Table 3.4 Religious Profile of Pakistan and its Provinces, 1901-1961

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Pakistan							
Total	16,577	19,381	21,108	23,541	28,282	33,703	42,880
I.R.	15.93	14.95	15.51	18.81	19.69	1.69	1.47
M.	83.88	84.43	83.48	79.68	78.82	97.12	97.17
C.	0.19	0.61	1.01	1.52	1.49	1.28	1.38
Baluchistan							
Total	811	835	800	869	858	1,154	1,161
I.R.	5.63	7.44	7.19	8.16	8.13	0.86	1
M.	93.76	91.73	91.88	91.52	98.54	98.73	98
C.	0.61	0.84	0.93	0.31	0.35	0.41	0
NWFP							
Total	2,125	3,819	5,076	4,684	5,416	5,865	7,578
I.R.	4.04	4.09	4.37	4.50	0.05	0.02	0
M.	95.79	95.63	95.28	95.40	99.88	99.98	99
C.	0.18	0.27	0.35	0.10	0.07	0.10	0
Punjab							
Total	10,231	10,990	11,759	18,874	17,167	20,637	25,582
I.R.	16.32	17.93	22.19	22.65	0.16	0.17	0.5
M.	82.80	80.52	75.53	75.03	97.89	97.78	97.3
C.	0.88	1.54	2.29	2.33	1.95	2.05	2.81
Sind							
Total	3,410	3,737	3,473	4,114	4,841	6,048	8,560
I.R.	24.18	25.86	26.29	28.21	8.09	6.72	5.99
M.	75.53	73.80	73.34	71.52	91.53	92.73	93.51
C.	0.29	0.34	0.37	0.28	0.38	0.55	0.68
Islamabad							
Total							2.95
I.R.							0.11
M.							98.64
C.							1.26

Note: Rows marked I.R., M. and C. give percentage of Indian Religiousists Christians respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Census data in 1972, and no census was conducted in 1991. NWFP population for 1972 does not include 2.8 persons for whom religious break-up is not available, this number is also not included in population of Pakistan. Source: Abstracted from Table D-6.

Reliable data for the provinces of Pakistan is available from 1911 onwards. The proportion of Indian Religionists between 1911 and 1941 was significant in at least four provinces of Pakistan. The rise was the highest in Punjab, where their share in rose by more than 6 percentage points, from 16.32 percent in 1911 to 22.65 percent. In Sind, the share of Indian Religionist in the population rose by 4 percentage points in 1911 to 28.21 percent in 1941. They registered a gain of about 2 percent in Baluchistan, where their share rose from 5.63 to 8.16 percent. In NWFP, rise in Indian Religionists was unremarkable, with the proportion changing from 4.04 to

After Independence and Partition, the proportion of Indian Religionists fell to levels everywhere except in Sind. The fall was the sharpest in Punjab, where the Indian Religionists came down from 22.65 percent in 1941 to a mere 0.16 percent in 1951. In 1941, there were 3.9 million Indian Religionists in Punjab; in 1951 there were just 2,000 of them. They were similarly cleansed from NWFP, where their proportion in the population fell from 4.50 to 0.05 percent, and their absolute numbers declined from about 250,000 to about 3 thousand. By 1981, the proportion of Indian Religionists in Punjab has declined to 0.12; their proportion in NWFP is 0.07 percent.

The expulsion of Indian Religionists at Partition was relatively less thorough in southern provinces of Sind and Baluchistan. In the latter their presence declined from 1.7 percent in 1941 to 1.13 percent in 1951; their proportion has remained more or less the same since then. In Sind, where Indian Religionists constituted about a third of the population prior to Partition, they continued to retain a significant presence of 8.09 percent in 1951. Since then, their proportion in the population has declined slowly to 6.6 percent in 1981. Even though the 1981 figure for Indian Religionists may be a slight overestimate if the inclusion of some other non-Muslim and non-Christian groups in it, yet it seems that Indian Religionists have continued to retain some presence in Sind, unlike in the provinces of Pakistan. Almost 92 percent of 1.39 million Indian Religionists in Pakistan are residing in Sind.

In the new province of Islamabad, there were 250 Indian Religiousists forming 0.1% of the population in 1971, in 1981 there were only 90 of them forming about 0.03 per cent.

The share of Christians in the population of Pakistan increased slowly from 0.19 percent to 1.49 percent in 1941, it declined to 1.28 percent in 1951 following Partition, and then slowly rising since then to reach 1.55 percent in 1981.

The highest presence of Christians has been in the province of Punjab, where the population rose from 0.88 percent in 1911 to 2.33 percent in 1941. Following Partition, a decline to 1.95 percent in 1951, over the next three decades their share has risen to nearly the same level as in 1941. Of 1.3 million Christians in Pakistan, more than 900,000, or nearly 70 percent, are living above 80 percent of the total, are in Punjab.

Christians form an insignificant proportion of the other three provinces of Pakistan; their presence has nearly doubled during 1961-1981 to reach about 1 percent. In the

past, he has been a significant religious minority but the share in the population of these provinces is still below 0.5 percent. In Islamabad, carved out of Punjab, the Christian share has almost doubled from 1.26 percent in 1971 to 2.31 percent in 1981.

The data thus show that though Christians have always formed a small proportion of each of the four provinces, and they suffered a substantial decline after Partition, yet unlike Indian Religionists, they have been improving their share in every province since then. In 1981, the number of Christians in Pakistan was about the same as that of Indian Religionists at 1.30 million. Indian Religionists were concentrated in Sind, while Christians are similarly concentrated in Punjab.

Bangladesh

Detailed census data for Bangladesh is presented in Table D-7 and in an abridged form in Table 3.5 below. As noticed in the previous chapter, the proportion of Indian Religionists in Bangladesh before Partition was much higher than in Pakistan. In 1911, Indians constituted more than 30 percent of the population in every division of Bangladesh. This was the highest in Khulna, where they formed about 37.5 percent of the population. They constituted about 34 percent of the population in Chittagong and about 31 percent (including Barisal) and Rajshahi.

Unlike in Pakistan, the proportion of Indian Religionists in the pre-Partition period was slowly declining in Bangladesh as a whole and in three of its four divisions. Only in Dhaka did Indian Religionists manage to maintain their presence during this period. Chittagong was at the opposite end, where Indian Religionists suffered the highest decline in their proportion, their share going down by about 5 percentage points to 28.5 percent in 1941. In Dhaka (including Barisal) and Rajshahi, their share declined to about 28 and 30 percent, respectively. In 1941, Indian Religionists formed nearly 30 percent of the population of Bangladesh in three of its divisions; their share in the fourth division, Khulna, was considerably higher.

Partition did not lead to a complete expulsion of Indian Religionists from Bangladesh as happened in Pakistan. Between 1941 and 1951, their proportion in Bangladesh declined by about a quarter, from about 29.6 to about 22.9 percent. Amongst the four divisions of Bangladesh, Rajshahi and Dhaka (including Barisal) suffered the greatest decline, where the proportion of Indian Religionists came down by about a third, from nearly thirty percent to about twenty-seven percent. In Chittagong, their proportion declined less steeply to about 24 percent. And, Khulna, where the proportion of Indian Religionists was the highest, suffered the least impact, with the decline being from 37.4 in 1941 to 33.2 percent in 1951.

After Independence and Partition, Indian Religionists have continued to be the largest religious group in Bangladesh, and their share in the population has been declining rapidly in every decade. In the four decades since Partition, their share has been halved from the 29.6 percent to 11.4 percent in 1991. Similar halving of the share since 1951 has occurred in all four divisions of Bangladesh, except Dhaka (including Barisal), where the decline was somewhat larger. Consequently in 1991, Khulna continues to have the highest percentage of Indian Religionists at about 16 percent, while Dhaka (including Barisal) has the lowest, at 11.4 percent. The share of Indian Religionists in Chittagong and Rajshahi is 12.8 and 11.2 percent, respectively.

	K	g	I	B	u	g	A	D	R	
				3	1	1		1	97	
Bangladesh										
Total	28,927	31,555	33,254	35,604	41,999	41,932	50,840	71,478	87,	
I.R.	33.93	32.81	31.90	30.37	29.61	22.89	19.28	11.30	13,	
M	66.07	67.19	68.10	69.46	70.26	76.85	80.43	85.40	86,	
C.	neg	neg	neg	0.17	0.13	0.25	0.29	0.30	0,	
Chittagong										
Total	6,789	7,680	8,250	9,239	11,310	11,722	13,630	18,636	22,	
I.R.	33.66	32.16	30.46	28.52	24.15	20.25	14.56	14	14,	
M	66.29	67.78	69.46	71.45	75.75	79.60	85.29	87	87,	
C.	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.03	0.11	0.15	0.16	0.16	0,	
Dhaka and Barisal										
Total	10,807	12,029	12,886	13,893	16,711	16,274	19,555	26,743	32,	
I.R.	31.21	30.07	28.77	28.19	20.45	16.87	12.61	16	16,	
M	68.56	69.69	70.93	71.59	79.11	82.67	86.95	88	88,	
C.	0.23	0.24	0.30	0.22	0.45	0.46	0.44	0.44	0,	
Dhaka										
Total	8,322	9,416	10,043	10,699	12,902	12,632	15,294	21,316	26,	
I.R.							20.54	16.65	11.90	9
M							78.98	82.84	87.57	89
C.							0.49	0.51	0.53	0
Barisal										
Total	2,485	2,613	2,843	3,194	3,810	3,642	4,262	5,427	6,	
I.R.							20.13	17.67	15.42	13
M							79.56	82.04	84.50	86
C.							0.31	0.29	0.10	0
Khulna										
Total	3,798	3,824	3,847	3,988	4,565	4,598	5,805	8,768	10,	
I.R.	37.54	38.22	37.06	37.41	33.23	28.75	20.86	19	19,	
M	62.46	61.78	62.92	62.39	66.56	70.98	78.93	80	80,	
C.	neg	neg	0.02	0.20	0.21	0.26	0.20	0.20	0,	
Rajshahi										
Total	7,533	8,040	8,270	8,506	9,412	9,338	11,850	17,331	21,	
I.R.	31.86	31.01	29.92	29.66	20.49	17.49	13.32	11	11,	
M	68.10	68.89	69.95	70.30	79.38	82.32	86.39	88	88,	
C.	0.04	0.10	0.13	0.04	0.12	0.20	0.29	0.29	0,	

* Rows marked I.R., M and C. give percentage of Indian Religiousists, Christians and Christians respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source Abstract of Census, Table D-7.

Christians do not have a significant presence in Bangladesh or in any of its districts. Their share has increased from 0.17 percent in 1931 to 0.33 percent in 1991. The largest Christians is in Dhaka, where they form about half a percent of the population.

ans in Bangladesh, about 155 thousand, forming 15 percent of the total. In the recent past, there has been a noticeable increase in their proportion. Their proportion has increased from 0.12 percent in 1951 to 0.32 in 1991.

RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION: INDIAN UNION

Situation in the states of Indian Union is more complex, with some states and union territories having substantial proportions of Other Religionists. And, even after partition, the proportion of Indian Religionists has been declining steadily in the Indian Union, rapidly in some, slowly in others.

Data for the religious composition of the states and union territories of the Indian Union is presented in Table D-5. Detailed district-wise breakup of this data is presented separately for the states and union territories in Tables D-8 to D-28 and, in an abbreviated form, in the next three chapters.

We have already discussed the changing religious profile of Indian Union during the twentieth century in the previous chapter. In Table 3.6 below, we have presented the data again. Briefly, the proportion of Indian Religionists in the Indian Union declined very slightly during the century, from 86.6 percent in 1901 to 85.1 percent in 1991. The proportion of Muslims has risen by less than half a percentage point from 12.2 to 12.7 percent. The proportion of Christians by about 1 percentage point from 1.2 to 2.3 percent.

Table 3.6: Religious Profile of Indian Union, 1901-1991

1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
238,364	252,068	251,365	278,530	318,717	361,088	439,235	518,160
206,518	218,252	216,343	237,164	269,119	315,001	381,567	472,517
(86.64)	(86.58)	(86.07)	(85.15)	(84.44)	(87.24)	(86.87)	(86.20)
29,102	30,269	30,739	35,818	42,645	37,661	46,940	61,118
(12.21)	(12.01)	(12.23)	(12.86)	(13.38)	(10.43)	(10.69)	(11.20)
2,744	3,547	4,283	5,548	6,953	8,426	10,728	14,225
(1.15)	(1.41)	(1.70)	(1.99)	(2.18)	(2.33)	(2.41)	(2.60)

Total gives total population in thousands. Rows marked I.R., M. and C. give population of Indians, Muslims and Christians, respectively, in thousands. Figures in brackets are percentage of the total population. See also, Tables 2.6 and 2.7a. Also see, Detailed Table D-5.

This gross and seemingly comfortable picture, however, hides the fact that in the middle of the century, the proportion of Indian Religionists outside Indian Union declined sharply and correspondingly there was a rise in the proportion of Indian Religionists in the Indian Union. The effect of that rise has been almost completely wiped out in the proportion of Indian Religionists in the four decades following partition.

The detailed time-series data thus indicate that the proportion of Indians fell from 1901 to 1941, when it fell from 86.6 to 84.4 percent; their proportion rose between 1941 and 1951 as a result of Partition; and since 1951 their proportion has been rising at almost the same rate as in the period prior to Independence and is 85.1 percent in 1991. The proportion of Muslims correspondingly rose from 12.2 to 12.7 percent in the same period.

1. Christians have grown from 2.22 percent up to 2.81, after which to have begun to decline slightly. They formed 1.15 percent of the population in 1971, in 1991 their proportion in the population is 2.32 percent. This is the picture that emerges when we look at Indian Union as a whole. As mentioned earlier, the situation in different states and of districts within the states varies from each other. Looking at the state-wise figures in Table D-5, it is possible to delineate broad yet distinct regions of Indian Union with distinct religious profiles. We do this in some detail.

1.1 Where Indian Religionists Dominate

First, there is a large part of the Union, including all of northwestern, western and central India – excepting only Jammu & Kashmir in the northwest, Goa in the southwest and Bihar in the center – where Indian Religionists dominate. (See, the accompanying map).

In Table 3.7 below, we have added the total population of this region and its religious profile. Several of the states in this region were reorganised after Independence. We give the detailed religious profile for the pre-Independence period of 1901-1941. The data for any of these.

Table 3.7 Religious Profile of the Region where Indian Religionists Dominate

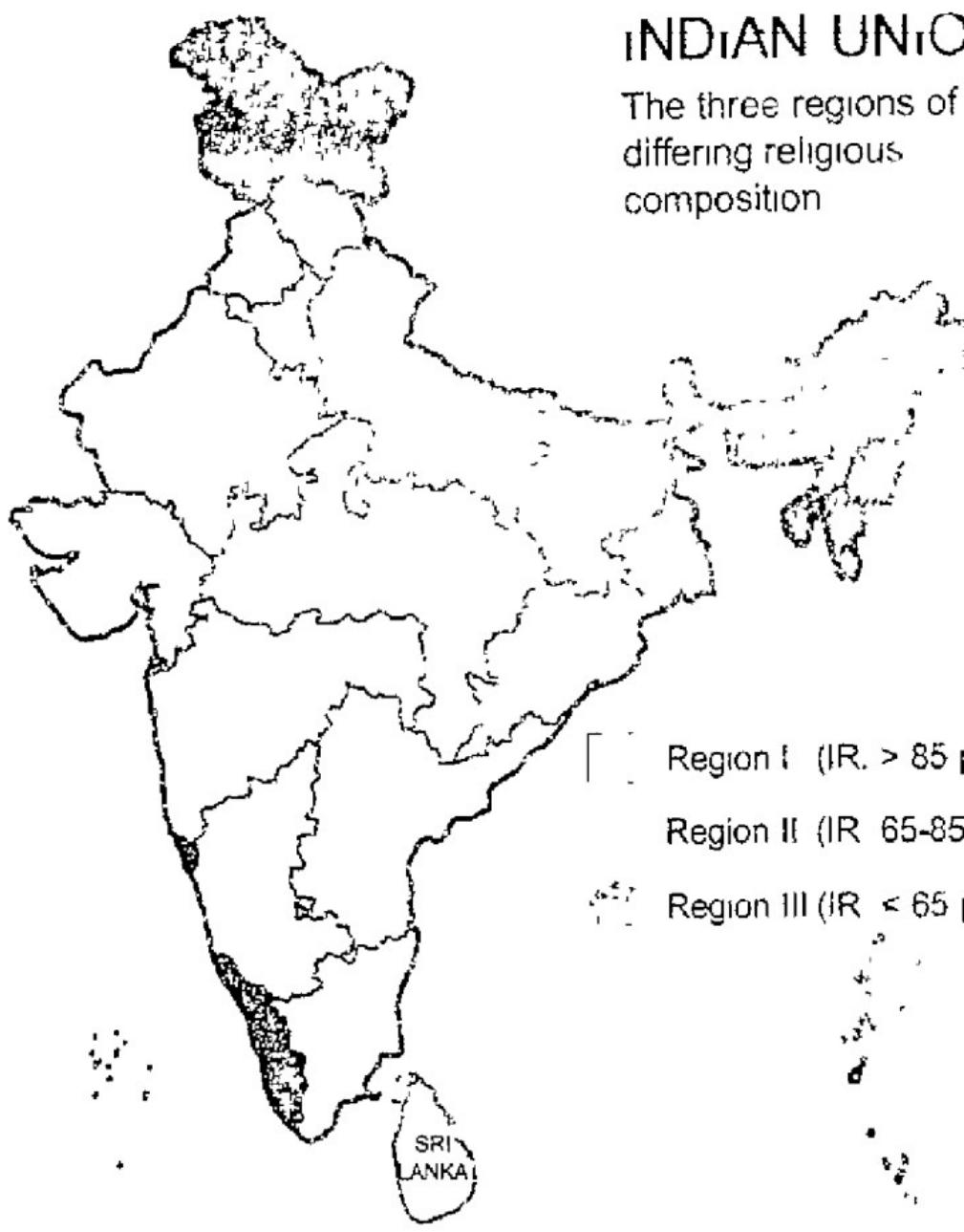
1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
132,185	142,556	142,270	158,991	180,470	205,041	248,365	312,570
					188,412	228,549	285,922
					(91.89)	(92.02)	(91.47)
					12,325	14,831	20,012
					(6.01)	(5.97)	(6.41)
					3,948	4,960	6,593
					(1.93)	(2.00)	(2.12)

"Total" gives total population in thousands. Rows marked I, R, M and C give population of Indian Religionists, Hindus, Muslims and Christians, respectively, in thousands. Figures in brackets are percentage of the total population. See also the detailed census data in Table D-5.

This region spread over 11 states and several smaller territories of Indian Union covers about two-thirds of the geographical area and 57 percent of the population of the country. Of the 570 million people inhabiting the region, about 440 million are Indian Religionists, or more than 91 percent of the population. Of the remaining, about 35 million are Hindus and about 8 million Christians. Their share in the population in 1991 is 7.23 and 2.32 percent respectively. The share of Muslims has increased by about 1.2 percent since Independence, while that of Christians has slightly declined, especially so because Indian Religionists have correspondingly lost about 1 percentage point since 1951. Within the region, Indian Religionists have maintained a high presence. Their share is more than 85 percent in each of the states and union territories falling in this region. It forms nearly 95 percent or more of the population in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Bihar and Jharkhand in the northwest, and in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa in central India. It is between 90 percent or more in Rajasthan and Gujarat in the west and in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh in the south. In the northeast, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim, Indian Religionists form 70 percent or less of the population.

INDIAN UNION

The three regions of
differing religious
composition



MAP 1

the south. In Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, they form between 87 and 90 per cent of the population.

The percentage of Indian Religionists in several states and territories of this region, has been declining, especially during the four decades since 1951. But the decline is slow and not very noticeable. There are only a few pockets where Other Religionists have come to acquire a substantial share. We shall talk about these specific pockets in the following chapter.

Where Indian Religionists are under Pressure

The second region comprises the heartland states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, West Bengal and Assam (See, Map 1 above.) This is the region of the Brahmaputra plains, and is consequently densely populated. The size of the area of Indian Union and accommodates more than 37 per cent of the total population. In Table 3.8 below, we have added together the populations of these two populous states and also the tiny state of Sikkim to obtain religious profile of the region as a whole.

96,097	98,267	96,834	105,532	121,508	136,469	160,127	203,811
79,877	81,346	79,924	86,265	98,983	115,085	138,730	168,488
(83,424)	(82,781)	(82,541)	(81,741)	(81,421)	(81,331)	(81,221)	(82,661)
15,868	16,408	16,316	18,528	21,942	20,502	26,502	33,927
(16,513)	(16,701)	(16,851)	(17,561)	(18,051)	(15,023)	(15,831)	(16,611)
352.2	512.8	592.2	739.2	642.4	881.9	1,074	1,325
(0.37)	(0.52)	(0.61)	(0.70)	(0.53)	(0.65)	(0.65)	(0.70)

total' gives total population in thousands. Rows marked I, R, M and C give populations of Hindus, Christians, Moslems and Sikhs respectively, in thousands. Figures in brackets are percentage of the total population. Bihar, though not a part of the Ganga and Brahmaputra plains, is contiguous to this region and along with the other four states of the region in the table above. *Source:* Abstracted from Table D-5.

Indian Religionists form only about 80 percent of the population of this region. Their share keeps declining as we move from west to east in the region. Thus in Bihar Indian Religionists form between 80 to 85 percent of the population; in Jharkhand their share declines to about 75 percent, and it declines further to less than 70 percent. In this region, Indian Religionists are under great pressure. Their share has declined by about 4 percentage points in the four decades between 1951 and 1991. They had about 83.1 percent of the population in 1901 and declined slowly till 1951. As a consequence of Partition, the proportion of Indian Religionists rose sharply and has since declined to 80.6 percent in 1991. The decline in the share of Indian Religionists in this region and corresponding rise in that of others, mainly Moslems, has been more rapid in the period following Independence than in the earlier period. And, the decline has been especially sharp during 1981-1991.

As we shall see in Chapter 5, proportion of Indian Religionists is declining in all parts of the region; they have lost 3 to 5 percentage points off their share in each decade between 1951 and 1991. And, there are several pockets and districts within the region where share of Indian Religionists has fallen so steeply as to turn them into a minority. Moslems form about 19 percent of the population of the region. Their share fell from 20.7 percent in 1901 to 18.1 percent in 1941, declined to 15 percent in 1951 as a result of Partition and has risen since then to 18.8 percent in 1991.

Christians form less than 1 percent of the population of this region. Their share has remained unchanged at around 0.65 percent since 1951, though they experienced a slight increase in the pre-Independence period, from 0.37 percent in 1901 to about 0.70 percent in 1941. Notice that the proportion of Christians in this region is much lower than that in the region we have discussed above. In general, Christians in Indian Union have a low presence in the region. This presence happens to be significant. As we shall see in the following section, this phenomenon seems to operate almost district by district; and in a state like Bihar, where Moslems and Christians have large presence, the districts of Christian and Moslem majority are early and separately demarcated. Incidentally, of about 2 million Christians in Bihar, about 1.5 million are in Bihar and Assam, and within these states they are concentrated in districts that have little Muslim presence.

III Where Indian Religionists are a near Minority

The third region comprises of Jammu & Kashmir in the northwest, the territory of Lakshadweep in the west, Andaman & Nicobar Islands in the northeast. In none of these states and territories on the periphery, religionists are in a commanding majority, they are already in a minority in all, and in most of these their share in the population has been declining. In 1901, we have added together the population of these states and territories to get the total of the region. Indian Religionists in the region constitute only 57 percent in 1991, their share in the population was 57.4 percent in 1951 and 57.7 percent in 1971. Muslims constitute 26 percent of the population, which is about a percentage point higher than their share in 1901, but is 13 percentage points higher than their share in 1941. Christians constitute 20.2 percent of the population, they have gained about 8.5 percentage points in their share in the region, their share in 1901 was only 11.7 percent.

Table 3.9 Religious Profile of the Region where Indian Religionists are a near Minority

1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
10,008	11,153	12,079	14,310	16,462	19,603	24,742	31,748
6,138	6,746	7,127	8,298	8,899	11,199	14,269	18,105
(61.34)	(60.48)	(59.00)	(57.98)	(54.06)	(57.13)	(57.67)	(57.03)
2,702	2,996	3,288	3,737	4,212	4,846	5,799	7,467
(27.00)	(26.86)	(26.81)	(26.11)	(25.59)	(24.72)	(23.44)	(23.52)
1,167	1,411	1,714	2,276	2,537	3,558	4,675	6,176
(11.66)	(12.65)	(14.19)	(15.91)	(15.41)	(18.15)	(18.90)	(19.45)

"Total" gives total population in thousands. Rows marked I, R, M and C give population of Indian Religionists, Hindus, Muslims and Christians, respectively, in thousands. Figures in brackets are percentage of Indian Religionists in the total population. As the composition of the population of Jammu & Kashmir for 1951, we have used the assumption that it was the same as in 1941. For the other states and territories for 1931-1961, for 1991, we have assumed the religious composition to be the same as in 1941. To get the value of the proportion of Christians in 1941 in the state, we have used the value of 1931. Source: Calculated from the 1901-1971 census data in Table D-5.

This region, incorporating the states and territories on the borders of India, covers 15 percent of the area and accommodates about 6 percent of the population of India. Unlike the other two regions that we have analysed above, this region is a continuous whole, and the situation in the different states and territories in the region varies from one to the other. In Jammu & Kashmir, Indian Religionists form only 57 percent of the population; the other 64 percent are almost all Muslims. This is one of the few states where Indian Religionists have improved their share during the twentieth century. In Goa, Indian Religionists form only 57 percent of the population, about 30 percent are Christians and about 5 percent Muslims. In Kerala, Indian Religionists have improved their share by about 20 percentage points between 1901 and 1991. In Kerala, on the other hand, Indian Religionists have been losing ground since 1901. Indian Religionists formed somewhat less than 69 percent of the population in 1901, they have lost about 12 percentage points off their share during the twentieth century. Their proportion in the population in 1991 is about 57 percent. Muslims and Christians have lost almost equally through the century, with both of them experiencing about 10 percentage points in their share between 1901 and 1991. Kerala is the most populous state in the region.

ligious profile of the population recorded in Table 3.9 largely reflects the situation in the south. Lakshadweep, an island territory off the coast near Kerala, is almost 95 percent Muslim. The situation in the northeastern states, excluding Assam, is quite different. The share of Indian Religionists in the population has been dropping precipitously, and now they form only about 40 percent. Christians form the largest religious group in the population in 1991. Indian Religionists in 1991 have turned into a minority in the six states in the region, where whole communities have been Christianized following independence. At the beginning of the century and even earlier, Indian Religionists formed a preponderant majority in all these states. Christians form only about 15 percent of the population in Arunachal Pradesh and about 68 percent of the population in Nagaland. In Manipur, Christians have a share of about 40 percent in the state's population as a whole and of about 70 percent in Nicobar Islands component of the state. In 1911, Indian Religionists had a share of 80 percent in the population of Nagaland. The share of Christians was only about 2 percent. Nicobar Islands component of the state was almost entirely Indian Religionist; they formed 97 percent of the population in 1911. Since there was just about 1 percent

Evolution of Christian and Muslim Populations

Having classified Indian Union into the three regions discussed above, it is appropriate to take a picture of the regions where Christian and Muslim populations are concentrated.

Of about 106 million Muslims in Indian Union in 1991, 59 million are in Region I, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam comprising Region II above, and 47 million are in Region I. In the latter region, they are largely concentrated in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, these four states accounting for 22 million of the total of 35 million Muslims in this region. Gujarat and Rajasthan account for another 7 million. The northwestern and central states forming part of the region have 10 million. Finally, there are about 12 million Muslims in Region III; of them about 8 million are in Jammu and Kashmir and about 4 million in Jammu & Kashmir.

Of about 20 million Christians in Indian Union, about 8 million are in Region I. In this region they are concentrated in the southern states, Tamil Nadu accommodates about 3 million Christians in the region amounting to more than 3 million. There are another 5 million Christians in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra. Like Muslims, there are very few Christians in the northwestern and central India. There are only about 2 million Christians in the states of Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan, and in a few districts of Bihar and Assam. The remaining half of the Christians in India, adding to about 10 million persons, is in Region III. Of these, 5.6 million are in Maharashtra, 3.6 million in the northeastern states, excluding Assam.

The religious profile of the three broad regions of Indian Union discussed so far gives us a general view of the changing proportion of different religions in India and of the shifts in dominance and concentration. But the changes have been distinctly sharper and more intense in certain compact pockets within these broad regions, particularly in Region II and Region III. We shall learn about these in detail in the following section. Before we look at detailed data for the districts and towns in the states and territories, let us

C H A P T E R - 4

Religious Composition of Districts of Indian States where Indian Religionists Dominate

Indian Religionists constitute a substantial majority in a large part of Indian Union in the northwestern, western, central and southern India, excepting the three states in the northwest, Goa in the west and Kerala in the south. We have presented this region in the previous chapter. (See, Table 3.7.) As discussed there, about two-thirds of the area of Indian Union and about 60 percent of the population of Indian Religionists have an average presence of more than 90 percent. We present detailed district-wise data for the states and union territories of this region. This proceeds from north to south, states and territories falling in geographical extent, culturally distinct northwestern, western, central and southern regions being put together in separate sections.

NORTHWESTERN REGION

Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh

The northwestern states of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh and the composite state of Punjab and the union territory of Himachal Pradesh before 1947 and 1960's, have the highest percentage of Indian Religionists in the Indian Union (see Table 4.1 below.) Proportion of Indian Religionists in all three states is above 95 percent. Orissa is the only other major state of Indian Union with an equally high proportion of Indian Religionists.

This preponderance of Indian Religionists in this region is, of course, a result of a massive transfer of populations that occurred at the time of Partition. Before Partition, the proportion of Indian Religionists in East Punjab that later formed part of Pakistan was 94.4 percent; it rose to 97.58 percent in 1951.

During the period before Partition, while the proportion of Indian Religionists in West Punjab that fell to the share of Pakistan, it was declining in East Punjab. In the rest of Indian Union (compare Table 3.4 of the previous chapter and Table 4.1) the figures after Partition, the proportion of Indian Religionists has declined markedly. It is now less than 95 percent in each of the three states into which the region has been divided, as we shall see below, people other than Indian Religionists in these states are concentrated in a few specific districts.

PUNJAB

Area 50,362 sq. km

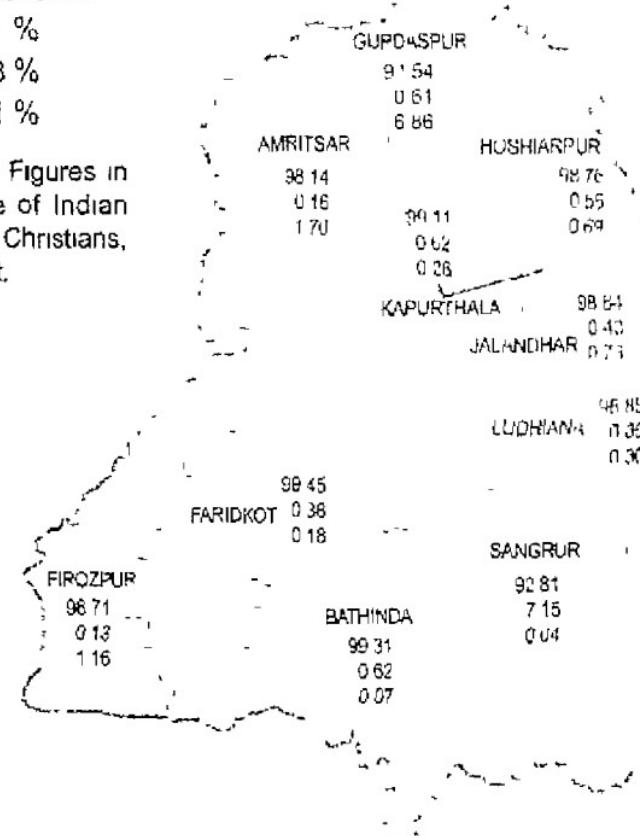
Population 20,282 thousand

Indian R 97.71 %

Muslims 1.18 %

Christians 1.11 %

All numbers are for 1991. Figures in the map give percentage of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians, respectively, for the district.



MAP 2

In nineteenth century. Proportion of Muslims in Sangrur has risen significantly since Partition, rising from 3.61 in 1951 to 7.15 percent in 1991. Proportion in Gurdaspur has, however, grown only slightly from 6.62 in 1951 to 6.86 percent. After Sangrur, the adjoining Patiala and Roopnagar districts have the highest proportions at 1.61 and 1.29 percent of the population, respectively. Outside Gurdaspur, a significant presence of 1.70 percent in the adjoining Amritsar district and a district lying further south along the border. In all other districts, the proportion of both Muslims and Christians in the population is less than 1 percent. The figures in Table D-21 indicate that during the four decades of Independence since 1971, the proportion of Muslims has been rising slowly in every district except the two border districts of Amritsar and Firozpur. The rise is particularly significant in the industrially vibrant central districts of Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Kapurthala. Altogether, the total number of Muslims has more than tripled between 1951 and 1991. Their share in the population of these districts remains below 1 percent. The rise of Muslims seems significant also in Bathinda, especially during 1971-1991. Muslims in Punjab are somewhat more urban than Indian Religionists at about 30 percent of Indian Religionists, 40 percent Muslims and 20 percent Christians in urban areas (see, Table D-29.) There are, however, no large towns

In 1981-1991, they form nearly 1 percent of the population. Christians form 2.4 percent in Batala town of Gurdaspur district and of 1.7 percent in Jalandhar. In Moga of Ferozepur district, they form 1.25 percent of the population. In Jalandhar they have a presence of nearly 1 percent. (See, Table D-30.)

Detailed district-wise population data for Haryana is given in Table D-13, data for 1991 is displayed in the accompanying map of the state. (See, Map 1) Christians in Haryana at around 4.64 percent in 1991 is considerably higher than in Haryana. Their share has increased significantly since 1961, when their share of the population. There are almost no Christians in the state; their share remained unchanged at around 0.4 percent since 1961.

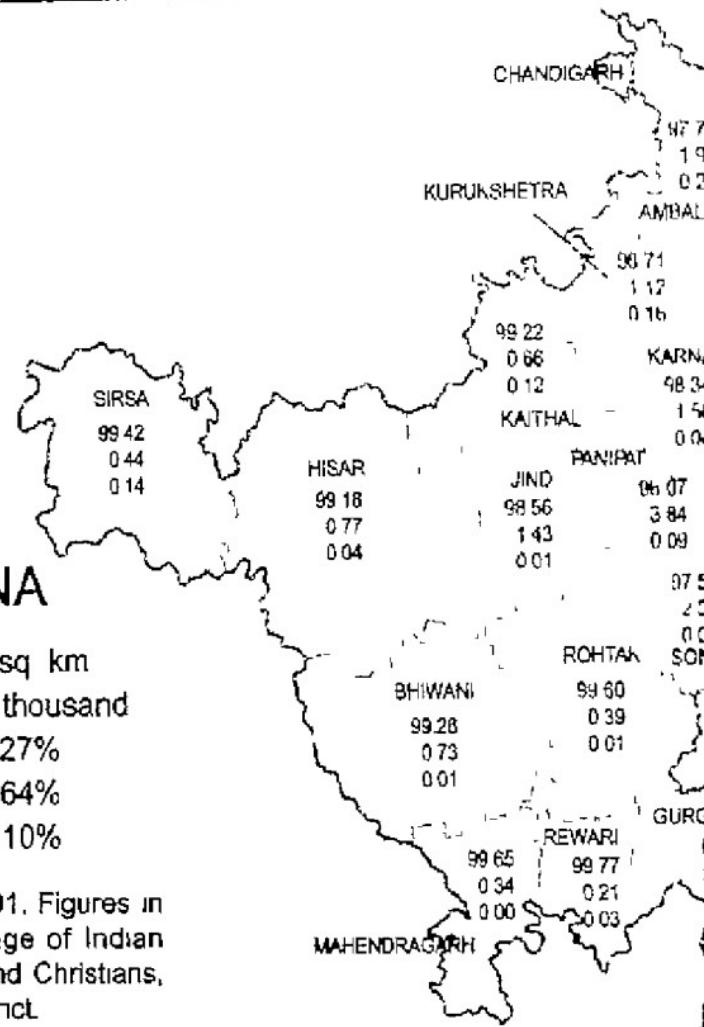
Muslims in the state are concentrated in the composite Gurgaon district, into Gurgaon and Faridabad. In 1991, of 761 thousand Muslims in Haryana, the composite district of Gurgaon-Gurgaon, along with the adjoining Faridabad, accommodates a concentration of Mew Muslims, who are known to be the Hindu Gaunt community of the region. Proportion of Muslims in the composite Gurgaon district was 33.18 percent in 1941, it came down to 16.91 percent in 1951 followed by 20.76 percent since then, the rise was especially steep during 1971-1981. The proportion of Muslims in the current Gurgaon district, excluding Faridabad, is even higher at 25.21 percent. The proportion in Faridabad is correspondingly lower at 10.18 percent. After Gurgaon and Faridabad, Yamunanagar has the highest proportion of 8.45 percent of the population of the district. Yamunanagar, which earlier formed part of Ambala district, adjoins Saharanpur district of Uttar Pradesh, where Muslim population forms about one-third of the population. Sonipat and Panipat, in the neighbourhood of Gurgaon, also have a relatively high presence of Muslims at 2.37 and 3.84 percent respectively.

Muslims have a presence of between 1 and 2 percent in Ambala, Karnal and Panipat. Their share in all other districts of the state is less than 1 percent. West Haryana districts, including Mahendragarh, Rewari, Rohtak, Bhiwani, Hisar and Sirsia, have negligible Muslim presence. Their presence is negligibly small also in Kaithal. The districts of Haryana have been split repeatedly during the last three decades, making it difficult to assess changes in the percentage of Muslims over time. In Gurgaon, the Muslim share has certainly been rising significantly, in the composite Gurgaon-Faridabad, it has increased by about 4 percentage points since 1951 and in the current Gurgaon district by about 4 percentage points during the single decade of 1981-1991. The Muslim share has an equally significant gain in Yamunanagar component of Ambala district. The Christian population of Haryana is small, adding up to just 15,700 people. Most of them are located in Ambala, Yamunanagar, Kurukshetra, Gurgaon and Faridabad. Muslims in Haryana are largely based in rural areas, in 1991 only about 10 percent of the state's Muslim population were urban. Of the Christians, only about two-thirds of Christians in the state are urban. (See, Table D-29.) Muslim population of the population of Panipat and Faridabad, between 2 to 3 percent of the total area and Sonipat and about 1 percent of the district town of Gurgaon.

HARYANA

Area	44,212 sq km
Population	16,464 thousand
Indian R	95.27%
Muslims	4.64%
Christians	0.10%

All numbers are for 1991. Figures in the map give percentage of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians, respectively, for the district.



MAP 3

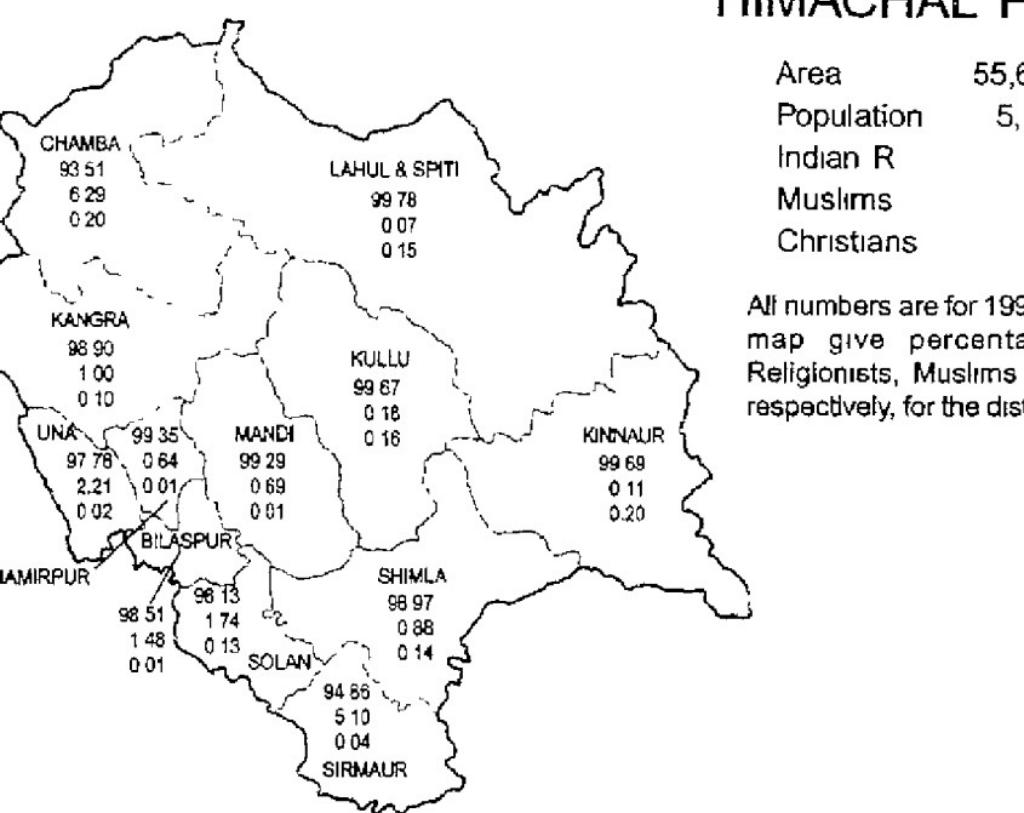
ence only in Ambala urban area, where they form about 0.8 percent of the population. (See, Map D-30.)

Himachal Pradesh

Detailed district-wise population data for Himachal Pradesh is given in Table 4.1. The state's profile for 1991 is displayed in the accompanying map of the state. (See, Map 4.1.) The state has 98.19 percent of the population in 1991; Muslims have a share of 1.72 percent, down from 2.9 percent. The proportion of Muslims has increased slightly from the last census in 1981; the share of Indian Religionists has correspondingly declined a little. The Muslim population of the state is concentrated in Chamba district bordering Jammu and Kashmir and Sirmaur district bordering Yamunanagar in Haryana and Dehradun in Uttarakhand. About 10 thousand Muslims in the state, about 44 thousand are located in these two districts. Their proportion has been rising in both districts, going up from 2.96 percent in Chamba and from 3.36 to 5.10 percent in Sirmaur.

Una, bordering Hoshiarpur district of Punjab, also has a relatively high Muslim population of 5.10 percent in 1991. Una was part of Mahasu district, which has been split into Una and Hamirpur. If we add the populations of Una and Hamirpur for 1991 and assume the same proportions as in the older Mahasu, then proportion of Muslims in Mahasu has risen from 3.36 percent in 1951 and 1991.

HIMACHAL P



MAP 4

In the pre-Partition period, Shimla had a fairly high presence of Muslims at about 1.6 percent. Solan was another district with a relatively high Muslim presence of around 5.1 percent. In the partition, proportion of Muslims in Shimla came down to 1.6 percent and has since declined to 0.88 percent. In Kangra (including Lahul and Spiti), Muslim share declined to 0.10 percent and has slightly risen since then to reach about 1 percent.

There are only 4,435 Christians in the state in 1991. In the pre-Partition period, Shimla had a relatively high proportion of Christians, their presence was as high as 4.57 percent. In the rest of the state, the presence of Christians is negligibly small in every district.

Himachal Pradesh has a low level of urbanisation. Muslims at about 12 percent are more urban than Indian Religionists of whom only about 9 percent are urban. The total population of the state is more than half urban. In Shimla, the only town of the state with a population of 100 thousand persons, Christians form about 0.6 percent and Muslims about 1.6 percent of the population in 1991. (See, Table D-29 and Table D-30.)

Chandigarh

The centrally administered territory of Chandigarh is an integral part of Punjab. The religious profile of the territory is similar to that of the rest of the region, as shown by the map of Punjab (Map 2) above.

Indian Religionists constitute 96.49 percent of the population of this territory. This proportion has declined from 98.05 percent in 1961; meanwhile the proportion of Christians has increased from 1.22 in 1961 to 2.72 percent in 1991. Christian population of Chandigarh is 10,000.

or less unchanged; they formed 0.72 percent of the population in 1981. 0.78 percent, though their presence had risen to about 1 percent in 1981.

Table 4.2. Religious Profile of Chandigarh, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Total	21.97	18.44	18.13	19.78	22.57	24.26	119.9	257.3	171.1
I.R.							98.05	97.58	96.45
M							1.22	1.45	1.25
C							0.72	0.97	0.25

Note: Rows marked I.R., M and C give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from Table D-29.)

Chandigarh is an urban enclave, with almost 90 percent of the population Christian (see Table D-29.)

Delhi lies on the southern boundary of the northwestern region, but proportion of Christians in Delhi at 89.67 percent in 1991 is significantly lower than in the Punjab (see Table 4.3 below, Table D-5, and Map 3.) Part of the reason is that the transition was not as complete in Delhi as in the then Punjab; Muslims constituted 33.09 percent of the population of Delhi in 1941 before Partition, in 1951 their proportion declined to 1.80 percent. Since 1951, the proportion of Muslims in Delhi has been rising fairly fast from decade to decade; the rise has been particularly rapid during 1981-1991. In absolute numbers, the population of Muslims in Delhi has multiplied 9 times, rising from 0.10 to 0.89 million, while total population in the same period has multiplied by only 5.4 times, from 1.7 to 9.4 million.

Table 4.3: Religious Profile of Delhi, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Total	405.8	413.9	488.5	636.2	917.9	1,744	2,659	4,066	6,250
I.R.			68.23	64.80	64.88	93.22	93.05	92.46	91.00
M			29.04	32.53	33.22	5.71	5.85	6.47	7.00
C			2.73	2.67	1.90	1.07	1.10	1.08	0.93

Note: Rows marked I.R., M and C give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from Table D-29.)

The proportion of Christians in the population of Delhi is not too significant. They constituted 1.90 percent of the population of Delhi, their presence declined from 1.80 percent in 1951 and in 1991 their proportion is 0.88 percent. Delhi is, of course, an urban area, where almost 90 percent of the population was city-based.

Summing up, the northwestern region, excluding Jammu & Kashmir, has the largest proportion of Christians among Indian Union. Their proportion is above 95 percent in the state of Kerala.

In other parts of India it will be longer especially after 1971, with a corresponding rise in the presence of Muslim. The three states and the union territory of Chandigarh that have been organisation Punjab and the old Himachal have maintained a high percentage of Indian Religionists since Partition. Other Religionists in these states are concentrated in these pockets, like Gurdaspur and Sangrur in Punjab and Gurgaon. Political background for the relatively high presence of Other Religionists in Haryana in Haryana or Chamba and Sirmaur in Himachal Pradesh and its presence in the neighbouring states of Uttar Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir there has been a significant rise in Muslim presence. In Chamba alone has risen to around 6 percent from about 3 percent in 1951. And, in Haryana their presence has lately shown a sharp increase of nearly 4 percent in 1981 to 34.41 percent in 1991.

Outside these pockets, however, the share of Indian Religionists has changed since 1951. There are some indications that because of large-scale migration of labour into this region, religious profile of the population, especially in Punjab, is undergoing a change; confirmation of such change must wait for the 2001 census.

WESTERN REGION: RAJASTHAN AND GUJARAT

In the northwestern region discussed above, the two western states, Rajasthan and Gujarat, have long borders with Pakistan. Partition therefore had a similar impact on their religious composition, though not of the same intensity. We do not have detailed pre-partition data for these states; both these states, as well as several others, were formed after Independence from the presidency areas and princely states falling in the region.

Table 4.4 Religious Profile of Rajasthan and Gujarat, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1991
Rajasthan									
Total	10,294	10,984	10,293	11,748	13,864	15,971	20,156	25,766	34,221
I.R.						93.72	93.36	92.98	92.60
M						6.21	6.52	6.90	7.39
C.						0.07	0.11	0.12	0.01
Gujarat									
Total	9,095	9,803	10,175	11,490	13,701	16,262	20,633	26,697	34,221
I.R.						90.60	91.10	91.17	91.90
M						8.92	8.46	8.42	8.08
C.						0.48	0.44	0.41	0.03

Note: Rows marked I.R., M. and C. give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslim. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from Table 4.1.

Census data presented in detailed Table D-5 and summarised in Table 4.4. The Western Region has the third highest proportion of Indian Religionists, after the North Central and South Central regions.

In the central Indian region of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Indian Religionists make up 90 percent of the population in both Rajasthan and Gujarat. Muslims constitute the rest of the population of the region. Christians have a share of only about 0.6 percent of the population of Gujarat and about 0.1 percent in Rajasthan.

The proportion of Indian Religionists in Rajasthan has been declining significantly. Their presence in the state has declined from 93.72 percent in 1951 to 91.88 percent in 1991 while the presence of Muslims during the same period has risen from 6.21 percent to 8.12 percent. Indian Religionists in Gujarat, however, have retained their percentage in the state almost unchanged at somewhat above 90.5 percent.

Rajasthan

Detailed district-wise population data for Rajasthan is given in Table D-22. The data for 1991 is displayed in the accompanying map of the state. (See, Map 5.) Jaisalmer, which borders Pakistan, has the highest proportion of Muslims in the state. They constituted 11.7 percent of the population before Partition; after Partition their proportion increased to 12.5 percent and has remained around that figure. Amongst other border districts, Jodhpur and Bikaner have a much lower Muslim presence of around 11 percent. The four districts of Sirohi, Jalore, Gangaragar and Jhalawar, on the northern edge of the state, have a Muslim presence of less than 10 percent each. This is because Sri Ganganagar is contiguous with Punjab and Haryana, where an exchange of populations took place at the time of Partition. The census data for 1951 indicate that there was some reverse migration of Muslims into this area between 1951-61.¹

In the remaining 24 districts of Rajasthan, proportion of Muslims follows a general pattern, with their presence decreasing from about 10 percent to less than 5 percent from the north to the south of the state. Southern districts of Jalore, Sirohi, Udaipur, Banswara and Bhilwara have less than 4 percent Muslims in their population; as we move further south, the neighbouring Gujarat districts of Sabarkantha and Mahesana also have a fairly small Muslim presence. Pali, Bhilwara, Chittaurgarh and Bundi, north of these, have a Muslim presence of about 7 percent. In almost all districts further north, Muslim presence rises to about 10 percent. The only exceptions are Jaipur, where Muslims form 8 percent of the population, and the districts on the eastern edge of the state bordering Madhya Pradesh. Amongst the latter, Sawai Madhopur in the north and Jhalawar in the south have a Muslim presence of 10.1 percent and 9.4 percent respectively. Almost all districts of Rajasthan, except the four bordering Pakistan, have shown an increase in the proportion of Muslims and a corresponding decline in the proportion of Indian Religionists.

¹ The Census of India 1961, Rajasthan General Report, observes, "In the population of the Muslim community (11.7%) was found in Ganganagar district. The increase was high in tehsils bordering Pakistan (12.5%), Karanpur and Padampur (94.98%) and, Raisinhnagar and Anupgarh (101.10%). Mangarh and Suratgarh and Nohar and Bhadra also show increases to the tune of 51.10% respectively. In the border district of Bikaner, Muslims have increased by 26.05% while in Jalore they increased by 67.00%. In Barmer, which is also a border district, the decadal increase has been 25.47%. It may be noted that while in its Barmer, Sheo and Chotan tehsils, which have come under the influence of the Muslim League, the rate of increase of Muslim population was as much as 75.39%, in the tehsils which are not on the border the growth rate was merely 15.47%." (p.145)

RAJASTHAN

342,239 sq. km

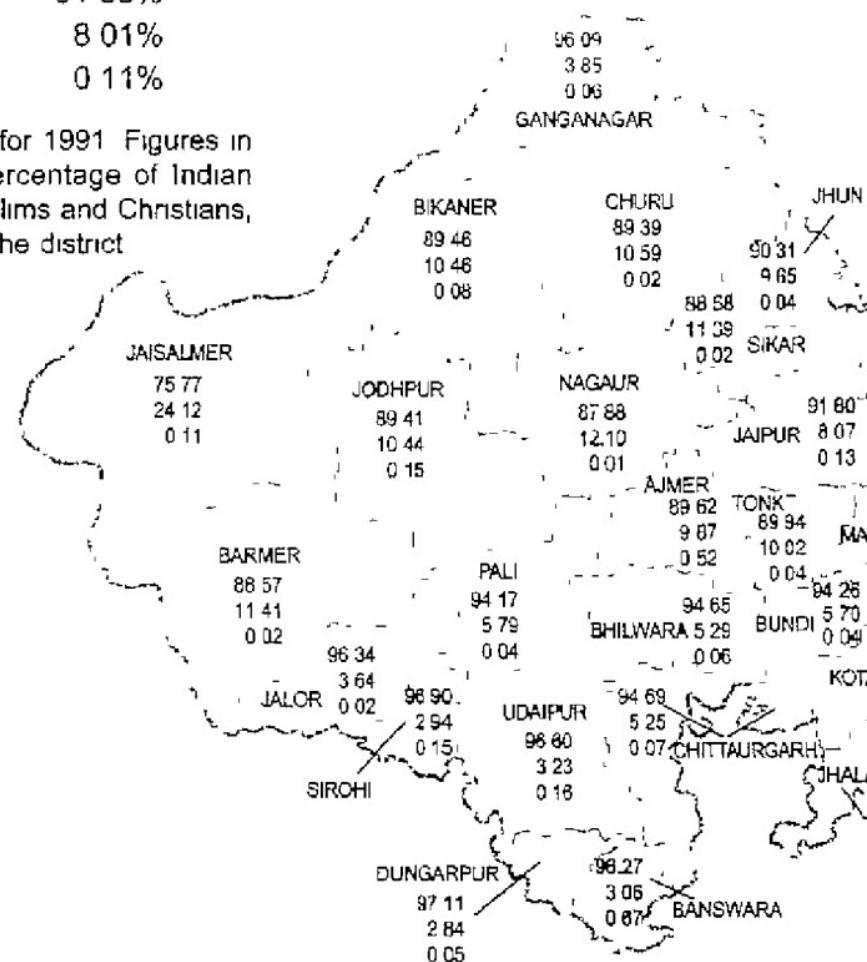
Population 44,006 thousand

Indian R 91.88%

Muslims 8.01%

Christians 0.11%

Numbers are for 1991. Figures in map give percentage of Indian Non-Brahmins, Muslims and Christians, respectively, for the district.



MAP 5

Non-Brahmins during 1951-1991. The phenomenon is more pronounced in northern districts like Jodhpur, Barmer, Pali and Sirohi, which have relatively low proportions of non-Brahmins. These districts, however, have experienced a rise of 1.8, 1.2 and 2.5 percentage points, respectively, in the proportion of non-Brahmins. Thus the rise of about 2 percentage points in the proportion of non-Brahmins has taken place in the state during 1951-1991 is spread over almost the entire state. In the southern districts registering a rise of about 3 percentage points and the southeastern districts like Alwar in the northeast, which borders on the high Muslim presence districts like Jhunjhunwala and Jhalawar, have registered a growth of as much as 5 percentage points, with the proportion of non-Brahmins in the district rising from 6.11 percent in 1951 to 11.12 percent in 1991. Christians have a presence of more than half a percent only in Ajmer and Jodhpur. In most of these districts, their share in the population has declined during 1981-1991. The decline follows a significant increase between 1951 and 1981, when Christians in the state rose to almost 1 percent. In all other districts, Christians form less than 1 percent of the population, in most of these less than 0.10 percent. Several of the districts like Ganganagar, Churu, Tonk, Sikar, Jhunjhunwala, Jaipur, Ajmer, Tondi, Barmer, Pali, Bhilwara, Bundi, Kotai, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara and Jhalawar have no Christians at all.

in the population of 11 districts. In 1981 1.8 percent amongst such districts is Jaisalmer, where the share of Christians had gone up from 0.05 to 0.11 percent within the decade.

Muslims in Rajasthan are distinctly more urban than Indian Religious minorities of the state are based in cities and towns, compared to only one-fifth of the rural population. (See, Table D-29.) In 1991, there are several towns in the state with a population of over 100 thousand persons, where Muslim presence is around 15 to 20 percent. These include the cities of Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Kota situated in districts of relative urban importance, but also Pali, Udaipur and Bhilwara in the southern districts. The proportion of Muslims is rather low. In two of the medium-sized towns of the state, Muslims form a near majority, with a presence of 43 and 47 percent. (See, Table D-30.)

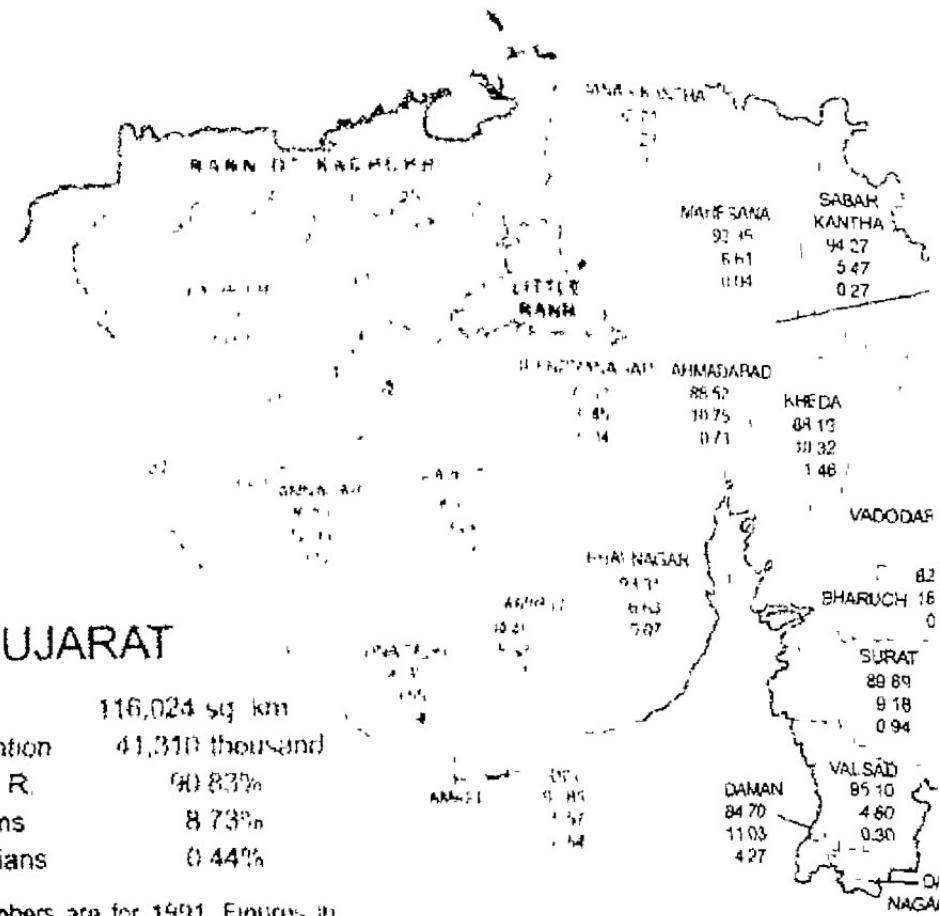
The proportion of urbanisation amongst Christians in the state is even higher at 41. But, with their numbers being small, they do not have a significant presence in any town with a population of more than 100 thousand persons. Their highest proportion is in Ajmer, where they form 11 percent of the population. (See, Tables D-29 and D-30.)

Gujarat
Gujarat is one of the few states of the country where the proportion of Indians in the population has not suffered a decline after 1951; their proportion, as we have seen, has remained steady at a little below 91 percent. In 1991, Indian Religious minorities form 8.73 percent of the population; Muslims form another 8.73 percent, and Christians 1.33 percent. (See, Table 4-4 above.) Detailed district-wise population data for Gujarat is given in Table 4-5. The district-wise religious profile for 1991 is displayed in the accompanying map of the state. Christians form a significant proportion of the population only in one district, Dang, located in the southeast corner of the state, bordering Nashik and Dhule districts of Maharashtra. The Christian population of this tiny district of 144 thousand persons has multiplied almost four times in a single decade of 1981-91. The proportion of Christians in the population has gone up from 1.33 percent in 1981 to 5.43 percent in 1991.

In the Dangs, adjoining the Dangs, has a Christian presence of 0.94 percent. In Ahmedabad, the largest city of Gujarat, Christians form 1.48 percent. In Ahmadabad (including Gandhinagar), Vadodara and Surat, the Christian proportion is between 0.5 and 1 percent. In all other districts of Gujarat, the Christian presence is very small. Of the six districts with a non-negligible Christian presence, three are in the Dangs and, to a lesser extent, Surat and Vadodara have experienced a rise in their proportions during the last four decades.

Muslims are distributed in the whole of the state; they form nearly 5 percent of the population in all districts, except in the Dangs. Their presence is smaller in the northern districts, which thus form a continuation of the southern districts of Rajasthan. As we move towards the southern Gujarat districts, most of which have a Muslim presence of around 10 percent. Amongst these, Bharuch has an exceptionally high Muslim presence of 14.5 percent.

In the Saurashtra sub-region in the southwest of the state, Muslim presence is relatively higher in the northern districts of Jamnagar, Junagadh and Rajkot, and relatively lower in the southern districts of Kendrapur, Bhavnagar and Amreli. In Jamnagar the percentage of Muslim population is 11.5 percent.



GUJARAT

Area 116,024 sq. km
 Population 41,310 thousand
 Indian R. 90.83%
 Muslims 8.73%
 Christians 0.44%

The numbers are for 1991. Figures in the map give percentage of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians, respectively, for the district.

MAP 6

in sub-region at around 13 percent, in Junagadh and Rajkot they form somewhat less than half of the population. In Surendranagar, Bhavnagar and Amreli, Muslim presence is negligible.

The third major sub-region, comprising the district of Kachchh in the north-west and parts of Saurashtra in Pakistan, has the highest proportion of Muslims in the state. In 1991, they formed 44 percent of the population of the district. Incidentally, at the time of Partition, a large-scale migration of populations occurred from the Kachchh and western Saurashtra areas. This cannot be numerically determined because the boundaries of the districts got substantially reorganised after 1951. Since 1951, proportion of Muslims in most districts of Saurashtra and Kachchh remained unchanged, or has declined, while it has shown a slight rise in most districts of the central sub-region, thus keeping the proportion of Muslims in the state as a whole within the range of 32-44 percent.

Muslims and Christians in Gujarat are more urban than Indian Religionists. In 1991, 54 percent of Christians and only 32 percent of Indian Religionists lived in towns and cities.

in cities or towns. There are 15 towns with a population of more than 10,000 which have a presence of around or more than 10 percent. Their proportion is at 15 percent or more. The highest proportion of Muslims at 40 percent is in the Mahals district, though their proportion in the district as a whole is only 17 percent. Bhuj in Kachchh with Muslim presence of 24 percent, Patan in Saurashtra with 27 percent and Porbandar in Gujarat with 28 percent are the other towns with high Muslim presence. Bhuj, Porbandar and Surat in Saurashtra and Surat in south Gujarat also have relatively high proportions of 20, 18 and 14 percent, respectively. In all of these towns, except Bhuj, the proportion of Muslims is considerably higher than in the surrounding district. (See, Table 4.4 for this and the following paragraph.)

Bhuj, Porbandar and Anand with 4 percent Christians and Anand with 5.6 percent, both of Kutchh, are the two towns of Gujarat with substantial Christian presence. Besides them, Bhuj, Porbandar, Valsad and Gandhidham of Kachchh have about 1 percent Christians. The presence in other cities and towns of the state is negligibly small.

Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli are small enclaves on the coast of Gujarat clustered as union territories. Of these Daman & Diu has a relatively large proportion of Indian Religionists, while in Dadra & Nagar Haveli, they constitute above 90 percent of the population. (See, detailed Table D-5 and Table 4.5 below. Also see, Map 6 above.)

Table 4.5. Religious Profile of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Daman & Diu									
	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>			<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>		
Total	32.01	32.47	31.41	36.43	42.81	48.61	36.67	62.65	78.00
I.R.	82.79	82.68	82.61	83.82	82.92	84.76	84.74	86.99	87.00
M.	12.04	11.93	11.93	10.91	11.93	10.69	8.22	9.21	9.21
C.	5.17	5.89	5.45	5.27	5.15	4.56	7.05	3.80	2.77
Dadra & Nagar Haveli									
	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>			<u>1950</u>	<u>1962</u>			
Total	24.28	29.02	31.05	38.26	40.44	41.53	57.96	74.17	100.00
I.R.	98.59	99.26	98.71	98.42	97.08	97.52	97.86	96.42	96.42
M.	0.44	0.27	0.42	0.53	0.43	0.38	0.76	1.00	1.00
C.	0.97	0.47	0.87	1.05	2.49	2.09	1.38	2.59	2.59

Note: Rows marked I.R., M and C give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslims respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from Table D-5.

In Daman & Diu, Indian Religionists form 88 percent of the population in 1900 and 1910, and in 1991; this is one of the rare units of Indian Union, where the proportion of Indian Religionists has been rising continuously since at least 1921. The proportion of Christians has correspondingly declined. Proportion of Muslims in the town has declined from 12.04 percent in 1900 to 8.91 percent in 1991; and that of Christians has increased during the same period, though their proportion rose to 7.05 percent in 1991.

Dadra & Nagar Haveli has a higher presence of Indian Religionists, they form a population of about 138.5 thousand in 1991. However, unlike in Daman, Indian Religionists in Dadra & Nagar Haveli has declined since 1951, when it was at 97.52 percent. Proportion of Muslims in this period has risen considerably from 1951 to 2.41 percent in 1991. Christians during the same period have also increased from 2.09 to 1.51 percent.

Of the two units that constitute Daman & Diu, Diu situated next to Amreli district shows a lower percentage of Muslims at 5.57 percent of the population, which is a smaller proportion in Amreli. In Daman, situated on the south Gujarat coast, proportion of Muslims is 9.8 percent, which is much higher than that in the neighbouring district of Dadra & Nagar Haveli to the east of Daman and also situated in the neighbourhood of Amreli. The lower percentage of Muslims. Thus, it is only Daman that shows a religious pattern different than that of the neighbouring districts of Gujarat. Proportion of Muslim population has gone up from about 9 percent in 1960 to about 11 percent in 1991. The share of Christians has declined from about 10 to 4 percent during the same period. (See, Detailed Table D-29) Dadra & Nagar Haveli is a largely rural territory; only about 8.5 percent of the population is classified as urban in 1991. But, the few Muslims and Christians that are there are respectively, 32 and 40 percent urban. On the other hand, almost half the population of Daman & Diu is urban; percentage of urbanisation amongst Muslims and Christians is higher at 74 and 94 percent, respectively. (See, Tables D-29 and D-30)

CENTRAL INDIA: MADHYA PRADESH AND ORISSA

Madhya Pradesh and Orissa in the geographic centre of India constitute a region where the presence of Indian Religionists as the northwestern region. The latter has undergone a complexion following the transfer of populations at the time of Partition; Orissa on the other hand remained largely free of external influences throughout the course of its interiority.

Madhya Pradesh

According to the 1991 census, Indian Religionists constitute 94.39 percent of the population of Madhya Pradesh. In 1951, Indian Religionists formed 95.66 percent of the population. There has been a fall of a little more than 1 percentage point in their share of population over the years. In the same period, the share of Muslims has gone up from 4.03 to 5.61 percent of Christians from 0.31 to 0.64 percent. (See, Detailed Table D-5 and Table D-6) The detailed district-wise population data for Madhya Pradesh is presented in Table D-7. The map for 1991 is displayed in the accompanying map of the state (Map 7). Muslim population of the state are concentrated mainly in eleven contiguous districts forming part of the central regions of the state. Nine of these, Vidisha, Bhopal, Sehore, Shajapur, Dhar, Mandla, Ujjain and Ratlam, counting from east to west, have a Muslim presence of less than 10 percent. In Bhopal, Muslims form 24 percent of the population. They have a presence of about 14 percent; in the other seven districts, their proportion is around 12 percent. Mandsaur and Raisen in the same region have a Muslim presence of 10 percent. More than half of the Muslim population of the state lives in the central districts.

Rajgarh, West Nimar and Dhar fall in the same region, but have a lower proportion of Muslims in Rajgarh is somewhat above 6 percent; in West Nimar between 5 and 6 percent. Jhabua, bordering Panch Mahals and Vadodara has Muslim presence of less than 2 percent.

Table 4.6 Religious Profile of Madhya Pradesh, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Total	16,861	19,441	19,172	21,356	23,991	26,072	32,372	41,654	62,17
I.R.						95.66	95.35	94.95	94.5
M						4.03	4.07	4.36	4.81
C						0.31	0.58	0.69	0.67

Note: Rows marked I.R., M. and C. give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslim
Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. *Source:* Abstracted from Table D.5

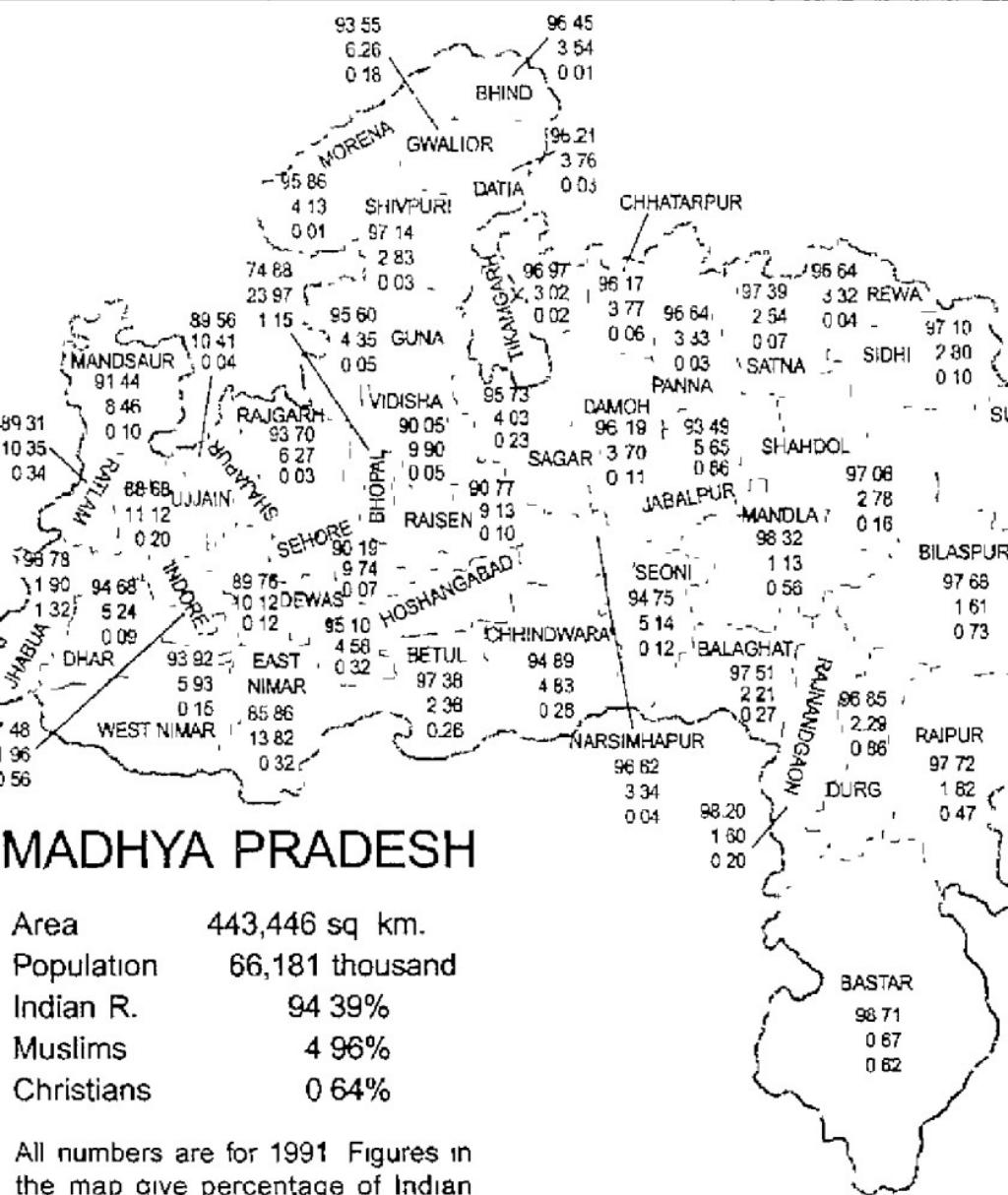
Outside Bhopal and Malwa sub-regions, only Gwalior in the north of the state and Jabalpur in the centre have a Muslim presence of more than 5 percent. Proportion in these three districts in 1991 is 6.26, 5.65 and 5.14 respectively. Their proportion in 30 districts of the state is smaller. In several of the eastern districts, the proportion is below 1 percent; Bastar bordering Orissa has a Muslim presence of merely 0.67 percent, as it shares borders with both Bihar and Orissa, their presence is 0.90 percent. In 16 districts, the proportion varies between 3 and 5 percent. Northern districts around Bhopal have a similar Muslim presence of around 3 to 5 percent.

All the 17 districts with more than 5 percent Muslim presence have been registered with a decline in the proportion of Muslims since 1951, and especially since 1961. In most of these, there has been a percentage point or so in their share of the population between 1961 and 1971, and again seems to have been higher in Bhopal (including Sehore) and Shahapur.

Christians have a significant presence in only one district, Raigarh on the eastern border of the state, adjoining Sundargarh district of Orissa and Gumla of Bihar, both of which have the highest proportion of Christians in their respective states. In Raigarh, Christians form 0.41 percent of the population, in Sundargarh their proportion is about 16.5 percent and 2.5 percent. The latter two districts, along with Ranchi of Bihar that earlier included, have been having a fairly large Christian presence since at least the early decades of the last century. In Raigarh of Madhya Pradesh, the proportion of Christians has grown into the pre-Independence state of Raigarh, Christians formed only 0.03 percent of the population in 1941 and 0.05 percent in 1951. Thus Raigarh seems to form a recent westward extension of the Sundargarh-Gumla-Ranchi pocket of Christian influence.

Surguja, bordering Raigarh, has the next highest presence of Christians at 2.31 percent. Jhabua, on the opposite end of the state, has a Christian proportion of 1.32 percent. In these districts of largely tribal population, Christians have a presence of about 1 percent in Bhopal, Durg and Jabalpur districts. Several of these districts have witnessed a slight increase in the proportion of Christians since 1951; but in almost all of them there has been a slight decline in 1981-1991. Christian presence in other districts of Madhya Pradesh is below 1 percent, of these they form a negligibly small proportion of the population.

Muslims in Madhya Pradesh are highly concentrated in urban areas. Almost 64 percent of the Muslims in the state are based in cities or towns; the proportion of urbanisation is



MAP 7

ionists and Christians is 21 and 37 percent respectively. (See, Table D-2) In towns of more than 100 thousand population, where Muslims form more than one-half of the population (See, Table D-30.) Burhanpur and Khandwa in East Nimar have Muslim presence of 48 and 26 percent, respectively. Of 198 thousand Muslims in the state, 120 thousand are in these two towns. Muslim proportion in the capital town of Bhopal is around 10 percent. The towns of Ratlam, Ujjain and Dewas have a Muslim presence of around 20 percent; while in the districts of Damoh and Rewa of around 14 percent; and Jabalpur and Indore of around 10 percent, respectively. Of these Shivpuri, Guna, Damoh, Rewa and Jabalpur are the only towns with a low Muslim presence, all of the remaining towns fall in the Bhopal and Morena group. Amongst the towns of more than 100 thousand persons, Christians have a share of around 25 percent in Korba of Bilaspur district, and of around 2 to 3 percent in the towns of Bilaspur, Durg-Bhilai and Jabalpur. (See, Table D-30.)

Orissa

According to the 1991 census, Indian Religionists constitute 96.07 percent of Orissa. Their proportion in the state is thus the third highest in the country after Bihar and Punjab, and a little more than in Haryana. Unlike the northwest, Orissa had a high proportion of Indian Religionists even before Partition. The proportion of Indian Religionists in the state was 98.13 percent in 1921, 97.89 percent in 1931 and 95.51 percent in 1951. (See, Table D-5 and Table 4.7 below.)

Table 4.7: Religious Profile of Orissa, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Total	10,803	11,879	11,159	12,491	13,768	14,646	17,549	21,945	26,371
I.R.		98.13	97.89	98.26	97.83	97.63	96.79	96.51	
M.		1.24	1.19	1.20	1.20	1.23	1.49	1.60	
C		0.68	0.92	0.54	0.97	1.15	1.73	1.82	

Note: Rows marked I.R., M. and C. give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslims respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from the Census of India, 1991.

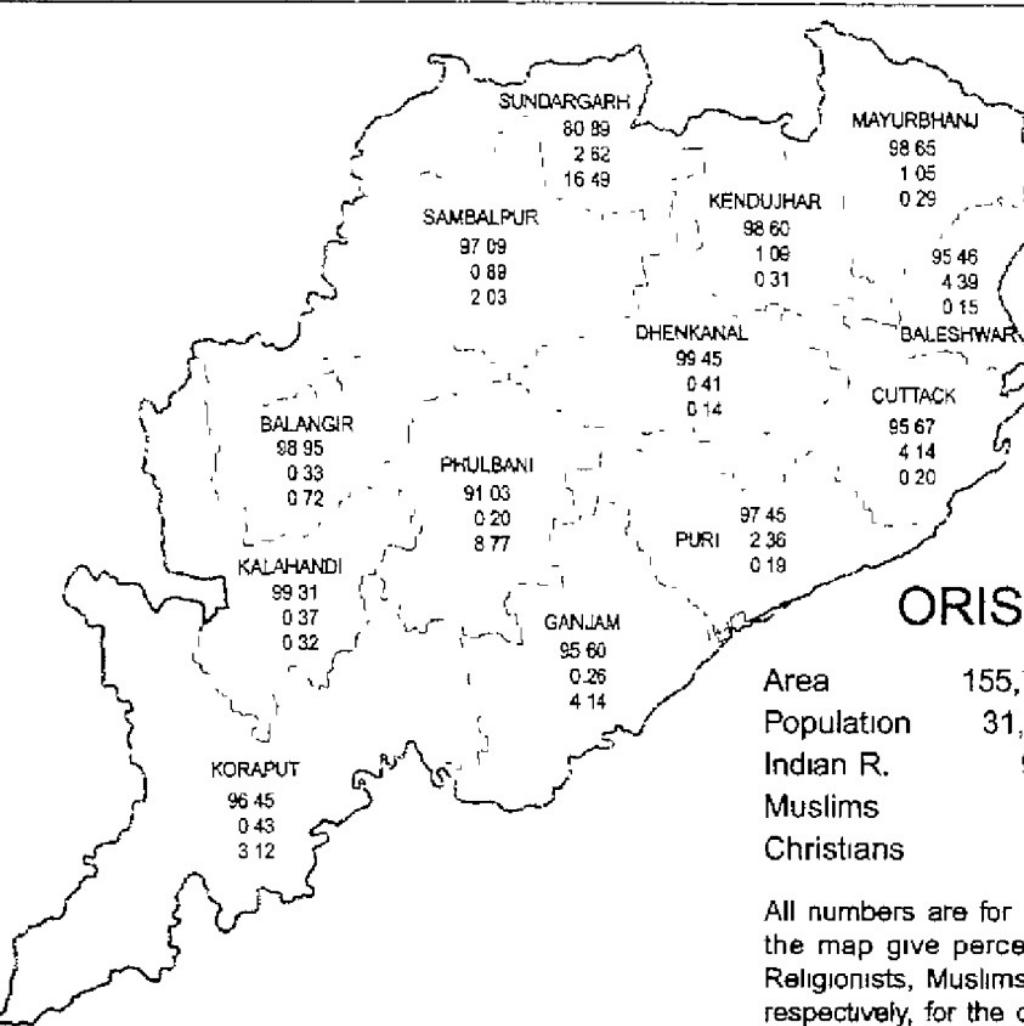
There has been a slow decline in the proportion of Indian Religionists throughout the period, though the decline has been distinctly more rapid since 1951. From 1921 to 1991, they lost more than 2 percentage points in their share of the population; almost four-fifths of this loss occurred in the period following Independence.

Corresponding to this slow decline in the proportion of Indian Religionists, there has been a rise in the proportion of both Muslims and Christians, the latter more rapidly than the former. Muslim share in the population has gone up from 1.24 percent in 1921 to 2.10 percent in 1991; almost all of this gain has taken place in the period following Independence. Christian share in the population has risen from 0.68 to 1.82 percent; the rise in their share has been more rapid since 1951, though they did register some gain even in the earlier period.

Detailed district-wise population data for Orissa is presented in Table D-20; religious composition in 1991 is displayed in the accompanying map of the state (Map 8). The highest proportion of Muslims in the state is in Baleswar and Cuttack, where they form 4.39 and 4.14 percent of the population respectively. The adjoining district of Puri has a Muslim presence of 2.10 percent. These three contiguous districts in the northeast of the state accommodate 436 thousand or 578 thousand Muslims in the state. The three northern districts of Sundargarh, Deogarh and Mayurbhanj, with Muslim presence of 2.62, 1.09 and 1.05 percent respectively, account for another 76 thousand Muslims. There are 24 thousand Muslims in Sambalpur, where they form 9 percent of the population. The remaining about 40 thousand Muslims are spread over six districts in the southern part of the state; in these districts, Muslims form less than 5 percent of the population.

Proportion of Muslims has been slowly rising in almost every district of the state, except those where their presence is fairly small.

Christians have a high presence of 16.49 percent in Sundargarh. About 40 percent of the population of Orissa are concentrated in this district on the northwest of the state that forms a part of the Ranchi-Gumla pocket of high Christian presence in Bihar, which has now merged with the neighbouring Raigarh district of Madhya Pradesh. In forty years since Independence,



MAP 8

Christian presence in Sundargarh has grown by about 3 percentage points, to 16.49 percent of the population in 1951.

The remaining Christians in the state are almost entirely located in the districts of Sambalpur, Phulbani, Koraput and Ganjam. These four districts, with low Christian proportions, accommodate another 53 percent of the Christians in the state. Unlike in Sundargarh, Christian presence in these three districts has occurred largely after 1951.

The proportion of Christians in Sambalpur has gone up from 0.70 to 2.03 percent, from 2.42 to 8.77 percent, in Koraput from 1.88 to 3.12 percent, and in Ganjam from 0.26 to 4.14 percent. In these districts, particularly in Phulbani, rise in the proportion of Christians has been relatively high during 1981-1991.

The belt of Christian influence in the state thus extends through the major districts from Sundargarh on the border of Bihar in the northwest to Ganjam and Koraput in Andhra Pradesh in the southeast. However, this pocket of high Christian presence in the state does not extend to the neighbouring districts of Andhra Pradesh, as the proportion of Christians in all other districts of the state is less than 0.5 percent, though they form 0.72 percent of the population. But their proportion seems to have increased in most every district of the state.

Orissa is essentially a rural state; proportion of urbanisation for the state is 15.51 percent.

13.31 percent. Christians in Orissa are largely rural. Only 16.14 percent of the cities or towns amongst urban areas with population of more than 100 thousand have a presence of about 7 percent in Raurkela of Sundargarh district; they form 1.1 percent of the population in the district towns of Cuttack, Baleshwar and S. Brahmapur of Ganjam district (See, Tables D-29 and D-30.)

Muslims in Orissa are considerably more urban than both Christians and Hindus. The proportion of urbanisation for Muslims and Indian Religionists in 1991 is 31 percent, respectively. Amongst urban areas of more than 100 thousand, Muslim percent of the population of Baleshwar, in addition, they have a presence of about 5.5 percent in Cuttack, about 5.5 percent in Sambalpur and Raurkela, about 3 percent in Berhampur, about 2 percent in Brahmapur.

SOUTHERN INDIA. ANDHRA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, TAMIL NADU AND KARNATAKA

Indian Religionists constitute more than 90 percent of the population of the western and central states that we have described above; their share drops to below 90 percent in the southern states. In Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, the population with a share of about 89 percent; in Karnataka their share is lower, i.e., 87 percent. (See, Table D-5 for this and the following two paragraphs.)

Like the states discussed above, most of these southern states have also been showing a decline in the proportion of Indian Religionists, especially since Independence. In Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have lost from 1 to 2 percentage points in their share of the population; in Andhra Pradesh, they have improved slightly following a small decline during 1961-1971.

Christians form a more significant proportion of the population in these states: in northwestern, western and central states. They have a share of 1 to 2 percent of the total population in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka, and about 5.7 percent in Tamil Nadu. Their share has been declining, especially since 1971. The decline is marginal, except in Andhra Pradesh where the proportion of Christians has come down from 4.19 percent in 1971 to 1.8 percent in 1991. The share of Muslims has however been rising slowly in all these states.

For further understanding of the religious composition of these states, we have presented detailed district-wise data for each of these states.

Andhra Pradesh

Indian Religionists constitute 89.26 percent of the population of Andhra Pradesh. Their proportion was 91.67 percent in 1911. After a slow and almost continuous decline to 87.72 percent in 1971, their share has risen slightly during the last two decades. Christians have gained more than 2 percentage points in their share during this period, their proportion in the population rising from 6.65 in 1911 to 8.91 percent in 1991. The share of Hindus rose steadily from 1.68 in 1911 to 4.19 percent in 1971; but in the last two decades their share has dropped by more than 2 percentage points, to the level of 1.8 percent in 1991. (See, Detailed Table D-5 and Table 4.8 below.)

Detailed district-wise population data for Andhra Pradesh is presented in Tables D-8, D-9 and D-10. The data for 1991 is displayed in the accompanying map of the state (Map 9). Muslim popula-

Andhra Pradesh follows a well-defined geographic pattern. The northern districts of Srikakulam, Visianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari, and of southern Orissa, have only a few Muslims, their proportion varying between 2.18 percent in West Godavari. In districts adjoining this region, Khammam, Nalgonda, Warangal and Karimnagar, Muslims form between 5 to 10 percent of the population, and in Krishna district on the south about 6.5 percent. Amongst the Karimnagar and Krishna have registered a significant increase of about one percent in the share of Muslims since 1951.

Table 4.8: Religious Profile of Andhra Pradesh, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Total	19,066	21,447	21,420	24,204	27,289	31,115	35,983	43,503	53,550
IR	41.67	41.14	89.86	88.49	88.26	86.48	87.72	88.86	
M.	6.65	6.64	6.89	7.83	7.77	7.55	8.09	8.47	
C	1.68	2.22	3.25	3.68	3.97	3.97	4.19	2.68	

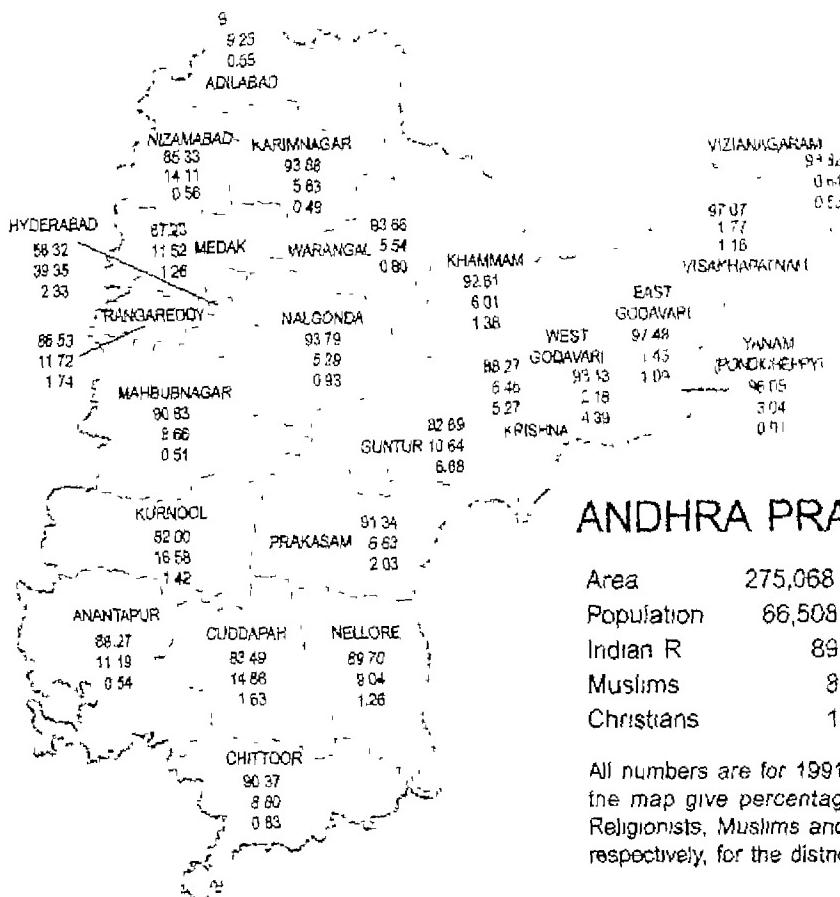
Note: Rows marked IR, M. and C give percentage of Indian Religiousists, Christians and Muslims. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from Table D-5.

Coastal region to the south of Krishna River, forming the undivided Guntur districts, has a higher Muslim presence of around 9 percent. Muslim presence in it increased by about 1 percentage point since 1951. After 1971, the region has been split into the three districts of Guntur, Prakasam and Nellore; Muslim presence in these is 9.04 percent, respectively.

Chittoor, lying on the south and west of the southern coastal region and bordering Madras, has a similar Muslim presence of around 9 percent. In Cuddapah, Anantapur and districts to the west of the southern coastal region, Muslims have a higher presence, of 14.88, 11.19 and 16.58 percent respectively. In three of these districts, there has been some increase in the proportion of Muslims since 1951, in Kurnool and Chittoor they have gained over 2 percentage points and in Cuddapah by about 1.5 in the four decades since 1951.

Hyderabad and the adjoining districts of Medak, Nizamabad and Rangareddy, in the central part of the state, are also amongst the districts of high Muslim presence. Hyderabad has a proportion of Muslims in the state at 39.35 percent of the population. The composite district, including Rangareddy, suffered a decline in the proportion of Muslims during the Partition decade of 1941-51, their share being offset by the rise that occurred during the Partition decade of 1941-51, their share having increased since then. Proportion of Muslims in the reorganised district of Hyderabad has almost 4 percentage points in the single decade of 1981-1991. Nizamabad also has a sharp rise in the proportion of Muslims, with their share rising from 10.68 percent in 1951 to 11.19 in 1991. Adilabad and Mahbubnagar on the edge of this region have about 10 percent of Muslims; in Adilabad their share has risen from 7.38 percent in 1951 to 9.25 in 1991.

Thus, in general the eastern half of the state has lesser presence of Muslims than the western half, with their presence being negligibly small in the northeastern part. Districts in the central part have also been registering high gains in the proportion of Muslims since 1951. The proportion of Muslims is the highest in Hyderabad, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Nizamabad in that order; and these districts have registered high gains in the share of Muslims during the four decades since 1951.



ANDHRA PRADESH

Area	275,068 sq
Population	66,508 tho
Indian R	89.26%
Muslims	8.91%
Christians	1.83%

All numbers are for 1991. Fig. 91 shows the map give percentage of Religionists, Muslims and Christians respectively, for the districts.

MAP 9

991 Incidentally, almost all districts of Andhra Pradesh except the northern coastal districts experienced negligible Muslim presence experienced a significant rise of 1 to 2 percentage points in the proportion of Muslims during the pre-Independence period of 1901-1941; the highest increase was in the northwestern districts of Hyderabad, Medak and Nizamabad.

Christians in the state are concentrated in West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur. Their proportion in the population of these districts in 1991 amounts to 4.39, 5.27 percent respectively. More than half of the Christian population of the state is located in these districts. Up to 1971, these districts registered a steady rise in the proportion of Christians. There has been a precipitate fall in their share during the following two decades. In Guntur, the proportion of Christians has come down from 14.61 percent in 1971 to 6.68 in 1991, in Chittoor from 10.85 to 5.27 percent, and in West Godavari from 7.36 to 4.39 percent.

Prakasam to the south of this region also has a considerable Christian presence at 2.1 percent of the population; their presence in the district had reached a peak of 10.87 percent in 1971. Hyderabad with Christian share of 2.33 percent is another district with a significant presence. In Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Khammam, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Rangareddy, Christians have a share of between 1 to 2 percent. In all other districts,

percent or less than 1 percent. Proportion of Christians reached a high peak in districts in 1971. According to 1971 census, Kurnool had more than 7 percent; Cuddapah, Medak and Khammam, their share was about 4 to 5 percent. They undergone a considerable decline since then in almost every district.

Muslims in Andhra Pradesh are highly urban, in 1991, 58 percent of the urban areas. The corresponding proportion for Indian Religionists and Christians 39.5 percent, respectively. (See Table D-29.) Amongst urban areas with more than persons, there are at least seven where Muslims constitute about one-third of (See Table D-30.) These include the state capital of Hyderabad, district towns of Nizamabad, Cuddapah and Kurnool, and also Nandyal in Kurnool and Hindupur district. Another four urban areas, Proddatur in Cuddapah, Anantapur and Anantapur, and Adoni in Kurnool, have Muslim presence of 25 to 30 percent urban areas, with more than 25 percent Muslim presence, are in the western half. Karimnagar, adjoining this area in the north, has a Muslim presence of about 24 percent. In southern coastal region, Nellore and Guntur have Muslim presence of about 18 percent; Machilipatnam, Tenali and Ongole about 12 percent. District town of Chittoor area on the south has about 13 percent Muslims.

Khammam and Kothagudem in Khammam district and the district town of Bhadravathi have high presence of Muslims at 18, 14 and 16 percent, respectively, though the share in the total population of both these districts is only about 6 percent.

Christians, are not as urbanised as Muslims. They have their highest presence percent in the coastal town of Bhimavaram in West Godavari; in Gudivada in the Krishna district, their proportion is about 5 percent. They form about 6 percent of the total population in the district town of Guntur, about 5.5 percent in Tenali of the same district, 4 percent in adjoining Vijayawada. The proportion of Christians varies between 4 and 3 percent in Prakasam district, Guntakal in Anantapur and Nandyal in Kurnool.

Maharashtra

In Maharashtra, Indian Religionists have been suffering a slow and steady decline in the proportion of the population since 1951; their share has come down from 91.04 in 1951 to 88.54 percent in 1991. Christians do not form a significant proportion of the population, it declined from 1.35 percent in 1951 to 1.12 percent in 1991, though they did register improvement during 1951-71. Decline in the share of Indian Religionists and Christians made up by a corresponding rise in the share of Muslims; their proportion has increased by more than 2 percentage points, from 7.61 in 1951 to 9.66 percent in 1991. Data for before 1951 is not available for the state. (See, Table 4.9 below and Detailed Table D-

Detailed district-wise data for the state is given in Table D-19, religious profile is displayed in the accompanying map of Maharashtra. (See, Map 10.) There is a high concentration of Muslims in the urban conglomerate of Greater Bombay, and to a lesser extent in the conurbations of Thane. About a third of the total of 7.6 million Muslims in the state are in the urban region. At Partition, there was some migration of Muslims out of this region, the numbers seem to have continued up to 1961. Since 1961, there has been a considerable rise in their proportion, adding almost 4 percentage points in three decades to their share in both the regions; they now form 16.82 percent of the population in Greater Bombay and 8.99 percent in

Table 1.2. Religious Profile of Maharashtra, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	19
Total	19,892	21,475	20,850	23,959	26,833	32,003	39,554	50,412	62,71
I.R.						91.04	90.91	90.18	89
M						7.61	7.67	8.40	9.1
C						1.35	1.42	1.42	1.2

Note: Rows marked I.R., M and C give percentage of Indian Religiousists, Christians and Muslim
Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. *Source:* Abstracted from Table D-5

Aurangabad and other districts in the central belt of the state form another Muslim concentration. Muslims constitute 18.42 percent of the population of the Aurangabad district; their share in the pre-organisation Aurangabad, including districts of Jalna and Parbhani, is 14.82 percent. Jalgaon, Buldana, Bidar, Osmanabad, Latur and Nanded, surrounding Aurangabad-Jalna-Parbhani, have a Muslim share of 11 to 12 percent. Akola and Amravati on the eastern edge of this belt have a Muslim presence, at 14.35 and 12.32 percent respectively. Nashik and Solapur on the and southern edge respectively of this central belt have about 16 percent Muslim share. In the east has 7.5 percent. In Akola, Amravati and Nashik, the share of Muslims has lost 3 to 4 percentage points in the four decades since 1951.

These thirteen districts of the central belt together accommodate about half the population of the state. Incidentally, this region of Maharashtra is contiguous with Nizamabad and Medak districts of Andhra Pradesh and Bidar and Gulbarga districts on the south, and with East Nimar district of Madhya Pradesh on the north. All these have a relatively high presence of Muslims. Together, these districts make a considerable region of fairly high Muslim concentration spreading across four states.

The share of Muslims in the remaining districts of Maharashtra is around 7 percent. Their share is less than 5 percent in Bhandara, Gadchiroli, Chiplun and Ratnagiri in the east and about 7 percent in Nagpur. In the southwest districts of Pune, Raigarh and Kolhapur they form between 6 and 7.5 percent of the population, in Satara and Kolhapur their share is less than 5 percent. In Ratnagiri of the same region, however, Muslim share is about 10 percent. In Dhule on the northwest, bordering Gujarat, Muslim share is about 6 percent.

The proportion of Muslims has been rising slowly in every district of the state, except districts where their share in the population is not too high, excepting only Dhule. The most remarkable in Nashik and Thane districts on the west and Akola and Amravati on the east of the central belt that we have mentioned above.

Christians in Maharashtra are concentrated largely in the Greater Bombay and Thane districts. About 0.88 million Christians in the state, about 70 percent are in these two districts, which constitute a significant proportion of the population. However, their share in the population of Greater Bombay has fallen from 7.26 percent in 1951 to 4.45 in 1991. In Thane, their share has risen slightly from 3.77 percent in 1951 to 3.10 percent in 1991, notwithstanding a decline in 1951-1971. Outside these two districts, Christians have a presence of somewhat more than 1 percent in Pune and Sindhudurg districts of the southwest. In all other districts, they form less than 1 percent of the population; in most of these their presence is negligibly small.

	DHULE	JALGAON	AMRAVATI	NAGPUR
	94.33	51.17	87.48	92.32
	5.17	48.88	12.32	6.97
	0.50	11.00	96.10	0.71
	0.12	0.12	0.22	3.77
		88.25	85.51	0.13
		81.00	11.68	92.39
	NASHIK	10.18	0.07	7.51 YAVATMAL
	89.41	18.42	0.14	96.24
	10.18	0.58	0.19	3.32
	0.41	AURANGABAD	86.84	0.44
	87.91	12.14	PARBHANI	
	8.94	0.82	87.29	
GREATER	3.10	AHMADNAGAR	JALNA	
BOMBAY	7B.73	92.84	81.00	
	16.82	6.15	89.00	
	4.45	PUNE	10.96	
	92.50	0.81	0.04	
	7.20	92.53		
	0.30	5.79		
		1.68	OSMANABAD	
			85.88	
			90.39	
			13.11	
		SATARA	9.59	
		90.11	0.03	
		85.82		
		4.08		
		0.07		
		0.10		
		92.23	SOLAPUR	
			0.02	
			90.20	
	RATNA	7.39	LATUR	
	GIRI	0.38	85.88	
	KOLHAPUR		13.11	
	93.37		9.59	
	95.64	8.18	0.03	
	2.51	0.45		
	1.85			
	SINDHUDURG			

MAHARASHTRA

Area	307,690
Population	78,937
Indian R	89
Muslims	9
Christians	1

All numbers are for 1991
the map give percentage
Religionists, Muslims and
respectively, for the district

MAP 10

Muslims and Christians in Maharashtra are highly urbanised; in 1991, about 60 percent of Muslims and 86 percent of Christians are based in cities or towns, the corresponding Indian Religionists is only 35 percent (See Table D-29)

Amongst urban areas of more than 100 thousand, there are two, Bhiwandi in Thane and Malegaon in Nashik, where Muslims form a majority Muslim proportion in the these two urban areas is about 52 and 73 percent respectively. District towns of Pandharpur and Nanded in the central belt have Muslim presence of about one-third; Aurangabad in the same area, are more than a quarter Muslim; and Akola to the east and Latur to this area are a little less than a quarter Muslim Kunptee, further east in Nagpur is about 25 percent Muslims in its population. District towns of Jalgaon, Sangli, Shiravati, and Bhusawal of Jalgaon and Ichalkaranji of Kolhapur have a Muslim presence of 20 percent. In the district town of Ahmadnagar, Muslims form 13 percent of the population. There are several other towns where Muslims have a share of nearly 10 percent in the population (See Table D-30 for this and the following two paragraphs.)

In Greater Bombay urban area, Muslims form about 17 percent of the population, in a large area there are several municipalities where Muslim presence is much higher. Christians have a presence of about 4.5 percent in Greater Bombay urban area most half of the Christians in the state are located in this urban complex. Elsewhere, but 3 to 3.5 percent of the population in the district towns of Ahmadnagar, Pune and

and between 1 and 9 percent in 1991.
Nagpur and in Bhaval Jalgao.

Tamil Nadu

Indian Religionists constitute about 89 percent of the population of Tamil Nadu. Their proportion in several of the states that we have discussed up to this point is higher than those other states where the non-Hindu Religious component of the population is higher. In Tamil Nadu the remaining about 11 percent of the population is equally between Muslims and Christians. (See, Table 4.10 below and Table D-5).

Since 1951, the proportion of Indian Religionists in Tamil Nadu has been declining. Their share has come down from 90.47 percent in 1951 to 88.84 percent in 1991. More than 1.5 percent in the share of Indian Religionists has been made up by a rise of about 0.7 percent in the share of Muslims, and of about 1 percent in that of Christians. Data for the period before 1951 is not available.

Table 4.10 Religious Profile of Tamil Nadu, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Total	19,253	20,903	21,629	23,472	26,268	30,119	33,687	41,199	48,408
I.R.						90.47	90.14	89.15	89.01
M.						4.79	4.63	5.11	5.21
C						4.74	5.23	5.75	5.78

Note: Rows marked I.R., M. and C give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslims; Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from Table D-5.

Detailed district-wise population data for the state is given in Table D-24, which for 1991 is displayed in the accompanying map of Tamil Nadu (Map 11). Christians are concentrated largely on the southern tip of the state, in Kanyakumari and the former Tirunelveli districts. There are a total of 3.18 million Christians in the state, of them comprising 37 percent of the total, live in these two districts. Tirunelveli has been 11.01, Kanyakumari 10.10 percent of the population of the former and 16.18 percent of the latter. Their share in the former Kanyakumari is much higher at 42.36 percent. Proportion of Christians in Kanyakumari is rising very rapidly. In 1951, their share was 34.74 percent; they have thus gained four percentage points in these four decades. They had a presence of 30.66 percent in the district formed a part of Travancore state.

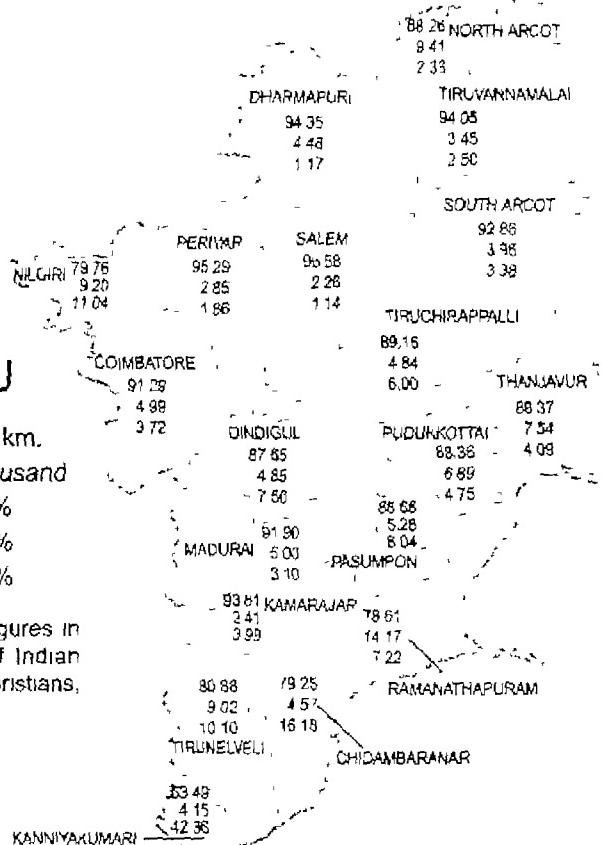
Nilgiri in the west is another district with a significantly high proportion of Christians, 11.04 percent of the population of the district in 1991. Their share seems to have declined since 1951, though they experienced a significant rise during 1961-1971. Other districts with significant Christian presence include Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, with 7.22 percent Christians, Pasuppon Muthuramalinga Thevar (district, carved out of the earlier composite Ramanathapuram, with 6.04 percent; Tiruchi formed from earlier Madurai district, with 7.50 percent; Tiruchirappalli with 6.00 percent Christians in the north, with 6.38 percent.

The remaining southern districts of Kamarajar, Madurai, Pudukkottai and Thanjavur

TAMIL NADU

Area	130,058 sq. km.
Population	55,869 thousand
Indian R.	88.84%
Muslims	5.47%
Christians	5.69%

All numbers are for 1991. Figures in the map give percentage of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians, respectively, for the district



MAP 11

Christian presence of 3.98, 3.10, 4.75 and 4.09 percent respectively. Amongst the north only district besides Madras to have a significant Christian presence is Chenganniyakumari, this is the second district in the state where there has been a distinct share of Christians; in the four decades of 1951-1991, their proportion has more than doubled from 2.15 to 4.54 percent. Christian presence in the other northern districts, Tiruvannamalai and South Arcot is 2.33, 2.50 and 3.38 percent respectively. In the southern districts, besides Nilgiri, Coimbatore has a significant Christian presence of 3.98, Salem and Dharmapuri, Christians form between 1 and 2 percent of the population. Unlike in most other states, Muslims also have a significant presence in the districts. Christians happen to have a high share of the population. In Tirunelveli, Chidambaram and Kanyakumari districts, Muslims constitute 9.02, 4.57 and 4.15 percent of the population respectively, in Ramanathapuram and Pasumpon (Sivaganga) districts they form 14.1 percent of the population, respectively; and in Nilgiri on the west, their share is 9.20. Muslims have a fairly high presence in Thanjavur and Pudukkottai, with a share of 6.89 and 6.89 percent, respectively. And, they have a share of about 5 percent in the p

of all else so the n 1 e k A q
const ue 8 9 pe c of e pop ... Madras, and 9.11 percent of Nort

Thus Muslims and Christians are present in fair proportion in most districts Nilgiri and to some extent Coimbatore in the west, and in Madras, Chengalpattu Arcot districts in the north. Other northern and western districts, including Dharm Salem, South Arcot and Thiruvannamalai, do not have a significant presence of Christians or Muslims.

There has not been any significant rise in the proportion of Muslims or Christians in districts of the state, except in Kanniyakumari and Chengalpattu districts for the to a lesser extent, in Nilgiri and Coimbatore for the Muslims.

Reorganisation of districts in general seems to lead to a higher share of non Hindus in one or the other of the newly created districts. This phenomenon is very evident in Tamil Nadu, where there has been an extensive reorganisation of the districts.

Muslims in Tamil Nadu are more urbanised than either Christians or Hindus. Proportion of urbanisation amongst Muslims in 1991 is 63.02 percent; correspondingly for Christians and Indian Religionists is 38.77 and 32.08, respectively. (See Table 4) Muslims do not have a high presence in any urban area of more than 100 thousand. The highest presence is in Tirunelveli urban area, where they form about 20 percent of the population. They have a presence of 13 to 16 percent in urban areas of Vellore and Arcot, a district and in the district towns of Tiruvannamalai, Dindigul and Tiruchirappuram. Several other towns in the state with Muslim presence of 5 to 10 percent. (See Table 4)

Christians seem to be better represented in urban areas of 100 thousand or more, forming about a quarter of the population in the urban areas of Tuticorin in Chidambaram, Nagapattinam in Kanniyakumari district, about 21 percent in Coonoor of Nilgiri district, about 15 percent in the district town of Dindigul and in Valparai of Coimbatore district. In Tiruchirappuram Christians form about 11 percent of the population. There are several other urban areas with Christian presence of 5 to 10 percent.

Pondicherry

The former French territory of Pondicherry, now a Union Territory, comprises four enclaves of Pondicherry and Karaikal that are geographically, culturally and linguistically part of Tamil Nadu, a smaller enclave of Yanam adjoining East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh and another small enclave of Mahe on the western coast adjoining Kannur district of Kerala.

Indian Religionists form 86.23 percent of the population of Pondicherry; the share of Christians is 6.54 and 7.22 percent, respectively. (See, Table 4.11 below and Table 4)

Table 4.11 Religious Profile of Pondicherry, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Total	246.4	257.2	244.2	258.6	285.0	317.3	369.1	471.7	604.5	811.1
I.R.							84.44	85.07	85.68	86.36
M.							6.36	6.18	6.06	6.00
C.							9.20	8.76	8.26	7.73

Note Rows marked I.R., M. and C. give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslims, respectively.
Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source Abstracted from Table 10-5

I t l I Indian Union where
I K g. has gone up since Independence. They have gained about 1.41 points over their 1961 share of 84.41 percent. This is because of the decline of Christians, who formed 9.20 percent of the population in 1961. The share of Muslims has slightly declined during 1961-1981, but they have more than made up for the loss during

Pondicherry is divided into four districts, Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. Karaikal is the largest and the most populous. More than 75 percent of the territory is in this single district. Indian Religionists form 89.37 percent of the population of the district, the share of Muslims and Christians is 3.56 and 7.08 percent respectively. In 1971 and 1991, the share of Christians in the district has declined by about 2 percent each and that of Muslims and Indian Religionists has increased by about 1 point each (See Table D-28 and map of Tamil Nadu, Map 11, above.)

Karaikal accommodates about 18 percent of the population of the territory. Indian Religionists form only 75.96 percent of the population; of the rest, 14.17 percent are Muslims and 9.87 percent Christians. Religious profile of the district has not changed significantly between 1971 and 1991, the period for which the district-wise data are available. (See Map 11 of Tamil Nadu)

Yanam has a population of only about 20 thousand. Like the surrounding districts of Godavari, Yanam is predominantly Indian Religionist. They form 96 percent of the population. The share of Muslims is 3 percent and that of Christians less than 1 percent. Muslim share has declined by nearly 2 percent since 1971. Christian share in 1971 and 1981 was about 0.91 percent and that in 1991 was 0.91 percent. (See, Table D-28 and Map 9 of Andhra Pradesh)

Mahe has a population of about 33.5 thousand. Like the surrounding districts of Kerala, it has a high proportion of Muslims. They form 29.82 percent of the population. Christian share has gone up significantly from the level of 24.22 percent in 1971. Christians have increased from 22.28 percent, which has not changed much since 1971. Indian Religionists form the largest group, 37.95 percent of the population, their share in 1971 was 38.16 percent. (See, Map 22 of Andhra Pradesh, Chapter 6.)

Pondicherry is a largely urban territory; about 61 percent of Indian Religionists and 39 percent of Muslims and 86 percent of Christians in the territory are city or town based. Christians have a presence of about 10 and 5 percent, respectively, in Pondicherry, which is the only urban area of the territory with a population of more than 100 thousand persons and accommodates about half of the population. (See, Tables D-29 and D-30)

Karnataka

Proportion of Indian Religionists in Karnataka at 86.45 percent of the population is the lowest among all the states we have considered so far. This was already so at the time of Independence. Indian Religionists formed only a slightly higher share of the population at 87.79 percent in 1951. However, their share was much higher at 90.05 percent in 1971. Thus, Indian Religionists have lost 3.6 percentage points off their share in the population in the course of the period 1951-1991. (See, Detailed Table D-5 and Table 4.12 below.)

Proportion of Muslims has correspondingly increased by 3 percentage points from 1.11 percent in 1941 to 11.64 percent in 1991. They formed 10.05 percent of the population in 1971. There was a slight decline in their presence during 1951-1961, but since then their share has steadily grown to the present level.

The share of Christians in the state has grown from 1.8 percent in 1901 to 2.16 percent in 1951; since then they have declined to the present level.

Table 4.12 Religious Profile of Karnataka 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Total	13,055	13,525	13,377	14,632	16,255	19,402	23,587	29,290	37,111	42,111
I.R.		90.05		89.01		87.79	88.06	87.28	86.50	85.71
M.		8.64		9.36		10.05	9.87	10.62	11.49	14.29
C.		1.31		1.63		2.16	2.07	2.09	2.22	2.02

Note: Rows marked I.R., M. and C. give percentage of Indian Religiousists, Christians and Muslims respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from Table 1, Part II, of the Census of India, 1991.

Detailed district-wise population data for the state is given in Table D-16, which is displayed in the accompanying map of Karnataka (Map 12). Muslims are distributed throughout the state. They have a share of around or more than 10 percent in all districts, except in the southern districts of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Tumkur and Chikmagalur. Mandya, at the heart of the old Mysore kingdom, is the only district where Muslims, with a 1991 share of 3.97 percent, form less than 10 percent of the population. Their share in Hassan is 5.40 percent, and between 7 and 9 percent in Bangalore Rural, Tumkur and Chikmagalur.

Muslim presence in the northern districts on the other hand is much higher, especially in Gulbarga, forming an extension of the Hyderabad area of Andhra Pradesh. In 1951, 1961, 1971 and 1991, their share was 12.27, 13.22, 17.22 percent, respectively. This belt of high Muslim presence, also known as the Deccan belt, extends from Andhra Pradesh through Karnataka to Maharashtra. Of the districts in this belt, Bidar and Gulbarga have the highest percentage of Muslims, excepting the northernmost district of Andhra Pradesh and Aurangabad district of Maharashtra. The districts of Bijapur, Raichur and Bellary have a relatively lower Muslim presence, at 10.07, 10.02 and 9.07 percent respectively. However, in Dharwad their presence is high at 11.71 percent. Dakshin Kannad and Kodagu in the southwest are another two districts with a significant proportion of Muslims. While in the northern districts Muslim presence has almost doubled, in these two districts their presence has become noteworthy because of abnormal growth after 1951. In Dakshin Kannad, Muslim share has risen from 9.71 percent in 1951 to 13.63 percent in 1991, and in Kodagu from 10.05 to 13.63 percent during the same period. Muslim share was only 7.51 percent in 1911.

Uttar Kannad and Chitradurga also have registered a similarly high growth in Muslim share during 1951-1991. In these four decades, Muslim share in the two districts has gone from 7.52 to 10.99 percent in Uttar Kannad and from 6.91 to 9.76 percent in Chitradurga. In the other districts of the state the rise has been between 1 to 2 percentage points. In the Muslim presence districts of Bidar and Gulbarga, it has been even lower. In 1951, the proportion of Muslims rose by more than 4 percentage points, and by 5.47 percentage points in Gulbarga.

Christians in the state have a significant presence in Bangalore (City), the northern belt of Kodagu, Dakshin Kannad and Uttar Kannad; and surprisingly, in the southern districts of Mysore, Mandya and Hassan.

KARNATAKA

		17.58
		19.27
	BIDAR	3.15
	GULBARGA	
		8.23
		17.22
	BLAUPUR	0.55
		86.52
		13.39
BELGAUM	0.10	
		RAICHUR
		26.44
		12.69
		0.87
	DHARWAD	
UTTAR	82.71	87.32
KANNAD	16.44	12.07
	0.85	0.61
	SHIMOGA	89.88
		9.76
		0.28
	CHITRADURGA	TUMKUR
	DAKSHIN	77.03
		88.46
		8.00
		14.82
		2.84
	HASSAN	0.15
		93.66
		5.40
		0.82
	KANNAD	33.04
		13.63
		3.33
	KODAGU	91.22
		7.30
		1.48
	CHIKMAGALUR	TUMKUR
		92.37
		7.67
		0.25
	HASSAN	
		81.20
		13.12
		5.68
		80.98
		0.41
		8.63
		0.39
		8.63
		RURAL
		MYSORE
		KOLAR
		87.04
		11.40
		1.56
		BANGALORE
		BANGALORE
		RURAL

Area	191,79
Population	44,97
Indian R	81
Muslims	1
Christians	1

All numbers are for 1991
the map give percentage
Religionists, Muslims and
respectively, for the districts

MAP 12

strict of Bidar. Their presence is the highest in Dakshin Kannad at 8.15 percent. In Kodagu, Uttar Kannad and Bidar their share is 5.68, 3.33, 3.61 and 3.15 percent. Besides these, Christians have a presence of 2.54 percent in Chikmagalur, besides these, Christians have a presence of 2.54 percent in Chikmagalur, being highest in Kolal, Mysore and Shimoga districts, and nearly 1 percent in Hassan.

In most districts of the state, the share of Christians has declined since 1951, during 1981-1991. Amongst the districts of relatively high Christian presence, Dakshin Kannad and the neighbouring Uttar Kannad have experienced a slow decline since 1951. In Kodagu, they have registered a slight decline during 1981-1991, following the earlier decades. In Bidar, there was a spectacular rise during 1961-1971, when it rose from 2.47 to 3.97 percent. Part of this rise was reversed in the next decade, but the trend in other districts of the state and in many parts of the country, their share declined 1981-1991.

Muslims and Christians in Karnataka are considerably more urban than Indian population in 1991, the proportion of urban population for the three groups is 55.50, 61.89 and 55.50 percent, respectively (See Table D-29).

Muslims form a considerable proportion of the population in several urban areas with a population of more than 100 thousand persons. In the northern district towns of Bidar

an Bijapur the people are 41 percent. In Haveri and Davangere districts of Karnataka, Muslim presence is around 20 percent of the population. In Belgaum, Tumkur, Hassan and Mysore districts, Muslim presence varies between 15 to 20 percent. In the district towns of Belgaum, Mangalore, and even Mandya, where the share of the district as a whole is rather low, Muslims form 15 to 20 percent of the population (City) and Bhadravati of Shimoga district, their presence is slightly less than 15 percent (Table D-30 for this and the following paragraph).

There are also several towns and urban areas with a considerably high proportion of Christians. They have their highest presence of about 17 percent in the township of Kolar. The next highest presence is in Mangalore of Dakshin Kannad district, where they form 15 percent of the population. In the neighbouring sacred town of Udupi, they have about 8 percent. In Bangalore and Bidar, Christians have a share of 6 to 7 percent of Shimoga district, they form about 5 percent and in Hubli-Dharwad and Mysore, it is between 3 to 4 percent. In Hospet of Bellary district and in the district towns of Belgaum, Hassan, Tumkur and Mandya, Christians form 2 to 3 percent of the population. In other towns and urban areas with Christian presence of about 1 to 2 percent.

This completes our analysis of the states where Indian Religionists constitute a majority. They form more than 85 percent of the population in every state of the country, extending from Punjab in the north to Tamil Nadu in the south. Proportion of Hindus in the northwestern states of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh and in the central states of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa is around or above 95 percent. In Delhi, in the west in Rajasthan and Gujarat and in the southern states of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, they form nearly 90 percent of the population. In Karnataka their share is about 85 percent.

Muslims and Christians constitute small minorities in most of the districts in the country except in a few well-defined pockets. The most significant of these is a belt of high Muslim presence centred on Aurangabad district of Maharashtra and Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh. Between these two centres, and stretching somewhat north and south of this belt encompasses East Nimar district of Madhya Pradesh, several districts in the northern Maharashtra, northern districts of Karnataka and northwestern districts of Andhra Pradesh. In the whole of this belt, Muslims form a significant presence; their share is more than 10 percent in every district, and in some of the districts it is considerably higher.

In some of the scattered pockets of high Muslim or Christian influence in this region there has been a considerable rise of these religionists during the last four decades. Thus, the Muslim population has shown abnormally high rise in Delhi; and in Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh, Jagraur of Punjab, Gurgaon of Haryana; neighbouring Alwar district of Rajasthan; Thane, Raigarh and Akola districts of Maharashtra; Hyderabad and Nizamabad districts of Andhra Pradesh, and Uttar Kannad, Dakshin Kannad and Kodagu districts of Karnataka. Christians have registered a high growth in the Dangs district of Gujarat, Sundargarh and Phulbari in Jharkhand and Kanyakumari of Tamil Nadu.

Notwithstanding this presence and growth of other religionists in some pockets, Hindus have maintained their share in the population more or less intact in the whole country, consisting of about three-fifths of the population of Indian Union.

Religious Composition of Districts of India States where Indian Religionists are under 1

Indian Religionists form a preponderant majority in most of the northwestern, and southern India; in this region their share in the population has remained stable, with only a slight decline over the last about a hundred years. But the Indian Religionists falls below 85 percent as we move into the heartland of In Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, and it further declines to less than 75 percent in the West Bengal and Assam.

These four states, along with neighbouring Bangladesh, comprise the most populated region of India. The region covers about 19 percent of the area and more than 37 percent of the population of Indian Union. In this region of great Indian Religionists have an average presence of only about 80 percent. Muslim the rest of the population, Christian presence in the region is less than 1 percent.

This is also the region where Indian Religionists are under severe pressure. Decades since Independence, they have lost almost 4 percentage points off their population of these four states together. The decline in their presence, and correspondingly the presence of Muslims, is concentrated in well-defined districts, several contiguous belts and pockets, located mainly on the borders of Indian Union. In districts, Indian Religionists now have a precarious majority or have already turned minority. Such pockets of declining presence of Indian Religionists

HEARTLAND OF INDIA: UTTAR PRADESH AND BIHAR

One visualises the map of India as a human person, as Indians often tend to do, the Uttar Pradesh and Bihar seem to lie on the left side of the torso, occupying the right. These two states, spread across the land of the Ganga and its several tributaries, in the civilisational, cultural, political and geographical heartland of India.

Being critical to the civilisational identity of India, and therefore politically sensitive states bore the brunt of the wrath of both the Mughals and the British. The impact is clearly seen in the continuous decline in their share of the population since 1901. Table 3.1, in ninety years since 1901, share of Uttar Pradesh in the population of the Indian Union has declined by nearly 4 percentage points, from 20.5 percent, and of Bihar by more than one percentage point, from 11.46 to 10.21 percent.

The impact seen more clearly in the population of the state. Of all the major states of India, except West Bengal which are even more problematic, it is only in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar that the share of Indian Religionists is less than 85 percent. There has been a continuous decline since 1901; the decline has been much more pronounced since 1951. Between 1901 and 1951 Indian Religionists lost about 1 percentage point off their share of the population. In Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, they gained between 1 to 2 percentage points at the time since then they have lost about 3 percentage points in both the states. None of the states we have discussed in the previous chapter has suffered a decline of this order after 1951. In several districts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, Indian Religionists have suffered losses in their share of population than those indicated by the aggregate figures.

Uttar Pradesh

Indian Religionists form 82.53 percent of the population of Uttar Pradesh. Their share was 85.41 percent in 1901, it declined to 84.34 percent in 1941, rose to 85.23 percent in 1951 as a consequence of Partition, and has declined since then by 3 percent. The share of Muslims has correspondingly risen from 14.28 percent in 1951 to 17.83 percent in 1991. Christians form an insignificant minority; their share in the state has declined almost from the peak of 0.45 percent in 1921 to 0.14 percent in 1991. (See, Detailed Table 5.1 below.)

Table 5.1 Religious Profile of Uttar Pradesh, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Total	48,494	48,014	46,511	49,615	56,847	63,216	73,746	88,341	110,862
I.R.	85.41	85.24	85.10	84.60	84.34	85.52	85.23	84.37	83.93
M.	14.38	14.38	14.46	14.98	15.43	14.28	14.63	15.48	15.93
C.	0.21	0.37	0.44	0.42	0.28	0.20	0.14	0.15	0.15

Note: Rows marked I.R., M. and C. give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslims respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from 7th Census of India, 1991.

Detailed district-wise population data for Uttar Pradesh is presented in Table D-1. A profile for 1991 is displayed in the accompanying map of the state (Map 13). Muslim presence is significantly high throughout the state, except in the upper six of the 70 hill districts, which now form part of the separate state of Uttarakhand, and in southern districts bordering Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

The hill districts of Uttarkashi, Tehri-Garhwal, Chamoli, Garhwal, Almora and Pithoragarh have little Muslim presence; Muslims form less than 1 percent of the population in the first three in Garhwal, where their share is to 2.27 percent. However, in Tehri-Garhwal and Almora Muslim share has almost doubled during 1981-1991; and Uttarkashi has seen an almost 10-fold increase in Muslim share during the same decade. In Garhwal, Almora and Pithoragarh also, there is a significant increase in Muslim share during 1981-1991, and in the earlier decade. The other three northern hill districts, Dehradun, Hardwar and Nainital, are located in foothills. Muslims have a significant presence in these, with their share amounting to 8 and 15.23 percent, respectively. In Dehradun and Nainital, Muslim share has risen

UTTAR P

Area	Population	294
Indian R	Muslims	139
Christians		
DE R D N	U. R. R. M. H.	
84 60	99 00	
9 02	0 90	
0 87	0 04	
HARDWAR	99 10	CHAMOLI
	0 63	19 25
SAHARANPUR	0 05	0 72
03 81	64 74	0 03
36 12	30 08	PITHORAGARH
0 07	11 18	99 31
MEERUT	97 49	ALMORA
85 42	BIJNOR	0 50
NAGAR	0 24	0 19
0 07	40 34	NAINITAL
72 10	0 08	84 40
MEERUT	15 21	
0 41	MORADABAD	0 37
78 62	51 56	RAMPUR
21 16	57 12	SHAHJAHANPUR
0 22	47 95	
GHAZIABAD	0 48	KHERI
80 19	42 71	81 75
19 79	0 17	
0 02	67 02	SITAPUR
BULANDSHAHR	32 68	BAHRAICH
BUDALI	0 11	
ALIGARH	79 22	SIDDHARTHNA
91 81	20 66	
85 23	82 32	
8 12	0 12	
0 07	17 57	
MATHURA	0 11	
ETAH	11 72	
9 17		
MAINPURI	65 77	HARDOI
88 80	84 87	82 59
10 97	5 09	29 62
0 23	14 17	17 37
AGRA	0 04	0 04
0 05	0 06	78 31
FIROZABAD	0 02	21 66
ETAWAH		GONDA
93 38	93 08	74 62
5 63	6 91	28 76
0 01	0 00	0 05
90 72	LUCKNOW	0 06
MANIPUR	89 33	FAIZABAD
0 27	10 66	86 58
JALALI	88 62	0 16
0 01	0 01	DEHAT
RAE BARELI	87 04	GORAKH
0 02	11 34	
FATEHPUR	0 04	12 94
87 38	RAE BARELI	SULTAN
PRATAP	0 02	0 03
12 68	86 97	0 03
0 05	13 66	ALLAHABAD
92 66	0 03	JAUNPUR
8 41	93 80	86 91
0 48	6 36	12 94
LALITPUR	0 04	0 15
97 18	KANPUR	VARANASI
2 74	NAGAR	87 05
0 08	81 37	12 84
MIRZAPUR	17 80	0 11
	0 82	92 98
		8 98
		0 04
		SONBHADRA
		94 68
		4 94
		0 38

MAP 13

In 2 percentage points since 1951. Hardwar forms part of composite Saharanpur. Muslims in the latter district has gone up by almost 4 percentage points since Independence. The districts of Mathura, Agra, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Etawah, Jalaun, Jhansi, Kampilpur, Banda, Allahabad, Varanasi, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Sonbhadrā, Ghazipur and the southern edge of the state as we move from west to east. Muslim presence is around 10 percent in all of these southern districts, except in Allahabad and Varanasi where in the population is about 13 percent. Within this belt, Muslim presence is scattered that happen to be farther south; thus Lalitpur, the southernmost district in entering into Madhya Pradesh, has only 2.74 percent Muslims and Sonbhadrā,

project no Madhya Pradesh 1 a 1 M I 141
 he especially in the southern districts has registered a growth of about 3 percent share of Muslims between 1951 and 1991; in other districts the growth has been less than 2 percent, in most considerably less.

In all other districts of the state, Muslims have a much higher presence than 10 percent of the population in every district, and considerably more in western Uttar Pradesh has a higher presence of Muslims than eastern Uttar Pradesh the districts bordering Nepal

Bijnor, Moradabad and Rampur that form the centre of western Uttar Pradesh highest percentage of Muslims in the state at 40.34, 42.71 and 47.96, respectively. Muzaffarnagar, Meerut and Ghaziabad, further to the west and bordering Haryana have slightly lower presence of Muslims at 36.12, 34.52, 27.49 and 21.16 percent. Similarly, Bareilly, Pilibhit and Budaun to the south and east of Rampur have a Muslim presence at 32.68, 23.13 and 20.66 percent. Finally, the districts of Buland Shahjahanpur and Kheri, on the south of these central districts of western Uttar Pradesh less than 20 percent Muslim presence; in Aligarh, their share is 14.63 percent.

In all of these districts, except Rampur, the share of Muslims has risen substantially since 1951. In Rampur, their share declined by about 4 percentage points during 1951-1991 as a delayed consequence of Partition, since then there has been a rise of about 7 percentage points. In Muzaffarnagar and Meerut, Muslims have gained by more than 7 percent in these four decades, and in Moradabad and Bareilly by nearly 6 percentage points. In Saharanpur and Bijnor, their share has risen by about 3 to 4 percentage points. In Aligarh, Budaun and Shahjahanpur, the gain is of about 2 to 3 percentage points, of about 2 percentage points.

Bahraich, Gonda, Siddharthnagar and Mahrajganj form the border of eastern Uttar Pradesh with Nepal. The first three of these districts have almost as high Muslim presence as districts in western Uttar Pradesh, with Muslim share of 29.92, 25.36 and 28.76 percent, and, as in the similarly high Muslim presence districts of western Uttar Pradesh, rise of Muslims in these three districts has been high since 1951. They have gained 3 percentage points in Bahraich and Gonda. In the composite Basti district, if Siddharthnagar has been carved, Muslim share has risen by more than 3 percentage points. The gain in Siddharthnagar component of the district is probably much higher. In Bahraich and Gonda, Muslims also registered a rise in their share of as much as 5 percentage points, respectively, during 1911-1951.

Mahrajganj, which is carved out of Gorakhpur, has a Muslim presence of 15.5 percent. Deoria, adjoining Mahrajganj and bordering Bihar, has a Muslim share of 20.18 percent; their share has almost doubled since 1951, rising by almost 10 percentage points in four decades.

As we shall see later, Bahraich, Gonda, Siddharthnagar, Mahrajganj and Deoria have high Muslim presence and growth which stretches along the Nepal border into Bihar and the eastern districts of West Bengal on the Bangladesh border, and further into the western districts of Assam.

Mau, south of Deoria, and Sitapur, Barabanki, Lucknow and Kanpur Nagar are districts of relatively high Muslim presence in eastern Uttar Pradesh, with Muslim

1. MUSLIM POPULATION

percent, generally around 12 percent, except in the southern edge discussed earlier that have a much lower share of 2 percent. The rise in the Muslim share in most of these districts since 1951 has been less than 2.5 percentage points, except in Barabanki where the Muslim share has risen by 4 percentage points, and in Lucknow where their share has shown a slight decline.

Thus several of the districts of western Uttar Pradesh and on the eastern Uttar Pradesh display high Muslim presence and high growth in their share of Muslim share has grown by as much as 10 percentage points in Deoria, by 7 percent in Muzaffarnagar and Meerut, by 6 percentage points in Moradabad and Bulandshahr, and more than 6 percentage points in Bahraich and Gonda.

Christians do not have a significant presence in any district of Uttar Pradesh. Their proportion is of 0.87 percent in Dehradun; in 1951, they had a presence of 1.28 percent in Kanpur Nagar and Mai districts. Christian presence is 0.82 and 0.74 percent in Nainital, Rampur, Meerut, Lucknow and Jhansi they have a share of a little less than 1 percent. In all other districts they form considerably less than 0.5 percent of the population.

Christians in Uttar Pradesh are largely urban, about 62 percent of them are based. The corresponding proportion for Muslims is 36 percent, and for Indian Hindus it is 16.5 percent. (See, Table D-29.) Amongst towns and urban areas of more than 5,000 persons, there are none where Christians have any significant presence. The highest they have is of 1.6 percent in Jhansi. In Dehradun, Meerut, Noida and Kanpur, their presence of 1 to 1.5 percent. In all other urban areas they form less than 1 percent, considerably less, of the population. (See, Table D-30 for this and the following two tables).

Muslims, on the other hand, have very considerable presence in several large urban areas of the state. In six towns, they form a majority of the population. Faizabad, Sambhal, Amroha and Rampur, are in Moradabad and Rampur districts of Uttar Pradesh; in these four towns, Muslims have a share of 55, 74, 71 and 71 percent respectively. The other two Muslim majority towns are Bahraich and Maunath Bhanjan, both in the northern belt, proportion of Muslims in these two towns is 54 and 66 percent respectively. In Shahjahanpur of western Uttar Pradesh, Muslims have a presence of 45 percent respectively.

There are another 12 towns and urban areas in the state with Muslim presence more than 20 percent. These include Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Etah, Pilibhit and Haldwani-Kathgodam in western Uttar Pradesh, and Etawah, Faizabad, Rampur in eastern Uttar Pradesh. In Agra and Hapur in western Uttar Pradesh, in Kannauj, Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Farrukhabad-Fatehpur, Kanpur, Faizabad-Ayodhya, Gorakhpur, Varanasi and Mirzapur in eastern Uttar Pradesh, Muslims form 20 to 30 percent of the population. In Mathura, they have a share of 19 percent and in Hardwar about 17 percent. Muslim share is about 12 to 15 percent in Ghaziabad, Hathras and Jhansi.

¹⁰

Indian Religionists form 84.22 percent of the population of Bihar. Their share was 84.22 percent in 1901, it declined to 85.51 percent in 1941, rose to 87.65 percent in 1951 and again declined to 84.48 percent to reach the present level. (Census of India, 1951).

constitute 0.98 percent of the population. Since 1941, it has declined from 0.00 percent in 1901 to 1.17 percent in 1971. Muslims with a share of 14.81 percent form the rest of the population. It has been rising slowly and continuously from the level of 12.53 percent in 1901, except about 2 percent during 1941-1951. The rise in their share since 1951 has however been sharper than in the earlier period of 1901-1941. (See, Detailed Table D-5 and

Table 5.2: Religious Profile of Bihar, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Total	27,314	28,317	28,129	31,350	35,174	38,786	46,456	56,353	69,911
I.R.	86.87	86.68	86.41	85.72	85.51	87.65	86.46	85.36	84.81
M.	12.53	12.54	12.71	13.21	13.42	11.28	12.45	13.48	14.12
C.	0.60	0.78	0.89	1.06	1.97	1.67	1.98	1.17	1.01

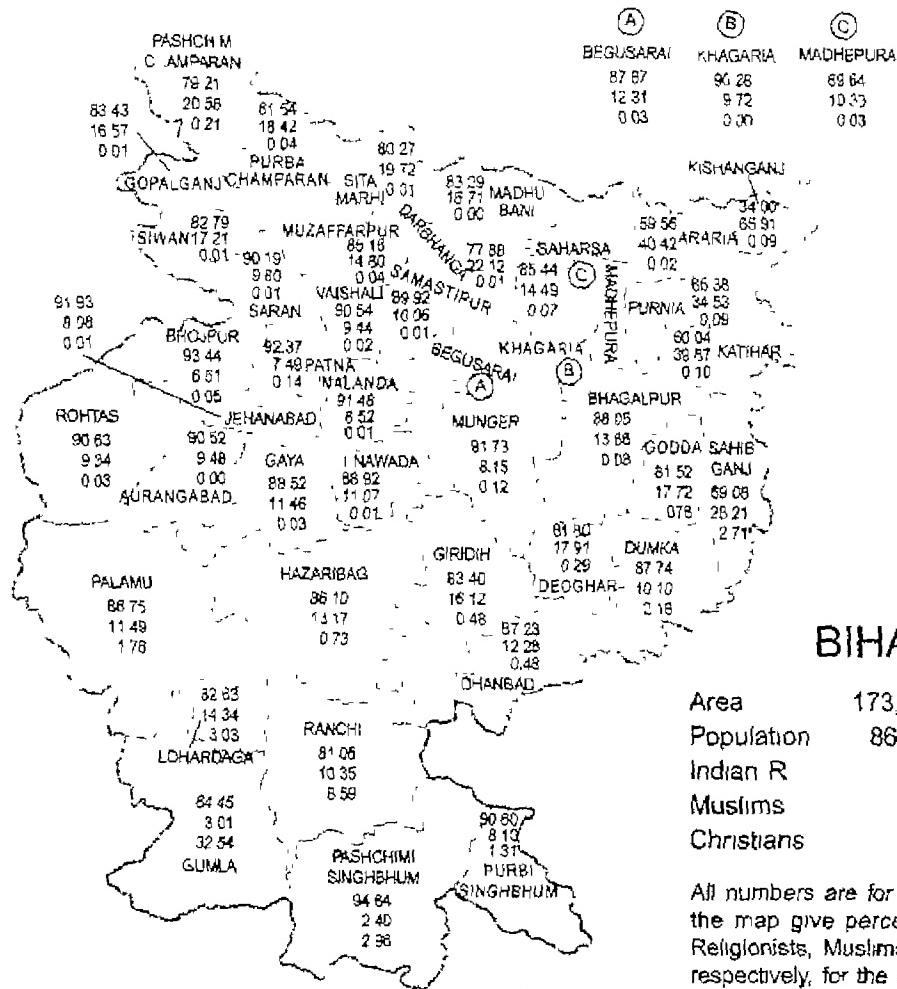
Note: Rows marked I.R., M. and C. give percentage of Indian Religiousists, Christians and Caste Hindus respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from

Detailed district-wise population data for Bihar is presented in Table D-10, 11 for 1991 is displayed in the accompanying map of the state (Map 14). Christians are largely concentrated in the earlier composite district of Ranchi; of 844 thousand in the state, 574 thousand, forming 68 percent of the total, are in this district. This has been split into three: Ranchi, Lohardaga and Gumla. Of these, Gumla has the highest concentration of Christians; two-thirds of all Christians in the composite Ranchi-Gumla. Their share in the population of the district is as high as 32.54 percent, while 3.03 percent respectively in the Ranchi and Lohardaga components.

Gumla forms the central part of a high Christian presence pocket that extends to Orissa and Raigarh in Madhya Pradesh, we have had occasions to refer to this in previous chapter in the context of the two latter states. Gumla is one of the only two districts in Bihar where Muslim presence is less than 5 percent. Neighbouring Pashchimi Singhbhum has lower presence of Muslims at 2.40 percent of the population; this district is in Orissa and forms a continuum with the high Indian Religiousist districts there.

Muslims form a considerable presence in almost all other districts of the state. Their concentration is however in north Bihar, in the composite districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Saharsa, Purnia and Santhal Pargana, lying along the border of Nepal and proximity to the Bangladesh border. These districts form a continuation of the border districts from Bahraich, Gonda, Siddharthnagar, Mahrajganj and Deoria in Uttar Pradesh. In these districts of Bihar, the share of Muslims is above 13 percent; their share is as high as 15.81 percent in Purnia which, along with the thin strip forming the northern part of West Bengal, separates Nepal from Bangladesh.

Since 1951, these districts have shown a remarkably high growth in the proportion of their population. Between 1951 and 1991, the share of Muslims has grown from 15.81 percent in Champaran, from 11.58 to 14.83 in Muzaffarpur, from 13.25 to 16.16 in Dhanbad, 6.36 to 13.15 in Saharsa, from 30.07 to 42.49 in Purnia, and from 9.44 to 18.25 in Santhal Pargana. Thus, there has been a gain in Muslim share of about 3 percent points in relatively western districts, and of much more in the eastern districts, of about 7 percent points in Saharsa, 9 points in Santhal Pargana, and of more than 12 percentage points in



BIHAR

Area	173,877
Population	86,374
Indian R	84.
Muslims	14
Christians	0

All numbers are for 1991
the map give percentage
Religionists, Muslims and
respectively, for the district

MAP 14

All of the six districts that form the northern and eastern border of Bihar, and than that though not on the border is in close proximity with this belt, have been split since Independence. The splitting has in almost every case resulted in one or two components, generally the ones nearer the border, having a much higher p uslims. Thus, Saran is split into three components creating the districts of Saran, oyalganj, with Muslim shares of 9.80, 17.21 and 16.57 percent, respectively. Champa .o Purba and Pashchim Champaran, both of which are on the border, with Muslim 58 and 18.42 percent, respectively. Muzaffarpur is split to create a border district of h Muslim share of 19.72 percent, Muzaffarpur below it with Muslim presence of 1 shali in the interior, next to Patna, with Muslim presence of 9.44 percent. Darbhara , Madhubani and Darbhanga with Muslim presence of 16.77 and 22.12 percent, re l an interior district of Samastipur, with Muslim presence of only 10.06 percent. t into Saharsa on the border with Muslim share of 14.49 percent, and Madhepur interior with 10.33 percent. Purnia is split into Araria, Kishanganj, Katihar and Pu

Muslims in Bihar

In Bihar, Muslim share in the state, kishanganj, which is in the west and Bangladesh Santhal Pargana is split into Sahibganj, Godda, Deorhatia. Muslim shares of 28.21, 17.72, 17.91 and 10.19 percent, respectively.

We have so far described Muslim presence in districts forming the north border of Bihar. Among the interior districts, share of Muslims is the highest; it is also one of the districts where their share has grown substantially since 1951—percent of the population of the district in 1991 up from only 11.40 percent in it is split into Hazaribag and Giridih with Muslim shares of 13.17 and 16.12 percent. Ranchi and Lohardaga, formed after removing the high Christian belt low Christian pocket of Gumla, have substantial Muslim presence of 10.35 and 11.41 percent. Their share seems to have grown considerably in the recent past, in the composite Muslim share has grown from 3.53 in 1901 to 5.32 in 1951 and 8.70 percent in 1991.

Bhagalpur adjoining Santhal Pargana on the east has a Muslim share of 13.8 percent, bordering Madhya Pradesh on the west and Hazaribag on the east. In 1991, Muslim share in other districts of Bihar including Munger, Gaya, Shahabad and Patna is less than 10 percent, though several of these districts have been split and some of the districts have a higher share of Muslims. Muslim share is the least in the composite Patna districts, with the latter recording a slight decline in their presence since component of the composite Patna district has a Muslim share of 7.49 percent, at component of Shahabad district, their share is 6.51 percent.

To sum up, Muslims have a presence of about or more than 10 percent in all the states, except in Pashchim Singhbhum on the border of Orissa, Gumla where Christians are high presence, Bhojpur bordering Balhi in Uttar Pradesh, and in Patna, Muslim markedly high in the six composite districts forming the eastern and northern front. In these districts, Muslim share in the population has also been growing since 1951, especially in the easternmost three districts of Saharsa, Purnia and Santhal Pargana. Muslims have gained by about 7, 12 and 9 percentage points in their share. A remarkable feature of the religious demography of Bihar is that all of the six border districts, so many others, have been split at various times resulting in new components with higher presence of Muslims or Christians. Thus, while the composite Purnia with Muslim share of about 43 percent, Kishanganj carved out of it has about 6.6 percent, while the composite Ranchi district has a Christian presence of about 10.35 percent. Gumla carved out of it has about 33 percent Christians. This phenomenon has consistently in the border districts, creating smaller border districts with higher Muslim share. Though we have not been able to compile data for the earlier years for the split districts, it is likely that Muslim share in these smaller districts has gone up even more rapidly than the high rates that we have seen for the composite districts.

Bihar is amongst the least urbanised states of Indian Union. Only 13 percent of the population of Bihar is city or town based. And, there is little difference in the level of urbanisation amongst Hindus, Muslims and Christians, in 1991, their ratio of urbanisation is 12.67, 15.57 percent, respectively (See, Table D-29.)

There are relatively few towns and urban areas with more than 100 thousand (See, Table D-30.) Amongst these, Muslims have their highest presence of about 42 per-

A presence of Muslims at 27 and 25 percent, respectively. Muslims form about 10 percent of the population in several urban areas, including district towns of Sitamarhi (Saran), Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Purnia, Katihar, Munger, Dhanbad, Ranchi and Jamshedpur. Muslims have a presence of more than about 10 percent in Jamshedpur, Dhanbad, Dhanbad, Phusio in Giridih and Patratu in Hazaribagh. Significantly, in the area of more than 100 thousand persons in Bihar, where Muslims form about 10 percent of the population.

Muslims have their highest presence of 8.19 percent in Ranchi; they form about 10 percent of the population in Jamshedpur, and between 1 and 2 percent in Dhanbad and Patratu. In all other towns of more than 100 thousand persons in Bihar, the presence is less than 0.5 percent, and in most significantly less.

THE EASTERN FLANK: WEST BENGAL AND ASSAM

The phenomenon of Indian Religionists being under demographic pressure that exists in the heartland states becomes even more intense as we move further east (West Bengal and Assam). Unlike Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, these two states have gained in population during the twentieth century. The share of Assam in the population has almost doubled from 1.38 percent in 1901 to 2.65 in 1991, and the share of West Bengal during the same period has grown from 7.11 to 8.04 percent. (See, Detailed Table D-5 and Chapter 3.) The proportion of Indian Religionists in the population of Assam, however, has declined even more rapidly than in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

Table 5.3 Religious Profile of West Bengal and Assam, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1991
West Bengal									
Total	16,940	17,999	17,474	18,897	23,230	26,300	34,926	44,312	54,460
IR	70.18	69.91	69.98	69.29	70.11	79.85	79.42	78.98	77.71
M	29.39	29.60	29.16	30.08	29.48	19.16	20.00	20.45	22.29
G	0.43	0.19	0.56	0.63	0.11	0.69	0.59	0.57	0.00
Assam									
Total	3,290	3,849	4,637	5,560	6,695	8,029	10,837	14,625	18,250
IR	84.55	83.19	80.36	75.80	74.30	73.32	72.27	72.83	71.46
M	15.03	16.21	18.74	22.78	25.13	24.68	25.30	24.56	28.54
G	0.41	0.59	0.90	1.42	0.56	2.00	2.43	2.61	0.00

Note: Rows marked IR, M and G give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and others respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from the Census of India.

In West Bengal, the proportion of Indian Religionists declined from 70.18 percent in 1901 to 69.29 percent in 1931, it rose to 79.85 percent in 1951 mainly as a result of the massive influx of refugees from East Pakistan. In the last three decades following Independence and Partition, it has declined by 3.6 percent in 1991. The share of Muslims in the population has correspondingly increased from 29.39 percent in 1901 to 22.29 percent in 1991. Christian presence in the state has declined from 0.43 percent in 1901 to 0.00 percent in 1991. (See, Detailed Table D-5 and Table 5.3 above).

cline in the share of Indian Religionists in Assam, from 84.5 per cent declining continuously from decade to decade since 1901, it was 75.80 percent by 1931, and further to 73.32 percent by 1951 when Indian Religionists increased almost everywhere else as a result of Partition. Indian Religionists in Assam lost another 5 percentage points, with their proportion declining to 68.25 percent in 1991. Thus between 1901 and 1991, the share of Indian Religionists has declined by more than 16 percentage points, about two-thirds of which took place in the period before Independence and the remaining one-third in the period after. Muslims and Christians have both gained at the cost of Indian Religionists. The share of Christians in the state has risen from 15.03 percent in 1901 to 28.43 percent in 1991, while the share of Christians from 0.41 to 3.32 percent in the same period.

Migration

The distinctly high growth of total population and a noticeably sharp decline in the share of Indian Religionists in these two states, especially in Assam, is at least partially due to migration. The region has witnessed two major migratory movements during the twentieth century. First, there was a movement of estate labour into the tea gardens of Assam and the hill districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjiling.¹ The gardens began to be established in 1850, but the migration of labour started somewhat later. The movement of labour picked up in the 1880s and reached a peak in 1911-1921. Net migration of estate labour into Assam was large enough to make a significant impact on the population of Assam; in 1931, of the 14 million people in Assam, 1.4 million were classified as "coolies", the term applied to the labourers and their descendants. Estate labourers, however, made little impact on the overall composition of the region, they came largely from Bihar and Orissa and to a lesser extent from the interior and southern states of India, and were mostly Indian Religionists. There was a second movement of migrants into Assam. This consisted mainly of those areas of Bengal that later came to form the separate entity of Bangladesh, who moved from their densely populated lands into the Brahmaputra valley of Assam.

This movement, from around 1900, and was significant enough for all subsequent census reports to give some note of it. According to Census of India 1961, between 1930 and 1951, 1.5 million acres of land in Assam was settled with immigrants other than former tea-garden labourers. This figure, as the census puts it, is "almost unbelievable in its immensity".² The immigrants in this second movement were almost entirely from areas that now form part of Bangladesh; as many as 63 percent of the immigrants of this category in Assam came from Sylhet and Mymensingh. The immigrants were also predominantly Muslim; Mymensingh, for example, was 77 percent Muslim. As a consequence, Muslim population of the three districts increased by 109 percent between 1881 and 1931; Sylhet, the second largest district,

¹ For a detailed analysis of the movement of estate labour into this region, see Kingsley D. Smith, *Assam and the茶園勞工問題*, pp. 116-117.

² For an analysis of the movement of Bengal cultivators into Assam up to Partition, see Kingsley D. Smith, *Assam and the茶園勞工問題*, pp. 116-119. Another useful source for this information is Census of India 1961, Assam General Report, pp. 256-258. The latter source summarises the information on this issue contained in the post-Partition censuses of 1911 onwards.

Census of India 1961, Assam General Report, p. 254.

In 1901 and 1911, border predominance Muslim and was awarded
titration⁴

This large-scale and predominantly Muslim immigration is the main cause of growth of total population and the share of Muslims in the population. This movement has not yet ebbed. In 1961, the Census of India estimated that the increase in Muslim population since 1951 was attributable to immigration. A similar trend has been made during the subsequent censuses. Population of Assam grew at a rate higher than the average of Indian Union during 1951-1991, while the share of Muslims in the population has risen by more than 4 percent. District-wise disaggregation of the data provides further insights into the pattern in this border region of India. In both Assam and West Bengal, the relative size of different religious groups varies markedly from district to district, border districts showing a much lower proportion of Indian Religionists than the interior districts. In some districts, Indian Religionists are already a minority or near minority, as in

Bengal

Detailed district-wise population data for West Bengal is presented in Table 1. The data for 1991 is displayed in the accompanying map of the state (Map 1). The share of Indian Religionists is the highest in the three western districts of Purulia, Bankura and Birbhum. The share of Muslims in the population of these districts is 5.98, 6.63 and 10.78 percent, respectively. The share of Christians is significantly low. Similarly, northern districts of Darjiling, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan, have a relatively high percentage of Indian Religionists. In Darjeeling, the share of Muslims is less than 5 percent and that of Christians about 10 percent. In Jalpaiguri, Muslims form 10 percent of the population and Christians another 10 percent. In Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri have the highest presence of Christians in the state. In the remaining districts and Christians, 174 thousand are located in these two districts. Outside these districts, Christians have some presence in Calcutta, South 24 Parganas, Nadia and West Bengal. The share of Christians in the population of these districts is 0.87, 0.86, 0.69 and 0.66 percent, respectively. In the remaining districts of the state, Christians form less than 0.20 percent of the population. The share of Christians has grown fairly sharply in Darjiling, where their share has gone up from 0.05 percent to 5.05 percent in 1991. In Jalpaiguri, their presence has increased from 3.05 percent in 1951 and 3.86 percent in 1991. In every other district, Christian share has been declining. The decline is most noticeable in Calcutta, where the share has gone down from 4.47 in 1901 to 2.98 in 1951 and to 0.87 percent in 1991. The share of Indian Religionists in Muslim presence is the highest in the eastern districts bordering Bangladesh, such as Malda, Birbhum and Murshidabad, which separate the high Muslim presence districts of Birbhum, Purnia, Katihar and Sahibganj from the Rajshahi division of Bangladesh. The Muslim shares of 36.75, 47.49, 33.06 and 61.89 percent, respectively. Nadia and South 24 Parganas Districts below Murshidabad and bordering Khulna division of Bangladesh show Muslim presence of 24.92, 24.17 and 29.94 percent, respectively. In Koch Bihar, which lies north bordering Assam and Bangladesh, Muslim share is 23.34 percent.

⁴ Census of India 1931, Vol 3 (Assam), Part I, pp 50-52, quoted in Kingsley Davis 1951, cited above, pp 257-258

WEST BENGAL

Area	88,752 sq km
Population	68,078 thousand
Indian R.	75.82%
Muslims	23.61%
Christians	0.56%

All numbers are for 1991. Figures in the map give percentage of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians, respectively, for the district.

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4.5%
8.1%
12.4% JALPAIGURI

14.9%
15.1%
15.7% KOLKATA

16.1%
16.7%
0.6% EAST DINAJPUR

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17.4% JALDIHAR

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11 6 1 .. between 1951 and 1991, in the latter share has increased by about 2.83 percentage points during 1981-1991, making it of about 2 points that took place during 1951-1961. Nadia and Bardhaman had higher rise of 2.56 and 3.95 percentage points respectively during 1951-1991.

In the remaining districts of West Bengal, rise in the share of Muslims has been high. In Maldah, their share has gone up by almost 10.5 percentage points, from 1951 to 47.49 percent in 1991. In each of the three districts of West Bengal—Murshidabad, they have gained by 6 to 7 percentage points. In Calcutta and Haora, Muslim share has risen similarly by about 6 percentage points. In West DinaJPur and Midnapore, a sharp rise of almost 10 percentage points in the Muslim share between 1951 and 1991. In some of the families that had migrated out at the time of Partition returning, there was a decline during 1961-1971, and by a significant rise again during 1971-1991. In Calcutta and Haora, Muslim share has been rising continuously since 1951 but the rise is sharper in the latter decades, especially during 1981-1991.

To sum up, Muslims have a substantial share in the population of every district of West Bengal, except the three western districts of Purulia, Bankura and Medinipur, and the districts of Darjiling and Jalpaiguri. Their share is especially high in the whole of the bordering Bangladesh, particularly in the districts of Murshidabad and Maldah. These districts, along with Kishanganj of Bihar, form a neighbourhood, where Indian Muslims turned into a minority or near minority.

The eastern districts of West Bengal, particularly the four that form the thin corridor of the state, form a continuation of the border belt that includes Bahraich, Gonda, Sidharthnagar and Deoria districts of Uttar Pradesh and the undivided Champaran, Darbhanga, Saharsa, Purnia and Santhal Pargana districts of Bihar, where the Muslim share is high and rising. This belt, as we shall see below, extends through West Bengal and into Assam. Muslim share has been rising during 1951-1991, especially during the last period, in almost every district of West Bengal; the rise is especially sharp in West Bengal, Birbhum, Murshidabad belt and in the urban districts of Calcutta and Haora.

Unlike in almost every other state of Indian Union, Muslims and Christians in West Bengal are less urban than Indian Religionists. Of the Muslims in the state, only about 16 percent are town based, Christians are 25 percent urban, and the corresponding figure for Religionists is 31 percent. (See, Table D-29.)

Calcutta urban area is the primary urban centre of West Bengal, of 18.7 million urban population in the state, about 11 million are in Calcutta. Muslims form about 15 percent of the Calcutta urban area. However, within this large complex there are several municipalities where the proportion of Muslims is much higher. In 1981, Muslims formed 65 percent of the population of Garden Reach, and their share was about 24 percent in Titagarh. Christians in Calcutta is not very high. They form 0.48 percent of the population of Calcutta urban area according to 1981 census, their share was 1.36 percent in Calcutta municipality. (See, Table D-29 and the following paragraphs.)

Though the level of urbanisation in West Bengal is low compared to several other states, yet 60 percent of the urban population is concentrated in Calcutta urban area, yet there are 22 municipalities and urban areas in the state with population of more than 100 thousand.

Among these Muslim areas

Bangladeshis of North Bengal, and a share of nearly 19 percent in Sylhet. They also have a presence of about 10 to 15 percent in the district towns of Medinipur, in Raniganj of Barddhaman, English Bazaar of Maldah, and in Khatai of Medinipur district. In addition, Muslims have a share of 8 percent in Cooch Behar district, about 6 percent in Baharampur of Murshidabad, about 5 percent in Siliguri, Krishna Nagar of Nadia and in the district town of Bankura. In all other towns, it is less than 5 percent.

The highest presence of Christians is in Krishna Nagar of Nadia district; their percent of the population. They also have a share of about 2 percent in Kharagpur, about 0.7 to 0.8 percent in Asansol of Barddhaman, and in the district towns of Medinipur; and of about 0.5 percent in Alipurduar and Dabgram of Jalpaiguri dist. of Darjiling.

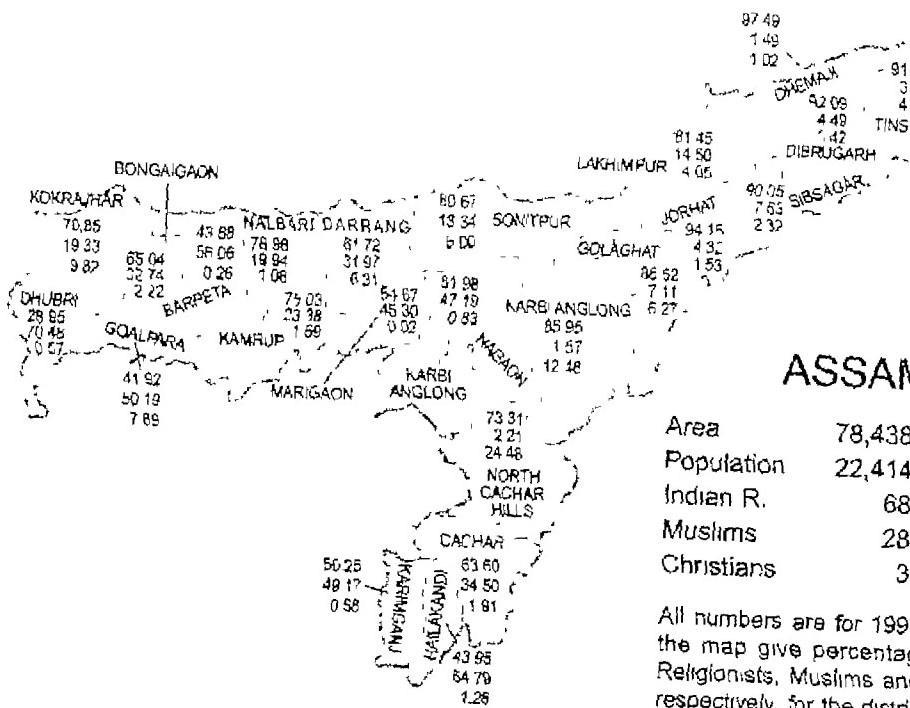
Thus, even though Muslims form a majority in some of the districts, there are cities, excepting a couple of municipalities in Calcutta urban area where their prop. 20 percent. Similarly, Christians have little presence in most towns, even in districts that have a significant share in the population as a whole. The high presence and growth in the state is a rural phenomenon.

Assam

Amongst the major states of India, Assam has recorded the greatest decline in the share of Indian Religionists during the twentieth century. Their share in the population has come down from 84.55 percent in 1901 to 68.25 percent in 1991. During this period, the share of Muslims has risen from 15.03 to 28.43 percent, and that of Christians from 0.42 to 3.31 percent. (See, Table 5.3 above.)

Detailed district-wise population data for Assam is presented in Table D-9; relevant for 1991 is displayed in the accompanying map of the state (Map 16). Adherents of different religious groups in Assam seem to dominate in geographically distinct parts of the state concentrated in the older composite districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Nagaon and Darrang that form the heart of Brahmaputra valley in the Indian Union. The share of Muslim population of these four districts in 1991 is 46.92, 32.87, 46.71 and 22.23 percent respectively. The southern district of Cachar, bordering on Bangladesh, has a similarly high share of Muslims at 43.02 percent of the population. Christians have a substantial presence in the composite district of United North Cachar and Mikir Hills that lies just above Cachar. The proportion of Christians in the district is 14.70 percent. Christians also have a noticeable presence in the districts of Darrang and Goalpara, at 6.15 and 4.34 percent, respectively. The eastern districts of Lakhimpur and Sibsagar are dominated by Indian Religionists and have low presence of both Muslims and Christians; the share of Muslims in these two districts is 5.97 and 6.36 percent, and that of Christians is 6.66 and 3.31 respectively.

This spatial separation of different religious groups has gotten further emphasized in decades since 1951. During this period, Muslim share in the population of Goalpara has gone up by 4, in Kamrup by 3.6, in Darrang by 5.2 and in Nagaon by 6.2 percentage points. In contrast, Christians have gained by about 4.5 percentage points. In Lakhimpur and Sibsagar on the other hand, the share of Muslims has risen by 1.3 and 0.5 percentage points, respectively.



MAP 16

In United North Cachar and Mikir Hills have gained about 8 percentage points, thus doubling their share from 6.66 percent in 1951 to 14.70 percent in 1991. Christians made gains in Goalpara, Darrang, Lakhimpur and Sibsagar; the gains seem especially when compared with the share of Christians in 1931 and 1941.

Incidentally, the four western districts of high Muslim presence and growth at religious profile mainly during the pre-Independence period of 1901-1941. In these four districts, the share of Muslims in the population of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang and Nagaon went 0.11 and 34 percentage points, respectively.

The earlier composite districts have been split into smaller units at different times of independence, this has in general resulted in greater concentration of different religious units. Thus, Goalpara with a combined Muslim share of 46.92 percent has been split into Dhubri, Goalpara, Bongaigaon and Kokrajhar with Muslim shares of 70.48, 50.19, .88 percent, respectively. Kamrup with a combined Muslim share of 32.87 percent has been split into Barpeta, Kamrup and Nalbari with Muslim shares of 56.06, 23.38 and 19.9, respectively. Darrang with a combined Muslim share of 22.23 percent is split into Darrang and Sonitpur with Muslim shares of 31.97 and 13.34 percent, respectively. In general, the northern districts have a higher percentage of Muslims than the southern ones like Bongaigaon, Nalbari and Sonitpur. This is a consequence of the effort to settle Muslim communities on the southern bank of Brahmaputra, which the British undertook systematically in the twentieth century, as we have mentioned above. Nagaon with Muslim share

pe e sp Nagaon a Ma l l
Brahmap a and have n t q . Muslim presence of 47.19 and 45.39 perce

Composite districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang and Nagaon, encompass majority component districts of Dhubri, Goalpara and Barpeta, and the near districts of Nagaon and Marigaon, lie on the western edge of the state border and constitute an extension of the border belt of high Muslim presence and growth from the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh, passes through eastern districts of Bengal, extends into Bangladesh and continues on to these western districts of

Cachar with a Muslim presence of 43.03 percent is split into Hailakandi Karimganj, with Muslim shares of 54.79, 34.50 and 49.17 percent respectively. Karimganj thus form another couple of districts, in addition to the five that we above, where Muslims are in a majority or near majority. All seven of these districts with Bangladesh on the west

Lakhimpur with Muslim share of 3.38 percent is split into Lakhimpur, Dhem and Tinsukia. Of these, only Lakhimpur has a significant Muslim presence of their share in the other three districts is 1.49, 4.49 and 3.13 percent, respectively. Muslim share of 6.36 percent is split into Sibsagar, Jorhat and Golaghat with 17.63, 4.32 and 7.11 percent, respectively.

United North Cachar and Mikir Hills, with a fairly high Christian presence of 1 split into North Cachar Hills with a much higher Christian share of 24.48 percent and Anglong (Mikir) Hills with a Christian share of 12.48 percent. In the latter district presence has gone up significantly since 1971, when their share in the population was 7.99 percent.

Amongst the other newly formed districts, Christians have a significant presence in Goalpara at 9.82 and 7.89 percent; in Darrang and Sonitpur at 6.31 and 6.01 percent; Lakhimpur, Dibrugarh and Tinsukia at 4.05, 3.42 and 4.94 percent, respectively; and 6.27 percent.

Indian Religionists have an extraordinarily high presence of 97.49 percent in the northernmost unit carved out of Lakhimpur and bordering on Arunachal Pradesh; this is Jorhat at 94.15 percent and in Sibsagar at 90.03 percent is also remarkable.

To sum up, among the older composite districts, the western districts of Goalpara, Darrang and Nagaon have high Muslim presence and have been registering high growth of population. These four districts form a continuation of the border belt if one notices throughout this chapter. Muslim presence and growth has been high in each district, which forms part of the western border of the state with Bangladesh, but the western edge. Christian presence is high in United North Cachar and Mikir Hills. The composite districts of Lakhimpur and Sibsagar have a remarkably high presence of Indian Religionists.

Amongst the newly formed districts, as many as seven, Dhubri, Goalpara, Barpeta, Nagaon, Hailakandi and Karimganj, have a Muslim majority or near-majority. Christians form a quarter of the population in North Cachar Hills.

Muslims have been increasing their share of the population in almost all districts except in composite Sibsagar, where the increase has been marginal. Rise in their share in these districts has been as high as 6 percentage points in the four decades between

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Lakhimpur and Sibsagar. Notwithstanding these gains, Indian Religionists have a high presence of above 90 percent in Dhemaji, Sibsagar and Jorhat, which are composite Lakhimpur and Sibsagar districts.

The western districts of Assam thus form the culmination of the eastern belt of Muslim presence and growth; the phenomenon reaches its peak here. The so-called North Cachar and Miku Hills, where Christians have doubled their presence and form an inferior part of the far-eastern belt of extremely high Christian growth discussed in the next chapter.

The high presence of Christians and Muslims in Assam is even more of a cushion in West Bengal. Assam as a whole is little urbanised. Only about 11 percent of its urban based, the ratio of urbanisation is even lower for Christians and Muslim. About 9 percent of Christians and 5 percent of Muslims in the state are urban; the proportion for Indian Religionists is 14 percent. (See, Table D-29.)

Gauhati, Jorhat, Dibrugarh and Silchar are the only urban areas of the state with population of more than 100 thousand. Muslims have a high presence of about 15 percent; their share in the population of the district is only 4.5 percent. In the other three districts Christians have a share of 9 to 11 percent. Christians have a presence of about 1 percent in Dibrugarh and of about 0.75 percent in Gauhati and Silchar. (See, Table L-

Sikkim

Sikkim, bordering Darjeeling district of West Bengal, is a small hilly state with an area of one thousand square kilometres and population of 406 thousand. Indian Religionists remained an overwhelming majority in this tiny state till recently; their proportion in the state has been above 99 percent up to 1971. Their share has, however, dropped by two percentage points in the last two decades. The share of Christians has correspondingly increased from 0.22 percent in 1951 and 0.79 in 1971 to 3.30 percent in 1991; and that of Muslims from 0.16 in 1971 to 0.95 percent in 1991. These changes in the religious profile occurred immediately following the formal incorporation of Sikkim as the 26th state of Indian Union in 1975. (See, Detailed Table D-5 and Table 5.1 below.)

Table 5.4. Religious Profile of Sikkim, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	
Total	59.01	87.92	81.72	109.8	121.5	137.7	162.2	209.8	316.4	4
IR	99.73	99.63	99.52	99.65	99.90	99.69	97.52	99.05	96.76	9
M	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.74	0.16	1.02	1
C	0.23	0.32	0.45	0.25	0.03	0.22	1.73	0.79	2.22	5

Note: Rows marked IR, M, and C give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslims respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from Table D-5.

Detailed district-wise population data for Sikkim is presented in Table D-23, religious profile for 1991 is displayed in Map 17 below. Sikkim is divided into four districts, North, East, West District. Christians seem to have acquired a foothold in all four districts.

SIKKIM

Area	7,096 sq. km.
Population	406 thousand
Indian R	95.75%
Muslims	0.95%
Christians	3.30%

All numbers are for 1991. Figures in the map give percentage of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians, respectively, for the district.

NOF

WEST	
SIKKIM	97.02
	0.38
	2.80

SOUTH	
SIKKIM	94.19

MAP 17

decades since 1971, though their presence is higher in South Sikkim Muslims have a presence of near or more than 1 percent in only the

Presence of Muslims and Christians in the state is still fairly low many of the states to the east of Sikkim have acquired a high proportion of a decade or two. In terms of its present proportion of Indian Religionists, the state belongs to the previous chapter, with the predominantly Hindu northwestern, western, central and southern India. But, so did most of till recently. We have discussed Sikkim here because of its geographical and Assam

AREAS OF HIGH PRESENCE AND GROWTH OF MUSLIMS

While analysing religious profile of the populations of Uttar Pradesh, Assam, we have come across several areas, involving many contiguous districts. The proportion of Muslims is high and has grown abnormally fast, especially in this section, we look at these areas in some detail.

Western Border Belt

The most significant of the areas where Muslims have registered a high proportion in the Western border belt that begins from Bahraich district of eastern Uttar Pradesh, passing through the northern districts of Bihar and West Bengal, and extends up to the northern districts of Bangladesh (See, Map 18).

In Uttar Pradesh, the belt comprises of the districts of Bahraich, Gorakhpur, Muzaffarnagar and Deoria. Of these, Siddharthnagar and Mahrajganj are Basti and Gorakhpur districts, and the time-series data is available for only five districts. In Table 5.5 below, we have compiled the data for these five districts. Muslims form 20.47 percent of the population in this part of the border belt, which has risen by about 5 percentage points since 1951, when they formed 15.4 percent of the population. The proportion of Muslims in this part of the belt turns out to be 17.2 percent if we count the border districts of Siddharthnagar and Mahrajganj, instead of Basti and Gorakhpur.

T o	R e	P	t B	d	Be	D	L a P	
							1971	19
Bihar	Total		1,346		1,500		1,727	2.2
	Muslims		320.6		383.5		466.0	55.4
Gouda	Total		1,877		2,073		2,302	2.8
	Muslims		358.8		433.1		519.7	63.7
Basti	Total		2,388		2,627		2,984	3.5
	Muslims		427.8		490.4		605.6	72.9
Gorakhpur	Total		2,239		2,565		3,038	3.79
	Muslims		207.6		257.6		327.1	40.8
Deoria	Total		2,103		2,375		2,812	3.49
	Muslims		217.7		272.2		454.7	72.4
Border Belt (Uttar Pradesh)	Total		9,953		11,140		12,863	16.92
	Muslims		1,533		1,837		2,373	3.054
			(15.40)		(16.49)		(18.45)	(19.18)

Note Rows marked "Total" and "Muslims" give total population and that of Muslims in thousands, the last row gives percentage of Muslims in this part of the border belt.

In Bihar, the belt consists of Purba Champaran, Pashchim Champaran, Siubani, Saharsa, Purnia, Katihar, Araria, Kishanganj, Sahibganj and Gaya; however, are available for the composite districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Purnia and Santhal Pargana. We compile the data for these six districts.

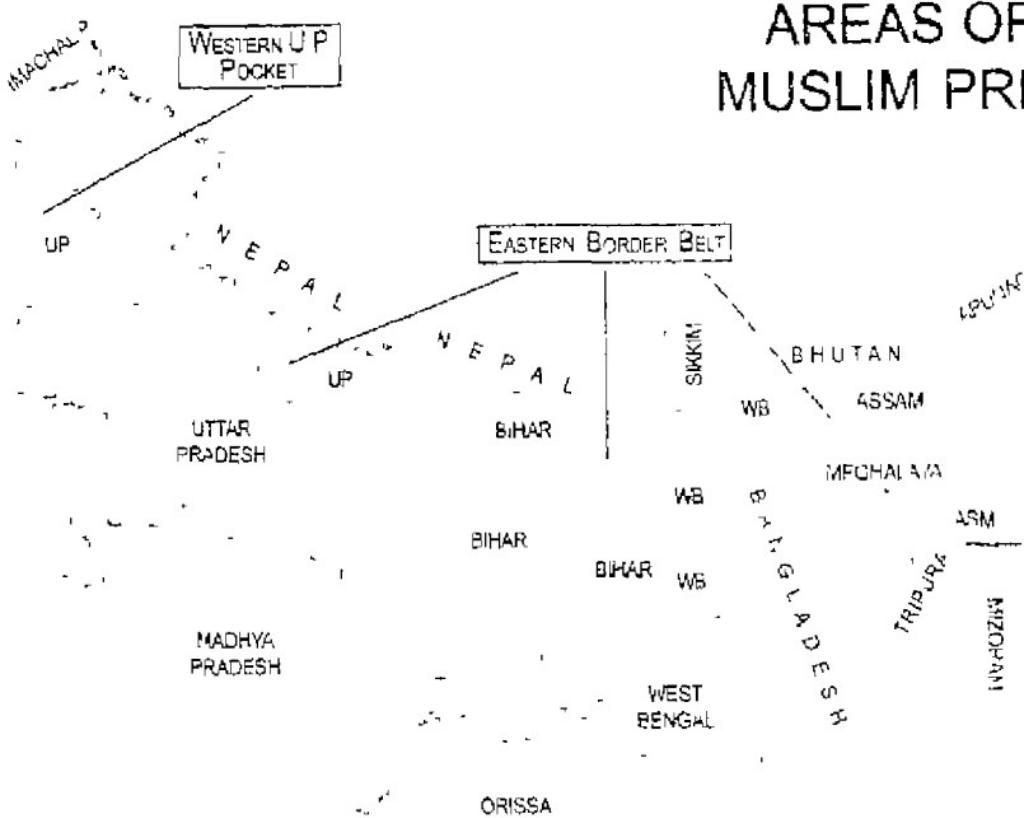
Table 5.6 Religious Profile of Border Belt Districts in Bihar, 1951

		1951	1961	1971	1981
Champaran	Total	2,515	3,006	3,543	4,399
	Muslims	397.7	498.6	644.0	814.3
Muzaffarpur	Total	3,521	4,118	4,841	5,952
	Muslims	407.6	525.7	661.8	843.7
Darbhanga	Total	3,770	4,413	5,234	6,451
	Muslims	499.4	605.4	769.4	1,007
Saharsa	Total	1,308	1,724	2,350	2,954
	Muslims	83.24	187.4	286.0	370.8
Purnia	Total	2,255	3,089	3,942	5,025
	Muslims	678.1	1,164	1,562	2,023
Santhal Pargana	Total	2,322	2,675	3,187	3,718
	Muslims	219.2	368.3	466.0	611.4
Border Belt (Bihar)	Total	15,690	19,026	23,097	28,499
	Muslims	2,285	3,349	4,389	5,670
		(14.56)	(17.60)	(19.00)	(19.90)

Rows marked "Total" and "Muslims" give total population and that of Muslims in thousands, the last row gives percentage of Muslims in this part of the border belt. Source

of Muslims and growth in their share during 1951-1991 in Bihar particularly in Uttar Pradesh. Muslims form 21 percent of the population;

AREAS OF MUSLIM PR



MAP 18

by 6.44 percentage points from the value of 14.56 in 1951. If we compare districts, the percentage of Muslims in this part of the belt increased in 1991.

Table 5.7. Religious Profile of Border Belt Districts in West Bengal, 1951-1981

		1951	1961	1971	1981
W. Dinajpur	Total	976.9	1,324	1,860	2,405
	Muslims	292.5	521.8	667.5	860.8
Maldah	Total	937.6	1,222	1,613	2,032
	Muslims	346.6	564.3	695.5	919.9
Birbhum	Total	1,067	1,446	1,776	2,096
	Muslims	286.6	399.5	518.4	649.2
Murshidabad	Total	1,716	2,290	2,940	3,698
	Muslims	947.8	1,279	1,656	2,169
Border Belt (W. Bengal)	Total	4,697	6,282	8,189	10,231
	Muslims	1,873	2,765	3,538	4,599
		(39.89)	(44.01)	(43.20)	(44.95)

Note: Rows marked "Total" and "Muslims" give total population and that of Muslim thousands, the last row gives percentage of Muslims in this part of the border belt.

In West Bengal, the border belt includes the districts of West Bengal and Murshidabad. We have compiled 1951-1991 data for these four districts.

4.14 percent of the population of this part of the belt. Between 1951 and 1981, their share has grown by 7.25 percentage points from the value of 39.89 percent. Incidentally, religious profile of Purnia district of Bihar that adjoins West Bengal is very similar to West Bengal part of the belt. Muslims form 42.49 percent of the population of composite Purnia district and their share has grown by 12.42 percentage points.

In Assam, the border belt includes the composite districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nagaon and Marigaon. We have compiled the data for these four in Table 5.8 below. In 1951, Muslim constitute 37.15 percent of the population of the Assam part of the belt. By 1981, their share has increased by 4.73 percentage points from the 1951 figure. If instead of counting the composite districts, we add only the component districts of Assam, Dhubri, Barpeta, Darrang, Nagaon and Marigaon, then the Muslim share of the belt rises to 48.18 percent in 1991.

Table 5.8: Religious Profile of Border Belt Districts in Assam, 1951-1981

		1951	1961	1971	1981
Goalpara	Total	1,108	1,544	2,225	
	Muslims	475.8	668.7	940.1	
Kamrup	Total	1,490	2,063	2,854	
	Muslims	436.5	605.5	825.7	
Darrang	Total	923.6	1,290	1,736	
	Muslims	157.3	249.6	281.1	
Nagaon	Total	886.9	1,211	1,681	
	Muslims	359.6	499.3	662.2	
Border Belt (Assam)	Total	4,409	6,107	8,496	10,480
	Muslims	1,429	2,023	2,709	3,342
		(32.42)	(33.13)	(31.89)	(31.89)

Note: Rows marked "Total" and "Muslims" give total population and that of Muslim population in thousands, the last row gives percentage of Muslims in this part of the border belt. We have calculated the population of these four districts in 1981 by assuming that their share in the population of the belt was the same as in 1971. Source: Census of India 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981.

In Table 5.9 below, we have compiled data for Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Jharkhand components of the border belt to obtain a comprehensive picture for the belt. The presence of Muslims and growth in their share is the highest in West Bengal, followed by the remaining composite district of Purnia in Bihar. Their presence and growth is lowest in Bihar, moving west towards Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and east towards Assam from the composite Purnia district. The belt, which is strategically wedged-in between Nepal and Bangladesh, has a Muslim population of 27.67 percent, which is 7.25 percentage points higher than their share in 1951. Their share in the belt as a whole is 27.67 percent; their share in the belt as a whole is 27.67 percent since 1951, when they formed 20.49 percent of the population of the belt. If we add only the relevant component districts rather than the composite Purnia district, the Muslim share of Muslims in the population of these districts was the same as in 1971. Source: Census of India 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981.

percentage of Muslims in several border police-station areas within this belt is even higher. In the police-station areas of Murshidabad, for example, Muslims constituted more than 70 percent of the population in 1961. See, Census of India 1961, West Bengal and Sikkim General Report, p 22.

	Table 9 R	Pop.	Total	Belt			
				1951	1961	1971	1981
Uttar Pradesh	Total	9,953	11,140	12,863	15,922		
	Muslims	1,533	1,887	2,373	3,055		
		(15.40)	(16.19)	(18.45)	(19.18)		
Bihar	Total	15,640	19,026	23,097	28,109		
	Muslims	2,285	3,349	4,389	5,670		
		(14.56)	(17.60)	(19.00)	(19.90)		
West Bengal	Total	4,697	6,282	8,189	10,231		
	Muslims	1,873	2,765	3,538	4,599		
		(39.89)	(44.01)	(43.20)	(44.95)		
Assam	Total	4,409	6,167	8,496	10,480		
	Muslims	1,429	2,023	2,709	3,342		
		(32.42)	(33.13)	(31.89)	(31.89)		
Border Belt (Total)	Total	34,750	42,554	52,645	65,132		
	Muslims	7,120	9,974	13,069	16,665		
		(20.49)	(23.44)	(24.71)	(25.59)		

Note: Rows marked "Total" and "Muslims" give total population and the population respectively, in thousands. Numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of Muslims in the of the belt. Source: Tables 5.5, 5.6, 5.7 and 5.8 above.

Western Uttar Pradesh Pocket

Besides the border belt that we have discussed above, there are other pockets of presence and growth in these four states. Saharanpur, Hardwar, Muzaffarnagar, Moradabad, Rampur and Bareilly districts of western Uttar Pradesh constitute one of fairly large pocket. (See, Map 18 above.) In Table 5.10 below, we have the population data for these eight districts for the period 1951-1991.

Table 5.10: Religious Profile of Western Uttar Pradesh Pocket, 1951-1991

	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Total	9,315	11,118	13,824	16,255	20,612
Muslims	2,788	3,403	4,309	5,335	7,491
	(29.93)	(30.61)	(31.17)	(32.82)	(36.33)

Note: Rows marked "Total" and "Muslims" give total population and that of Muslims, i.e., thousands, the last row gives percentage of Muslims in this region of Uttar Pradesh. Source:

Muslims constitute 36.33 percent of the population of this pocket; their share has increased since 1951. A substantial portion of this rise has occurred during 1981. As we have seen in the context of detailed district-wise discussion of the religious profile of Uttar Pradesh, share of Muslims is the highest in Bijnor, Moradabad and Rampur in the centre of the pocket, and it declines as we move east or west of these districts.

Calcutta-Haora Pocket of West Bengal

In addition to the districts forming part of the border belt discussed above, Islam has been rising rather fast in Calcutta and Haora districts of West Bengal.

78 percent of the population of the two districts in 1951 the share was only 11.71 percent. In the five decades since 1951 their share has risen by more than 6 percentage points. In Muslim share has been substantial in adjoining Barddhaman also.

of Assam

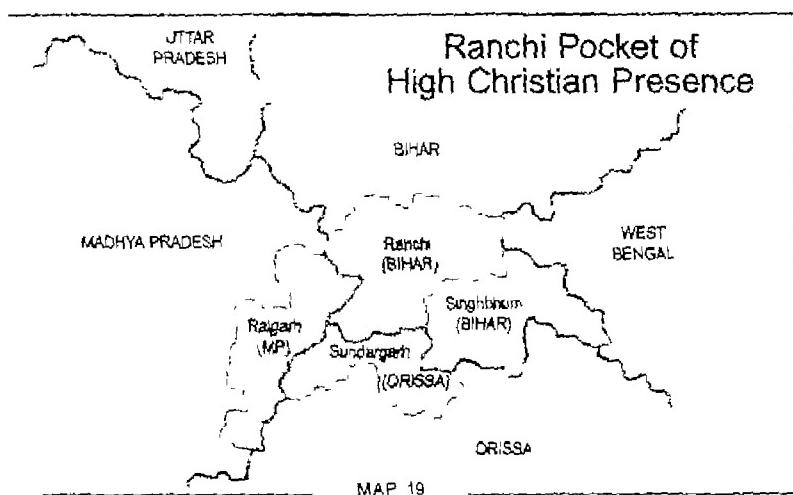
In districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang and Naogaon in Assam form a continuation of the eastern border belt of high Muslim presence and growth that begins in eastern Uttar Pradesh on the southern edge of Assam forms a separate pocket with similar religious composition. (See Map 18 above.) Cachar has been reorganised into three districts, Hailakandi, Karimganj and Cachar. Muslims are in a majority in Hailakandi with a proportion of 54.79 percent in 1991; in Karimganj they form a near majority with a share of 49.17 percent. In the non-moslem population, Muslim presence is relatively less marked at 34.50 percent. In undivided Cachar district, Muslim presence has grown by 4.5 percentage points, rising from 39.69 percent in 1951 to 43.02 percent in 1991, thus registering the same level of growth as in the Assam part of the eastern border belt.

AREAS OF HIGH PRESENCE AND GROWTH OF CHRISTIANS

As mentioned earlier, there are few Christians in the region discussed in this chapter. They constitute only 0.69 of the population of the whole region, and their absolute numbers amount to only 21.6 million in a total population of 316 million. There are only two pockets in the region where Christians form a considerable presence and have shown a significant growth.

i-Sundargarh Pocket

Christians form a significant presence in undivided Ranchi district of Bihar and especially in the newly formed district of Jharkhand. In the latter, they form one-third of the population. As mentioned in the previous chapter, Christian presence extends to Raigarh district of Madhya Pradesh and Sundargarh district of Orissa in the east. These three districts, spread over an area of 100,000 square kilometers, form a distinct pocket of high Christian influence. (See, Map 19 below.)



Christians form about 4.0 percent of the population in the three districts. There has been no significant increase in their proportion in the pocket as a whole over the decades for which we have detailed information. Between 1961 and 1991, indeed increased by about 2.5 percentage points in Sundargarh and about the same in Raigarh. These increases have, however, been offset by a decline of 2.5 percent in the proportion of Christians in the undivided Ranchi district.

In Ranchi and Sundargarh districts of this pocket, Christian presence was negligible in the early decades of the century. Proportion of Christians in the population reached present level of about 15 percent by 1921 in Ranchi and by 1931 in Sundargarh. Christianity in Raigarh seems a later development. We do not have data for the Raigarh district of today. But in the pre-Independence Raigarh state, for which data are available, Christians formed no more than 0.05 percent of the population.

In Cachar, Karbi Anglong and Golaghat Pocket of Assam

Undivided North Cachar and Mikir Hills district and Golaghat component of the Agartala district are adjacent to Nagaland. These districts have a significant Christian presence. Christians form 14.70 percent of the population of undivided North Cachar district. Their share has more than doubled since 1951, when they formed 7.0 percent of the population; there has been an accretion of about 4.5 percentage points since the previous census held in 1971.

Christian presence is higher in North Cachar Hills component, where they form 21.40 percent of the population. In Mikir Hills component, now named Karbi Anglong, Christians is about half of that in North Cachar Hills, but they have registered a higher growth rate in this component, with their share rising from 7.99 percent in 1971 to 12.48 percent in 1991. In Golaghat, Christians form 6.27 percent of the population, their share having risen by more than 1 percentage point since 1971 and much of the growth probably taken place in Golaghat component.

Thus these districts of Assam seem to form an extension of the high Christian belt of Nagaland, which we discuss in the next Chapter. The share of Christians in this pocket is, of course, not comparable to that in Nagaland; but it is rising fast. Christians, especially in Karbi Anglong, have registered remarkably high growth rates since 1971.

Summing up, the heartland region of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and the farther east, Bihar and Assam constitute a distinct region, where Indian Religionists are underrepresented. In this large region, there are several contiguous areas where the proportion of Christians has grown rapidly during the four decades since 1951. Thus, there is a belt of high Muslim presence and growth in western Uttar Pradesh. More significant components of the region form a belt that begins in eastern Uttar Pradesh, includes Bihar and West Bengal, passes through Bangladesh and continues into the western Ganga basin. Throughout this belt Indian Religionists are suffering significant losses in population and in several districts in this belt they have been reduced to a tiny minority. So a few other pockets, like Calcutta and Haora districts of West Bengal, where the Muslim population is rising rapidly.

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ian Religionists

Religious Composition of Districts of India Union: States where Indian Religionists are turning a Minority

In previous two chapters, we have looked at the religious demography of a large part of India Union. We have found that in a vast region of the country extending from the north to the south and encompassing most of the central and western India, Indian Religionists have retained their share in the population at a fairly high level, except in a few isolated pockets of relatively high Muslim and Christian presence and growth. In contrast, in that eastern India, including the heartland states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, and in the northern states of West Bengal and Assam, are not equally fortunate. In this region, there are small pockets and a large contiguous border belt where Indian Religionists are in a minority in the population. In several districts of the region, they already have turned a minority notwithstanding the precarious situation in the border belt and in the specific regions as a whole seems to be maintaining a significant dominance of Indian Religionists. In the northern, southwestern and northeastern periphery of India Union, and also off the coast of India, however, Indian Religionists do not enjoy the kind of dominance they do in the rest of the country. In some of the states and territories in the periphery of the country, like Jammu & Kashmir, Goa, Kerala and Lakshadweep, Indian Religionists are losing ground even before the beginning of the twentieth century. In the case of Jammu & Kashmir and the states of the northeast and Nicobar Islands in remote south, the proportion of Indian Religionists in the population has declined rapidly in the recent past, mostly during the first half of the twentieth century.

In many of the states of the northeast and in Nicobar Islands, Indian Religionists have moved from being a preponderant majority to a significant minority from being a preponderant majority within a few decades. In other states of the northeast, their proportion is declining steadily. In Jammu & Kashmir and in Goa, Indian Religionists have improved their presence to some extent following Independence. But, in the case of Jammu & Kashmir, the predominantly Muslim region of the state, in Kashmir valley part of the state, the already low proportion of Indian Religionists has been further reduced. In the remaining states, we look at the changing religious profile of these border regions in some detail.

C K

Jammu & Kashmir forms the northern extremity of India. Geographically it culturally, the state forms an integral part of the northwestern region. Indian Religionists have a preponderant majority. They form only about a third of the population in Jammu & Kashmir. However, this is one of the very few states of the country where the proportion of Indian Religionists has registered a rise during the period following Independence. In 1961, Indian Religionists formed 31.62 percent of the population. This figure in their proportion rose to 35.67 percent. Prior to Partition, in 1931, the proportion of Indian Religionists was around 26.91 percent. (See, Table 6.1 below and Table D-5.)

Table 6.1. Religious Profile of Jammu & Kashmir, 1901-1991

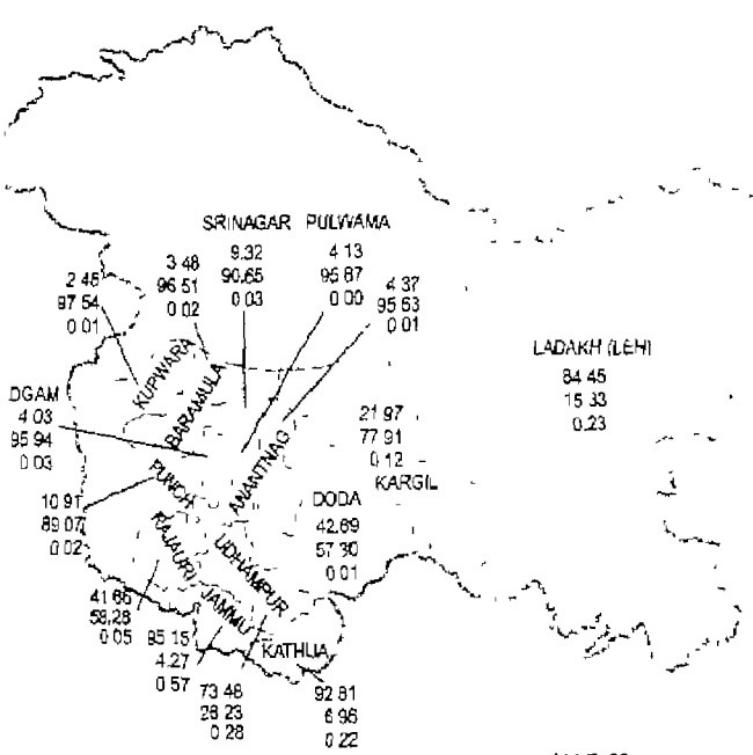
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Total	2,139	2,298	2,424	2,670	2,947	3,254	3,561	4,617	5,591	6,500
I.R.		29.20	27.86	26.91			31.62	34.00	35.67	36.00
M.		70.76	72.08	73.02	72.41		68.30	65.84	64.33	63.99
C.		0.04	0.06	0.07			0.08	0.16	0.00	0.01

Note: Rows marked I.R., M. and C. give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Christians respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Census was not conducted in 1951 and 1991. Data for Christians is not available for 1911. Source: Abstracted from the 1901-1981 Census of India.

Muslims and Indian Religionists dominate geographically different parts of the state (see Table D-15 and Map 20 below). The valley districts of Anantnag, Baramula, Baramula and Kupwara have a predominantly Muslim population, more than 95 percent of the population in all these districts, except Srinagar where the proportion in 1981 was 90.65 percent.

In Punch, on the south of Baramula, the proportion of Muslims in the population is just 90 percent after Rajouri was split from the district in the 1970's. Rajouri and Udhampur, to the south of Punch and Anantnag respectively, have about 60 percent Muslims in the population. The Muslim share in Udhampur is about 26 percent; and further south, in Jammu and Kathua, the proportion is less than 10 percent. Thus as we move south of the valley districts, the proportion of Muslims declines and of Indian Religionists rises, and the profile more closely approximates that of neighbouring Punjab. Increase in the proportion of Indian Religionists since 1941, mentioned above has occurred in districts south of the valley. Punch, Doda, Udhampur, Jammu and Kathua have in fact shown a marked decline in the proportion of Muslims between 1941 and 1981. In Punch, the decline is probably concentrated in Rajouri component of the district, while the proportion of Muslims similarly declines in Kargil and Ladakh districts located to the east of the valley. Kargil is about 78 percent Muslim; Ladakh is inhabited mainly by Buddhist Religionists, mainly Buddhists, with Muslims forming only 15 percent of the population. The proportion of Muslims in the composite Ladakh district, comprising both Kargil and Ladakh, remained almost unchanged since Independence and Partition at around 15 percent. The impact of Partition had a significant impact only in Jammu and Kathua districts, where the proportion of Muslims declined sharply between 1941 and 1961. Geographically distinct districts have a mixed population of the state – with Muslims forming a preponderant majority in the valley districts and Indian Religionists forming a preponderant majority in the districts located to the south of the valley.

JAMMU & KASHMIR



MAP 20

ian Religionists in Jammu and Ladakh regions and the profile changing slowly in favour of Muslims to that of Indian Religionists as we move south and east rather than Partition. Partition accentuated this distinctness. After Independence Indian Religionists and Muslims have tended to move towards districts where they are in a preponderant majority, thus further reinforcing the trend.

There are not many Christians in the state. In 1981, their total population was 3,323 in Jammu district and another 2,103 in the adjoining Kathua and Udhampur. There are less than a thousand Christians in Kashmir valley.

About one-fifth of the population of Jammu and Kashmir is urban; an urbanisation is almost the same for Indian Religionists and Muslims. Of the total population of the state, Srinagar is almost 90 percent Muslim and Jammu 95 percent. The tiny Christian population of the state is two-thirds urban. (See, Tables D-29

SOUTHWESTERN PERIPHERY OF INDIA

Goa is a small enclave on the west coast of India lying between Maharashtra which was colonised by the Portuguese and was assimilated with Indian Union immediately after Independence. As a result of its colonial history, Goa has a subsistence. Proportion of Indian Religionists in the population is only 64.89 percent (See Table D-5 and Table 6.2 below for this and the following two paragraphs.)

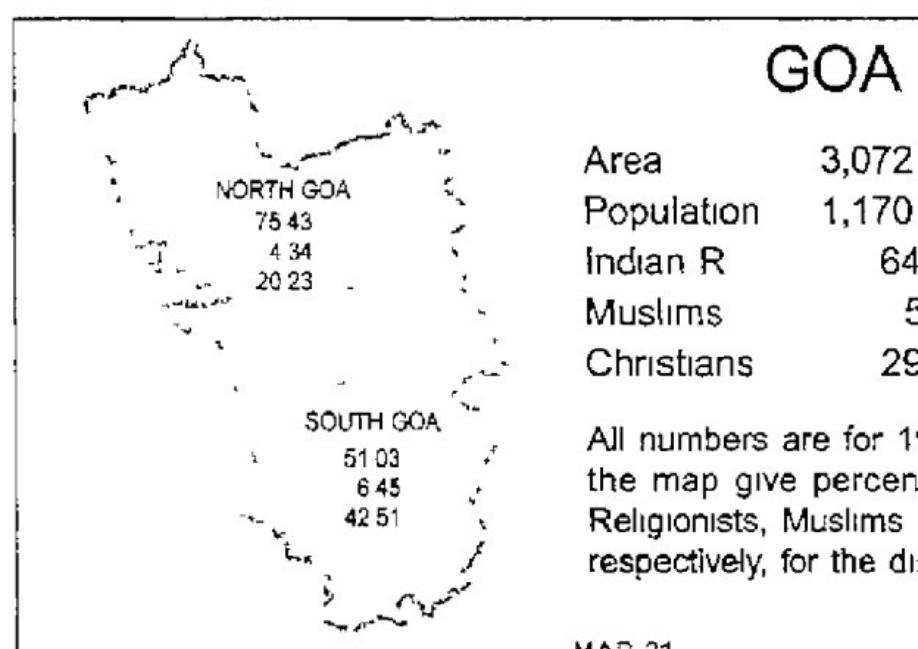
oa is one of the few states of the country where the proportion, not only after Independence, but also since the beginning of Indian Religionists in the population of Goa increased to 53.8 percent in 1940 and to 60.04 percent in 1960. Then it fell to 59.00 percent in 1971 and reached the 1991 level of 64.89 percent.

Table 6.2 Religious Profile of Goa, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960
Total	475.5	486.8	469.5	505.3	540.9	547.4	590.0
I.R.	44.22	44.21	46.53	49.60	53.03	56.16	60.04
M	0.94	1.02	1.17	1.38	1.52	1.61	1.89
C.	54.84	54.77	52.30	49.02	45.45	42.23	38.07

Note: Rows marked I.R., M and C give percentage of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: 1991 Census of India.

The proportion of Christians has declined from 54.84 percent in 1901 to 38.07 percent in 1991. Christians have thus lost about 16.76 percent of the population since 1960. The loss of Christians has, however, been offset by the increase in the proportion of Indian Religionists. Muslims have also gained substantially, from 0.94 percent in 1901 to 1.89 percent in 1960, and to 5.25 percent in 1991. If such trends continue, the religious profile of the state shall imitate that of its neighbouring states of Maharashtra and Karnataka. The state is, however, situated in the western Maharashtra and coastal Karnataka region, both geographically and culturally.



MAP 21

Detailed district-wise population data for the state is given in Table 6.3. The data for 1991 is displayed in the accompanying map of the state, divided into two districts, North and South Goa. In North Goa, proportion of Christians is 20.23 percent; Christians and Muslims form 20.23 and 4.34 percent of the population. In South Goa, Christian and Muslim shares are much higher at 42.51 and 6.45 percent respectively.

Kerala

Kerala on the western coast of India is another state where Indian turning into a near minority. Kerala had a relatively low proportion of Indian in 1901, the state then had a population of 6.4 million, of which 68.9 percent Religionists, 13.8 percent Christians and 17.3 percent Muslims. This significant Christians and Muslims at the beginning of the twentieth century is partly due Kerala has been a maritime state where Arab sailors and early Christians arrived ago. However, large-scale conversions to Islam occurred in Malabar during the eig when this northern part of the state came under the rule of Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan and Cochin States, forming the southern part of Kerala, experienced considerable share of Christians during the nineteenth century under British suzerainty.¹

These phenomena seem to have continued during the twentieth century, a changing religious profile of the state since 1901 recorded in Detailed Table D-1 below. Between 1901 and 1991, Indian Religionists have lost 11.6 percentage points share of the population, and both Christians and Muslims have gained almost equal 6 percentage points each. In 1991, Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslims构成 19.3 and 23.3 percent of the population respectively, thus turning Indian Religionists precarious majority.

Table 6.3 Religious Profile of Kerala, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Total	6,396	7,148	7,802	9,507	11,032	13,549	16,904	21,347	25,454
I.R.	68.90	66.91	64.93	63.40	62.40	61.61	60.87	59.45	58.18
M	17.28	17.68	17.43	17.08	17.08	17.53	17.91	19.50	21.25
C	18.82	13.40	17.64	19.52	20.52	20.86	21.22	21.05	20.56

Note: Rows marked I.R., M and C give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from

For the first six decades of the period, from 1901 to 1961, Christians made considerable gains in their share of the population. The gains were especially rapid up to 1941. From 1941 there has been a slight decline in their share of the population. The share of Muslim, on the other hand, remained almost unchanged at around 17 to 18 percent up to 1961; thereafter during the three decades of 1961-1991 Indian Religionists have been losing in their share of the population consistently throughout the century, to Christians up to 1961 and to Muslims thereafter.

Religious profile of the districts of Kerala is recorded in Detailed Table D-17; religious profile for 1991 is displayed in the accompanying map of the state (Map 22) showing that the Christians are particularly concentrated in the northern districts. In Malappuram, they form a majority, with a share of 67.38 percent. In Kozhikode, Wayanad, Kannur and Kasaragod

E. Miller, *Mappila Muslims of Kerala: A Study in Islamic Trends*, Orient Longman, Delhi 1976. Census of India 1931, Travancore Report, p.331. Indian Religionists formed 83.0 percent of the population during 1816-1820, the share of Muslims and Christians was 1.6 and 12.4 percent respectively. In Religionists declined to 69.9 percent of the population; the share of Christians almost doubled and that of Muslims rose to 6.5 percent.

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 and in the composite Kozhikode district, including both Kozhikode and Way
 percentage points. In the composite Kannur district, including Kannur and I
 was a decline of about 2.5 percent in Muslim share from 1941-1961; the gain since
 around 4.7 percentage points, more than half of it has accrued during 1981-19

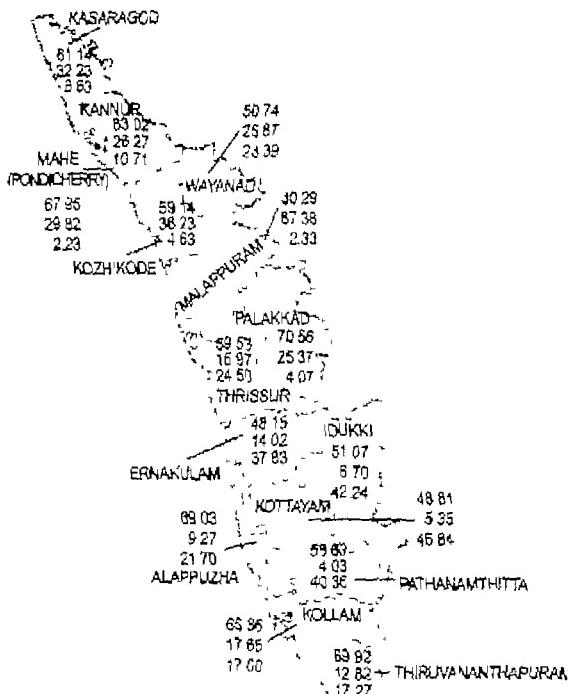
Christian presence in these northern districts of the state is not very high, except where their share in the population is 23.89 percent. But, they have made substantial gains in much of this region. In the composite Kannur district their share has gone up from 5.26 percent in 1951 to 9.40 in 1991. In the composite Kozhikode district, which includes their share has risen from 5.26 to 8.46 percent during these four decades. They experienced a sudden spurt of almost 4 percentage points in Christian presence in the Independence decade of 1941-1951, throughout the pre-Independence period. Christian share in the district had remained around or less than 1.5 percent. The Christian share has remained low, rising only slightly from 1.69 to 2.33 percent in 1991.

Christians have a high presence in the southern half of the state. They form 41 percent of the population in Ernakulam-Kottayam-Idukki region, and 23.64 percent in Alappuzha-Pathanamthitta region further south. In the former region they have lost 4.24 percent and in the latter 2.85 percentage points in their share of the population since 1951. In these regions the highest concentration of Christians is in the districts of Kottayam and Pathanamthitta, where they form 45.84, 42.24 and 40.36 percent of the population.

Indian Religionists have a relatively high presence of 65 percent or more in the coastal districts of Alappuzha, Kollam and Thiruvananthapuram, the former two having been split to carve out the high Christian presence district of Pathanamthitta. Present Indian Religionists is also high in the central district of Palakkad. Their share of 70.56 percent in the district is the highest in the state. Since 1951, they have lost about 5 percentage points off their share to both Muslims and Christians, who form 25.37 and 4.07 percent of the population respectively. In neighbouring Thrissur, Indian Religionists form about 60 percent of the population; they have lost about 3.5 percentage points off their share since 1951. Christians, Share of Muslims in the district is 15.97 and that of Christians 24.50 percent. In Malappuram and Kozhikode, in the north are the other districts where Indian Religionists form a presence of between 60 and 65 percent. Decline in the share of Indian Religionists has been the highest in this region; during these four decades they have lost about 10 percentage points off their share in the population of both the composite Kannur and Kozhikode districts. In other districts of the state, Indian Religionists are in a minority or near that level.

Level of urbanisation in Kerala is almost equal for Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians at 27.18, 26.57 and 23.86 percent, respectively (See, Table D-29.) Amongst the cities, as with a population of more than 100 thousand, relative presence of Indian Religionists and Christians more or less follows the pattern of the corresponding districts.

Muslim presence is, thus, the highest in Malappuram urban area, where they form 40 percent of the population. Muslims have a share of about 40 percent in Kozhikode; 27 percent in Vadakara of Kozhikode district, Kannur, and Guruvayoor of Thrissur district and 26 percent in Kanhangad of Kasaragod district. They form 22 percent of the popula-



KERALA

Area	38,863
Population	29,099
Indian R.	57.
Muslims	23.
Christians	19.

All numbers are for 1991
the map give percentage
Religionists, Muslims and
respectively, for the district

MAP 22

alakkad and Kollam, about 20 percent in Alappuzha, about 18.5 percent in Kochi, 2 percent in Trivandrum. In Thrissur, Kottayam and Cherthala of Alappuzha the presence is about or less than 5 percent. (See, Table D-30 for this and the two paragraphs.)

Christians have their highest presence of about 45 percent in Kottayam, and the about 42 percent in Thrissur. They also form about 34 percent of the population, but 24 percent in Alappuzha, 20 percent in Kollam, 16 percent in Thiruvayyoor, and 15 percent in Cherthala. In other towns and urban areas of medium population, Christians have a presence of about 5 percent or less.

Indian Religionists have their highest presence of 82 percent in Cherthala, presence of 70 to 75 percent of the population in Kannur, Palakkad and Thrissur, 70 percent in Kannur and Vadakara; of about 50 to 60 percent in Kozhikode, Thrissur, Kottayam, Alappuzha and Kollam. In Malappuram and Kochi, Indian Religionists form a minority, in the former, they form only about 29 percent of the population.

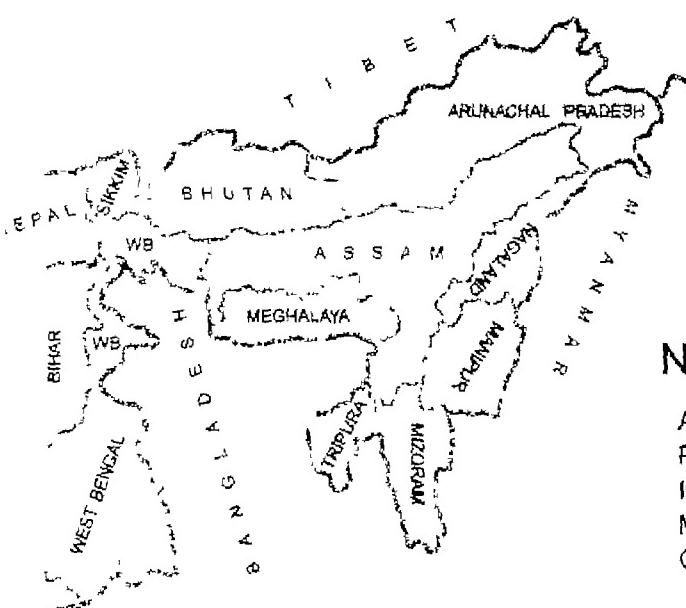
Western Coastal Belt

Uttar Kannad and Dakshin Kannad districts of Karnataka, discussed in Chapter 4, and Kerala and have a religious profile similar to that of northern Kerala. Kannad, part of Tamil Nadu, discussed in the same chapter, was a part of Travancore state, a unionisation of several states of Indian Union in 1956, and has a religious profile of southern Kerala.

G U t r K i d r i D k h Ka nad d ects of kannatik Ke ala a: 1st ct of T l nad fo m .. contiguous coastal belt, where Indian Religions form less than a precarious majority. In this belt as a whole, Indian Religionists form less than 50 percent of the population; the remaining 40 percent is shared almost equally between Muslim and Christians. Muslims in the region have gained about 5 percentage points in this belt since 1951-1991, registered this level of gain in all parts of the belt except in Kanniyakumari, it is higher in the northern parts. Christians have gained about the same 5 percent during the first half of the twentieth century; between 1951-1991, the share declined substantially in Goa and slightly in Kerala, Uttar Kannad and Dak Kanniyakumari, however, they have made a spectacular gain of almost 8 percent.

NORTHEASTERN PERIPHERY OF INDIA

The Brahmaputra plains, lying on the eastern extremity of Indian Union and states of Assam and neighbouring Bangladesh, are surrounded by Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura. (See Map 23 below) Demographic profile of Sikkim has already been presented in the previous chapter. The remaining six constitute the northeastern states of Assam, which we have dealt with in the previous chapter, is often included among these states, except Tripura, are largely hilly. These states, forming the borders of India with Tibet, China, Myanmar and Bangladesh have witnessed an extraordinary transformation of the religious profile of their populations during the last century.



NORTHEAST,

Area	38,863 sq
Population	9,133 thousand
Indian R	56.35%
Muslims	4.69%
Christians	38.96%

In Table 6.4 below we have added one set of population figures of the region for the period 1901-1991. Data for Arunachal Pradesh is available only from 1961 onwards; therefore, figures in Table 6.4 for 1901-1951 are for five states. Population of Arunachal Pradesh is about 10 percent of the total together.

Table 6.4: Religious Profile of Northeastern States (excluding Assam), 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Total	983.2	1,211	1,370	1,612	1,923	2,231	2,683	3,957	6,711
I.R.	91.18	89.05	85.20	80.73	89.86	69.19	68.22	67.48	62.57
M	6.61	7.42	8.15	8.69	8.73	8.46	8.29	1.18	4.11
C	2.22	3.53	6.65	10.58	1.41	22.35	23.49	28.31	32.97

Note: Rows marked I.R., M and C give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from

At the beginning of the century in 1901, the people of this region were mostly Indian Religionists, they formed more than 91 percent of the population. About 7 percent were Muslims and about 2 percent Christians. By 1991, proportion of Indian Religionists in the region has declined to about 56 percent and that of Muslims to 34 percent, while Christians have risen to form about 39 percent of the population. Transformation of the religious profile has occurred largely after Independence; in 1951 Indian Religionists formed nearly 90 percent of the population.

Unlike in other parts of India, where Indian Religionists have lost their share to Muslims, through slow changes attributable largely to migration and differential rates of growth, the demographic transformation in the northeastern states has occurred through large-scale conversions to Christianity. Growth of Christianity in the region began in 1931 census, 10.58 percent of the people of the region were recorded to be Christians. This figure was probably largely notional, during the next census, when people were allocated to the communities to which they claimed to belong, proportion of Christians in the region declined to just 1.41 percent.

Following Independence, and perhaps in the years immediately before Independence, Christianity in the region began to make rapid progress. In 1951, the proportion of Christians recorded in the region was 22.35 percent, which was about 16 times their proportion in 1931. In the four decades since 1951, their proportion risen by more than 16 percentage points to a value of 38.96 percent.

Experience of different states in the region has been quite varied. In each of the six states, process of Christianisation set in at a different time and progressed differently. Below, information for each of the six states of the region separately.

Before proceeding, let us notice that the overall growth of population in these states is considerably higher than the average of Indian Union. Population of the six states has grown from about 2.2 million in 1951 to about 9.1 million in 1991, multiplying by 4.1 times compared to the Indian Union average of 2.3. (See, Detailed Table D-5 and Table 6.4 above). As will see below, the most Christianised state of Nagaland and, to a lesser extent, Tripura show particularly high growth.

F d

Chap V Trd. Arunachal Pradesh is a large state. It covers an area of 83' thousand square kilometres, the extent of the state is comparable to Assam and West Bengal and 88.8 thousand square kilometres, respectively. The state envelops the east from three sides. The long external boundary of the state adjoins Bhutan, Myanmar. This makes Arunachal Pradesh one of the key strategic states of India. In strategic importance, the region was until recently constituted as the centre North Eastern Frontier Agency.

Table 6.5 Religious Profile of Arunachal Pradesh, 1961-1991

	1961	1971	1981	1991
Total	336.6	467.5	631.8	864.6
I.R.	99.19	99.03	94.87	88.33
M.	0.30	0.18	0.80	1.38
C.	0.51	0.79	4.32	10.29

Note: Rows marked I.R., M. and C. give the percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians, respectively. Rows marked 'Total' give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from

The state is sparsely populated. Total population of Arunachal Pradesh is 864.6 thousand. However, population since 1961 has grown much faster than the rest of India. In the three decades between 1961 and 1991, population of the state has multiplied 2.6, population of the whole of Indian Union during this period grew by only about 1.6 times. See, Detailed Table D-5 and Table 6.5 above for this and the following paragraph.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Area 83,743 sq. km

Population 864.6 thousand

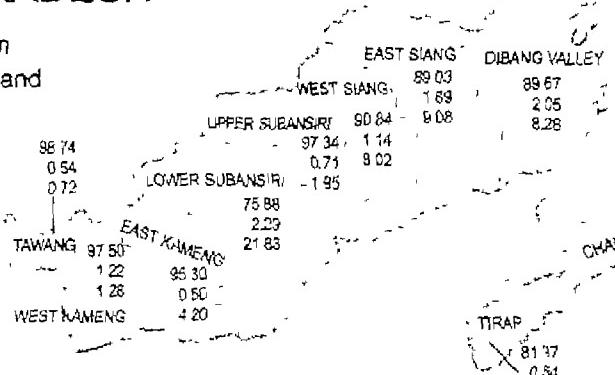
Indian R. 88.33%

Muslims 1.38%

Christians 10.29%

All numbers are for 1991

Figures in the map give percentage of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians, respectively, for 16 district



MAP 24

Religious profile of the state seems to have changed remarkably in the short time the data is available. In 1961, Indian Religionists formed 99.19 percent of the first 337 thousand inhabitants of the state, there were a thousand Muslims and a thousand Christians. The situation was not much different in 1971, though Christians had by then increased slightly from 0.51 to 0.79 percent and the share of Muslims had declined to 1.18 percent. The decade of 1971-1981, during which the centrally administered area was constituted as a state, saw a sudden spurt in the proportion of Christians to 4.32 percent.

tion; in the next decade their proportion has increased further to 10.2 percent. In the last two decades, Christians have gone from being an insignificant part of the population to a substantial minority. Muslims have not fared nearly as well as Christians, but they too have improved their share to 1.38 percent. Indian Religionists in these two groups have lost 11 percentage points off their share, to drop to 88.33 percent of the population.

The data for the districts of Arunachal Pradesh is compiled in Table D-27; data for 1991 is presented in the accompanying map of the state (Map 24). There is a significant presence in every district, except Upper Subansiri, Tawang, Lower Subansiri and Lohit. Their share in the population is less than 2 percent. In Lower Subansiri, their share in the population has reached 21.83 percent; in Tirap and Changueling, their share is 18.09 and 10.92 percent respectively. In the districts of East Kameng and Lohit, their share is between 4 to 5 percent. Of about 89 thousand Christians in the state, 34 thousand are in Lower Subansiri, 22 thousand in Changueling and Tirap; 16 thousand in East and West Siang; and another 9 thousand in Lohit.

Muslims have a presence of around 2 percent in Lower Subansiri, East Siang and Lohit; in other districts their presence is small. Of about 12 thousand Muslims in the state, 70 percent are in these four districts.

Muslims in Arunachal Pradesh are significantly more urban than other religious groups. About 46 percent of the Muslims in the state live in towns, while the corresponding proportion for Christians and Indian Religionists is 5 percent respectively. (See, Table D-29.)

and

Geographically, Nagaland is a continuation of the hilly border barrier between the Brahmaputra plains on three sides, and of which Arunachal Pradesh forms the fourth side. It is much more densely populated than Arunachal Pradesh. The state has an area of about 16,600 square kilometres, which is about a fifth of Arunachal Pradesh's area. Its population of Nagaland in 1991 at 1,210 thousand is 1.4 times that of Arunachal Pradesh.

Table 6.6: Religious Profile of Nagaland, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Total	102.4	149.6	160.9	178.8	189.6	213.0	369.2	516.4	717.7	917.7
I.R.	99.27	97.58	94.14	86.80	99.72	53.71	46.78	32.66	11.11	1.11
M	0.14	0.21	0.43	0.39	0.28	0.24	0.24	0.57	0.57	0.57
C.	0.59	2.21	5.43	12.81	0.005	46.05	52.98	66.77	88.88	88.88

Note: Rows marked I.R., M and C give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslims respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from Table 6.6.

The population of the state has been growing very rapidly since 1941-51; population grew dramatically from less than 12 persons per square kilometre in 1941 to 100 persons per square kilometre in 1991. Christianisation of the population also seems to have kept pace with this spurt in population. (See, Detailed Table D-5 and Table 6.6).

age were non-Christians and 343 Muslims. From 1901 to 1931 the share of Christians in the population had gone half a percent in 1901 and then absolute numbers rose. The 1941 census, which assigned people to their original communion, counted much fewer Christians in the population. Nagaland remained during the Independence decade of 1941-1951, by 1961 had risen to 16 percent, a gain of 33 percentage points. Since then, the proportion of Christians in the population has been rising steadily. If they were the predominant majority in the state with a share of 87.47 percent in 1901, then numbers in the state have risen to more than 1.2 million.

NAGALAND

A	16,579 sq. km
Population	1,210 thousand
Indian R	10.82%
Muslims	1.71%
Christians	87.47%

Numbers are for 1991. Figures in map give percentage of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians, respectively, for the district.

	MOFOOKHUNG	TUEN
	5.55	
	0.85	
	4.32	95.62
	0.51	
	95.15	2.50
	0.25	4.00
	97.25	0.00
ZUNHEBOTO		95.00

	PHEK
KOHIMA	23.62
	1.24
	72.14
	0.39
	93.87

MAP 25

We also increased their share, though not as spectacularly as Christians, from 0.14 percent in 1901 to 1.71 percent in 1991, almost all in the 1981-1991 decade. The share of Indian Religionists has correspondingly declined to 10.8 percent in 1991, with all of the loss coming in the five districts of Nagaland is presented in Table D-27; district-wise data is displayed in the accompanying map of the state (Map 25). Christians form the bulk of the population in six of the seven districts of Nagaland. Only in Kohima do non-Christians have any significant presence. Of 131 thousand Christians, about 92 thousand are in Kohima district; and of 21 thousand Muslims, 19 are in this district. The relative shares of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians are 23.62, 4.24 and 72.14 percent, respectively. However, even here the conversion is proceeding fast; Christians have increased their share by 1.51 percent in the single decade of 1981-1991.

In the course of five decades since 1941, the state has been converted from an Indian Religionist to an almost entirely Christian state, the limited presence of Indian Religionists have managed to retain some presence, but not Christianity. In these five decades, while the religious profile of

ed drastically, the absolute number of people ... Nagaland ... 1 times. Population of Indian Union during the same period has multiplied in Arunachal Pradesh. Christians in Nagaland are much less urban than Muslims. Thus, 48 percent of Indian Religionists 40 percent of Muslims and 37 percent of Christians in the state are town or city based. (See, Table D-29)

ur

Manipur lies to the south of Nagaland. The state is more densely populated than Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland. It commands an area of about 22 thousand square kilometres with a population density of above 82 persons per square kilometre. Much of the population is concentrated in what used to be the indigenous Indian state of Manipur, and is now called Manipur Central district. Of the total 1,837 thousand people in the state,

Manipur Central district, which has in the recent past been divided into four districts of Imphal, Bishnupur, Thoubal and Chandel. Of these four, Imphal has the highest concentration of population with 711 thousand persons, Chandel on the south east has the least with 71 thousand. The other four districts of the state are relatively smaller. Unlike in other states of the northeast, the population of Manipur was predominantly Hindu at the beginning of the twentieth century. (See, Table 6.7 below). Indian Religionists constituted 96.33 percent of the population. Of the rest, 3.65 percent were Muslims. Christians in 1901 had a negligibly small presence, they formed 0.02 percent of the population. Their total number amounted to exactly 45 persons in a population of 2,845 thousand.

Table 6.7 Religious Profile of Manipur, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Total	284.5	346.2	384.0	445.6	512.1	577.6	780.0	1,073	1,365	1,837
IR	96.33	95.77	94.39	92.54	89.20	81.72	74.28	67.36	63.65	59.60
M	3.65	4.19	4.55	5.13	5.77	6.14	6.23	6.62	6.62	6.62
C	0.016	0.038	1.05	2.33	5.02	11.84	19.49	26.03	29.27	37.75

Note: Rows marked IR, M, and C give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslims respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from the 1991 Census of India.

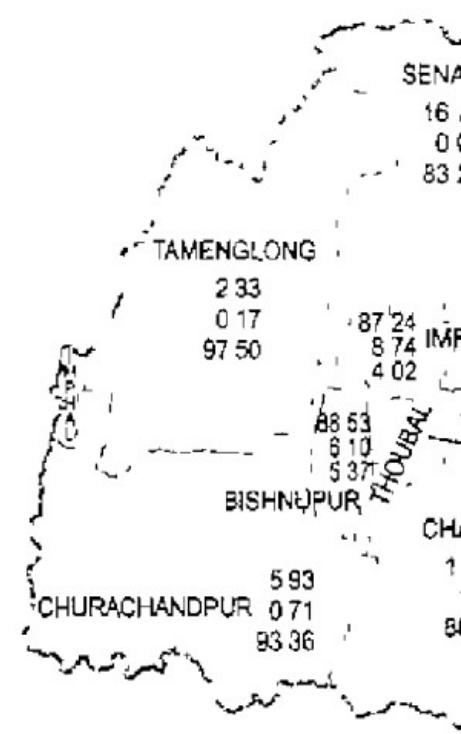
The share of Christians in the population kept doubling in almost every decade. They had reached the level of 1 percent. Even so, their share in the population was still about 5 percent. Their share more than doubled once again to about 11.84 percent in 1951, when Christian presence in the neighbouring states experienced a decline. The share of Christians has since then been growing from decade to decade and has reached 37.75 percent by 1991. The share of Indian Religionists has thus come down from 96.33 percent in 1901 to 59.60 percent in 1991. Much of the decline has occurred in the period following 1951, when they still formed 89.20 percent of the population of the state. The decline has been precipitate as in Nagaland, but a detailed look at the district-wise religious profile tells a different story.

The share of Indian Religionists has thus come down from 96.33 percent in 1901 to 59.60 percent in 1991. Much of the decline has occurred in the period following 1951, when they still formed 89.20 percent of the population of the state. The decline has been precipitate as in Nagaland, but a detailed look at the district-wise religious profile tells a different story.

MANIPUR

Area	22,327 sq km
Population	1,837 thousand
Indian R	58.62%
Muslims	7.27%
Christians	34.12%

numbers are for 1991. Figures in the map give percentage of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians, respectively, for the district.

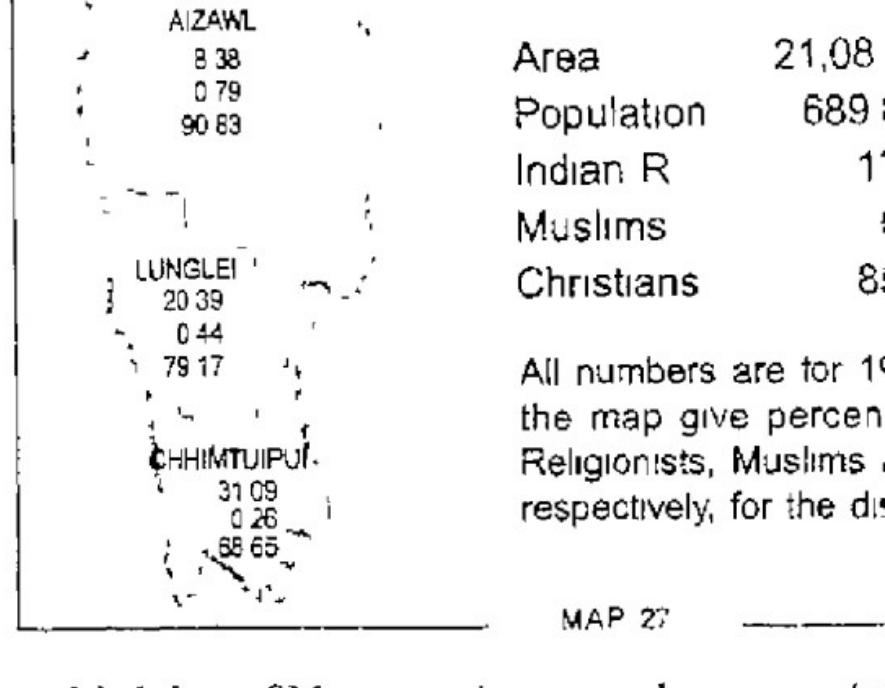


MAP 26

A profile of the districts, compiled in Table D-27 and displayed in 1991, shows that the outer districts of Senapati, Tamenglong have been almost fully Christianised, the share of Christians in 1991 is 83.25, 97.50, 93.36 and 93.69 percent, respectively. The inner part of the undivided Manipur Central district, lying on the south, has also been Christianised to the level of 86.16 percent. In the north, Christianisation has been achieved during the last two or three decades. The Christian share has gone up from 56.11 to 83.25 percent between 1971 and 1991. The profile of these five districts of Manipur has become similar. Indian Religionists, and also Muslims, have been largely restricted to the three components of the undivided Manipur Central district. Of the total population of Manipur 1,015 thousand are located in these three districts. In the state, about 130 thousand are in these districts. Indians form a majority here, the share of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians of the three districts added together is 85.6, 11.0 and 3.4 percent. Elsewhere Christians are in an overwhelming majority. Indian Religionists in Manipur, as elsewhere in the northeast, are predominantly concentrated in the three districts. The data also show that for Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians in the state, respectively. Population of Imphal city, which is one of only four cities of more than 100 thousand persons in the whole of northeast India, is 85.6 percent Indian Religionist. The share of Muslims and Christians is 11.0 and 3.4 percent, respectively (See, Tables D-29 and D-30.)

Assam lies further south of Manipur. The state has long borders with Bangladesh on the west. Geographical extent of the state is almost equal to that of Manipur; but the population at 69.2 million is

M ZOR.



MAP 27

above one third that of Manipur. Amongst the states of the region, Mizoram is the least densely populated after Arunachal Pradesh.

elsewhere in the region, the population of Mizoram was 1.1 million in 1991. They constituted 99.7 percent of the population at that time. There were a total of 45 Christians and 206 Muslims in the state (see Table 6.8 below.)

Table 6.8: Religious Profile of Mizoram.

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Total	82.43	91.20	98.41	124.4	152.8	196.2	260.6
I.R.	99.70	96.96	71.46	52.35	99.93	9.41	1.32
M.	0.25	0.34	0.37	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.06
C.	0.05	2.70	28.17	47.52	0.00	90.52	86.66

Note: Rows marked I.R., M. and C. give percentage of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians respectively.

Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstract of Census of India 1991.

The state, however, began to be Christianised earlier than other states in the region. The proportion in the population had risen to 28.17 percent already by 1931. In 1941 census, the people of Mizoram were assigned the status of Christians. The proportion of Christians came down to almost zero by 1951. In 1961, Christians constituted 90.52 percent of the population.

Although the state was largely Christianised during the independence decade of 1947-57, in the following decades, there was a slight decline; but, the data for 1991 shows that it has increased again.

In 1991, Christians constitute an overwhelming majority in the state. Between 1921 and 1961, Muslims in the state also suffered a decline in their share, but there has been a rise since then, taking the share from 0.12 percent in 1961 to 0.66 percent in 1991.

The proportion of Indian Religionists by 1991 have been reduced to a small fraction of the total population. They were a majority of almost 100 percent in 1901. A fair proportion of them are Buddhists, who are especially concentrated in the relatively less developed areas.

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ddles, and of these about 16 thousand are located in districts.
ated Aizawl district, with about 70 percent of the population of the state
oughly Christianised, Christians constitute about 91 percent of the pop
t (See, Detailed Table D-27 and the map of Mizoram, Map 27)

unlike in other states of the northeast, Christians in Mizoram are more t
onists, though not more so than Muslims. About 50 percent of Christian
, corresponding proportion for Indian Religionists is about 22.5 per
er, 84 percent urban; a large majority of the few Muslims in the state ar
city

Aizawl city is one of the four urban areas of northeast with a population
and. Like Aizawl district, Aizawl city is almost 91 percent Christian. Indian
ms form 7.24 and 1.78 percent of the population, respectively. Though
proportion of the population of the city, yet they form more than 60 per
state, of 4,538 Muslims in Mizoram, 2,763 are in Aizawl city. (See, Table

daya

Meghalaya forms a hilly protrusion into Assam that separates much of Assam
an area of 22.43 thousand square kilometres, the state is almost the same
Mizoram. In 1991, population of the state is 1,775 thousand, population o
is almost the same as that of Manipur.

Table 6.9 Religious Profile of Meghalaya, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Total	340.5	394.0	422.4	480.8	555.8	605.7	769.4	1,012	1,520	1,775
I.R.	91.23	88.21	85.91	81.66	97.28	73.03	61.80	50.42	44.44	44.44
M	2.62	2.47	2.55	2.64	2.53	2.30	2.99	2.60	3.46	3.46
C	6.16	9.31	11.54	15.71	0.19	24.66	35.21	46.98	52.39	52.39

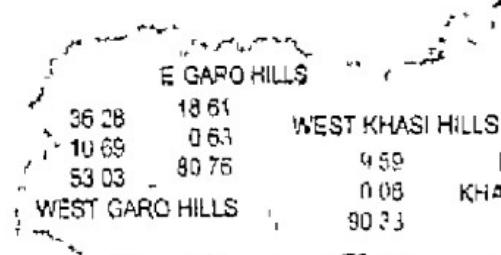
Note: Rows marked I.R., M and C give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslims respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from the Census of India.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, Indian Religionists constituted 91.23 percent of the population; Christians and Muslims formed 6.16 and 2.62 percent, respectively (see above.) Thus unlike other states of the northeast, Meghalaya in 1901 also had a negligible, though still fairly low, Christian presence. The state experienced a steady increase in the share of Christians until 1931, when their proportion in the population reached 24.66 percent. After 1931, Christian share in the population slumped as the census assigned tribal communities to Indian Religionists. But even if we ignore the 1941 figures, the data indicate that Christians underwent a sudden jump during the period immediately preceding Indian independence. This took the proportion of Christians to 24.66 percent in 1951. Since then, the share of Christians has been rising from decade to decade, by 1991, it has reached 52.39 percent.

The share of Muslims in the population has held steady between 2 and 3 percent throughout the century, except during the last two decades, when there has been a significant increase in their share, taking it from 2.60 percent in 1971 to 3.46 percent in 1991.

MEGHALAYA

	22,429 sq km
Population	1,775 thousand
Indian R	31.96%
Muslims	3.46%
Christians	64.58%



numbers are for 1991. Figures in map give percentage of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians, respectively, for the district.

MAP 28

share of Indian Religionists in the population has declined to 64.58 percent in 1991 from 73 percent in 1901 and 73.03 percent in 1951.

This profile of the districts of Meghalaya is presented in Table 28 displayed in the accompanying map of the state (Map 28) concentrated in the relatively more densely populated East Khasi Hills districts. Of about 565 thousand Indian Religionists in the state districts

are concentrated largely in West Garo Hills; of about 61.5 thousand 51.3 thousand are in this district, where they constitute a significant proportion. Of the remaining Muslims, about 8 thousand are in East Khasi Hills. Urbanisation of the three districts of East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills is not complete; Christians in these districts form 60.42, 67.72 and 69.13 percent, respectively. But their share is rising rapidly from decade to decade. In 1901 they formed a much lower 48.59, 55.93 and 41.09 percent, respectively, in these districts.

Garo Hills and West Khasi Hills districts have been Christianised to 69.13 and 90.33 percent, respectively. This level of Christianisation has been achieved over two or three decades; in 1981, the proportion of Christians in these districts was only 69.13 and 74.50 percent, respectively. The trend is similar to the trend in all the northeastern states, except Mizoram, Christianisation amongst Indian Religionists, but the proportion of urbanisation amongst Indian Religionists, Meghalaya is only 16 percent, respectively. (See Table D-29.)

Shillong, capital of Meghalaya, is the most populous urban area of the state with a population of 223 thousand. The population in 1991 is 64.58 percent Indian Religionists and Christians, with Muslims having a share of 3.46 percent.

Meghalaya lies to the west of Mizoram, and shares borders with Bangladesh. Geographically, the state constitutes an extension of Karimganj, Hailakandi and Cachar districts of Assam.

Tipura is a relatively small state, with an area of only about 10,486 sq km. However, it is more densely populated than the other states. The population of Tipura is about 2.8 million, amounting to 261.5 persons per square kilometre which is comparable with that of Bihar. The population of Tipura has risen by about 4.3 times during 1951-1991.

Table 6.10 Religious Profile of Tripura, 1901-1991

1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
29.6	304.4	382.5	513.0	639.0	1,142	1,556	2,065	2,665
71.65	72.36	72.21	75.84	77.74	78.98	92.31	92.31	92.31
28.29	27.03	27.11	24.09	21.44	20.14	6.68	6.68	6.68
0.06	0.61	0.68	0.06	0.82	0.88	1.01	1.01	1.01

M and C give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslims respectively. T gives total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from Table D of the Census Report.

Amongst the states of the northeast, has registered a rise in its population since Independence, the rise is in fact the highest of all. More unusually, this rise has not occurred immediately following independence but only after a decade. In the decade of 1961-1971 As shown in Table 6.10 above, In 1901, 26.15 percent were Muslim, 71.19 percent were Indian Religionists and only 2.7 percent were Christians, amounting to 138 persons in all. In 1951, the percentage of Indian Religionists was slightly higher at 77.74 percent, amounting to 1,556. At 21.44 percent, the number of Christians had increased to 442. At 92.31 percent of the population (See, Detailed Table D of the Census Report for the following two paragraphs.)

TRIPURA

Area 10,486 sq km

Population 2,757 thousand

Indian R 91.19%

Muslims 7.13%

Christians 1.69%

NORTH TRIPURA

86.36

WEST TRIPURA 9.82

3.82

91.95

7.39

0.66

SOUTH TRIPURA

94.30

4.23

1.47

The numbers are for 1991. Figures in the map give percentage of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians, respectively, for the district.

remained largely the same in 1961. During the following decade, the percentage of Indian Religionists rose to 92.31 percent and that of Muslims declined to 7.13 percent. The change in the religious profile of the state in a single decade may be due to migration of Indian Religionists from the surrounding Bangladeshi districts, probably to Assam and Bangladesh. Between 1951 and 1961, the percentage of Christians increased from 2.7 percent to 4.42 percent.

onists rose from 302 to 1,436 thousand. The data however do not cover the previous decade of 1951-1961 also, when the population of the state grew by 72 percent. But during that decade, the relative share of Indian Religionists in the population remained largely unchanged.

After 1971, there has been a slight decline in the share of Indian Religionists, which fell to 46.5 percent in 1991. Muslim share in the population has correspondingly risen from 27.2 percent in 1971 to 30.2 percent in 1991. Christians have been slowly improving their share throughout the period. They were 1.69 percent in 1971 and their absolute numbers have risen to 46.5 thousand in 1991, and 5,262 persons in 1951.

The religious profile of the districts of Tripura is presented in Table D-27, data for which are given in the accompanying map of the state (Map 24). Muslim presence in the state is highest in North Tripura district, where they form 9.82 percent of the population, in South Tripura their share of the population is 7.39 and 4.23 percent, respectively. Christian presence is also relatively higher in North Tripura district, where they form 3.31 percent of the population; in West Tripura and South Tripura their share is 0.66 and 1.47 percent respectively. Tripura has a low level of urbanisation, urbanisation is even lower among Indian Religionists. The ratio of urbanisation for Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians is 1.60, 1.50 and 0.60 percent, respectively. Agartala, the capital city, is the only urban area with more than a hundred thousand persons in 1991. The city is inhabited almost entirely by Indian Religionists, who form more than 97 percent of the population. Of the rest, 2.5 percent are Muslims and less than 0.5 percent Christians. (See, Table D-29 and Table D-30).

Coming up, the northeastern states – that form a mountainous wall around the Bay of Bengal and thus offer a protective cover along the eastern borders of India – Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, and Tripura – are experiencing an intense movement of conversion to Christianity. In several of these states, entire populations have been converted. The most intense such major spurt took place during the Independence decade of 1941-1951. It affected all the states of the region, except Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura. In Nagaland, Christians constitute about 88 percent of the population and Indian Religionists the remaining 12 percent. They are mostly confined to Kohima district. In Mizoram, conversion to Christianity started somewhat earlier, around 1921, but like in Nagaland, there was a major rise in the number of Christians during the Independence decade of 1941-1951; more than 90 percent of the population had converted to Christianity at the end of the decade. In 1991, Christians constituted about 60 percent of the population of the state; of the remaining Indian Religionists in the state, 10 percent are Buddhists, who are concentrated mainly in the sparsely populated southern part of the state. The Christian spurt of 1941-1951 had a relatively milder impact on Meghalaya. About 10 percent of the population of the state got Christianised at the end of the decade, and since then, conversions have proceeded steadily since then. In 1991, share of Christians in the population of the state is about 65 percent, their share is much higher in East Garo Hills and in the hilly areas covering the central part of the state. Impact of the 1941-1951 phenomenon of mass Christianisation in the northeast was even less pronounced in Manipur. In 1991, only 10 percent of the population of Manipur was Christianised. By 1991, the proportion of Christians in the state is about 10 percent, while Indian Religionists constitute about 80 percent of the population.

Religionists in the state are concentrated in the densely populated inner areas of Imphal, Bishnupur and Thoubal, of the undivided Manipur Central district. Arunachal Pradesh, geographically the largest state of the region, has been Christianised only during the last two decades. In these two decades, Christianisation has risen to more than 10 percent starting from an almost negligible level. Subansiri and Tirap districts Christians already form around a fifth of the population. Tripura alone amongst these six states has resisted the trend, presence of Christians in the state has significantly increased during the decade of 1961-71. But Meghalaya, a mountainous border state like the other five. The populations of the northeast, bordering on Tibet, China and Myanmar are fast converting away from their traditional religions, much of this conversion has occurred in the last few decades, and they are still clinging to the areas that are not yet converted.

REMOTE ISLAND TERRITORIES

Lakshadweep

The Union Territory of Lakshadweep consists of a cluster of islands off the Malabar peninsula. The islands are densely populated, with about 51.7 thousand people in merely 32 square kilometres. The population is overwhelmingly Muslim. There were few Indian Religionists or Christians there. After Independence, there was a rise in the share of Indian Religionists, especially during 1951-1971, share of Christians also increased during this period. After 1971, growth in the share of Indian Religionists came to a standstill, but there has been a rise in Christian share during 1981-1991. In 1991, the shares of Muslims, Indian Religionists and Christians in the population of the islands stood at 40.16 percent respectively. (See, Detailed Table D-5 and Table 6.11 below.)

Table 6.11 Religious Profile of Lakshadweep, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1991
Total	13.88	14.56	13.64	16.04	18.36	21.04	24.11	31.81	40.16
I.R.	0.18	0.17	0.21	0.07	0.42	0.07	1.09	4.88	2.00
M	99.82	99.81	99.77	99.91	99.57	99.92	98.68	94.37	94.00
C	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.23	0.75	0.00

Note: Rows marked I.R., M and C give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslims respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from Table D-5.

Lakshadweep is a highly urban territory, with 56 percent of the population living in towns. As a Muslim dominated territory, Indian Religionists and Christians are merely 2 percent. The ratio of urbanisation for Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians stands at 61 percent respectively. (See, Table D-29.)

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

The Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands consists of a chain of islands in the southern coast of India far away in the Bay of Bengal. The islands, with an area of 8,200 square kilometres, are much bigger than Lakshadweep islands. Population in 1951 was 1.5 million.

and persons; in the four decades up to 1991 it has now gone up to 61.1 percent and persons. Much of the increase has probably happened through natural increase.

The religious profile of the population of these islands has undergone several changes during the twentieth century (See, Detailed Table D-5 and Table 6.12 below). In 1911, Indian Religionists constituted more than 80 percent of the population, of the rest 17.31 percent were Christians. In the next three decades, Indian Religionists lost more than 10 percentage points off their share, correspondingly the share of Muslims rose by about 6.6 percentage point. During the next decade of 1941-1951, when India gained independence, their share suddenly rose by about 27 percentage points, rising to 30.97 percent. Correspondingly, Indian Religionists and Muslims lost about 19.6 percent and their share in the population came down to 53.90 and 15.44 percent respectively. Since 1951, Indian Religionists have slowly regained part of their share, however, their share at 68.45 percent in 1991 is still 5 percentage points below what it was in 1951. Their share has further declined to 7.61 percent. And, the share of Christians has also declined to 24 percent. Thus, Andaman and Nicobar Islands is amongst the few states where the share of Indian Religionists has improved since 1951, but the decline is not large enough to offset the abnormal decline that happened during 1941-1951.

Table 6.12 Religious Profile of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Andaman & Nicobar Islands										
Total	24.65	26.46	27.09	29.46	33.77	30.97	63.55	115.1	118.1	118.1
I.R.		80.55	78.99	72.24	73.24	53.90	60.08	63.51	66.43	66.43
M		17.31	15.15	22.80	23.71	15.44	11.64	10.13	9.55	9.55
C		2.14	5.86	4.96	3.06	30.65	28.28	26.36	2.2	2.2
Andamans										
Total	18.14	17.64	17.81	19.22	21.32		48.99	93.43	118.1	118.1
I.R.		72.46	69.47	60.68	58.88		70.53	72.95	77.7	77.7
M		24.94	21.97	33.48	36.30		14.33	11.88	11.88	11.88
C.		2.60	8.56	5.84	4.82		15.14	15.17	1.1	1.1
Nicobars										
Total	6.511	8.818	9.272	10.24	12.45		14.56	21.67	33.3	33.3
I.R.		96.73	97.29	98.92	97.82		24.88	22.82	2.2	2.2
M		2.05	2.05	2.78	2.14		2.60	2.55	2.55	2.55
C.		1.21	0.66	3.30	0.03		72.53	74.63	77.7	77.7

Note: Rows marked I.R., M and C give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Moslems respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from Table 6.12 above.

Although Indian Religionists seem to have fared comparatively well in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, data for the Andaman and Nicobar components of the territory gives a more complex picture. (See, Detailed Table D-28, Table 6.12 above.) Andamans, which are the larger of the two groups of islands, accommodate 86 percent of the population of the territory. The southern group of islands, called Nicobar Islands, are smaller and their share in the total population of the territory is in these islands.

In Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the corresponding figures for Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians were 58.88, 36.30 and 4.82 percent respectively of the population in 1941. These shares have changed to 75.10, 8.38 and 16.52 percent, respectively. The Hindus and Christians have gained at the cost of the Muslims, who have lost percentage points off their share since 1941. This is perhaps the only admiringly unique feature of Indian Union where such a decline in the share of Muslims has occurred unrelenting.

Nicobar Islands have undergone a different trend. Here, Indian Religionists were 98 percent of the population in 1941, the remaining about 2 percent were few Christians. By 1991, Christian share in the population has gone up. Muslim share has increased slightly to about 3 percent, and Indian Religionists turned into a minority with a share of about 27 percent. This dramaticalous profile occurred within the first two decades of Independence; in 1941, immediately preceding Independence for which we have the data, the proportion of Christians in the state had already reached 72.53 percent, there has been a slight decline since then. Thus, the southernmost outpost of Indian Union, have gone the way of the northeastern outposts.

Like in the northeastern states, Christians in Andaman and Nicobar Islands have also increased.

While 30 percent of Indian Religionists and 42 percent of Muslims in 1941, the corresponding ratio for Christians is only 13 percent (See, Table 1).

Summing up, Indian Religionists seem to have lost ground in the northeastern, southern border regions of India. The loss has occurred largely after Independence period immediately preceding it. During the Independence decade of 1947, in peripheral areas, including many of the northeastern states and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the south experienced a sudden rise of Christianity. That phenomenon was Indian Religionists being reduced to a precarious majority in the northeast and to a minority in Andaman & Nicobar Islands. In Kerala on the southwest, the rise of Islam and Christianity, during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, respectively. The corresponding share of Indian Religionists in the state has continued into the twentieth century, and is still a precarious majority in the state.

Jammu & Kashmir in the north and Goa in the southwest are also among the regions where Indian Religionists do not have a dominating position. In Goa, the share of Indian Religionists is rising. In Jammu & Kashmir, however, Indian Religionists are still a minority. The small presence they had in Kashmir valley region of the state has been reduced to 19.91 percent by 1991.

Thus, though Indian Religionists are holding their own in much of the Indian Union, they do not seem to hold sway on the boundaries of the country.

Others included amongst Indian Religionists

The majority of Indian Religionists are Hindus. Besides them, we have counted Jews, Bahais, Zoroastrians and others, including adherents of minor and first Indian Religionists. In this chapter, we give an overview of the number of religions and their distribution within the states of Indian Union for the period prior to Independence and Partition, the numbers of divided amongst Indian Religionists for the whole of India are given in Table 2.1. We noticed that before Independence and Partition, in 1941, there is amongst a total of about 287 million Indian Religionists. Of the remaining persons, 8.8 million were what the census then classified as Tribals, 1.4 million Jains, and about 0.5 million Buddhists. Jews, Parsis and others formed another about 0.5 million.

For 17 million persons in the category of Indian Religionists other than 14.5 million were in the areas that after Partition constituted Indian Union and Pakistan and Bangladesh together had only 2.5 million persons of which of these were Sikhs. We also noticed that between 1881 and 1941, Sikhs led a higher rate of growth than Hindus, Jains and Tribals. Jews also grew but their total numbers remained negligible. (See Table 2.3 below.)

For the period following Independence and Partition, we have collected the religions only for Indian Union. In any case, with the migration of almost all of Pakistan into Indian Union at the time of Partition, there were no category left there or in Bangladesh.

Census of India, after Independence, has carried out regrouping and changes. In particular, the "Tribals" of pre-Independence censuses have lost their specific indigenous religions.¹ And, they have been grouped together with Parsis, etc., as people of "Other Religions and Persuasions"; Parsis have become Zoroastrians. In Table 2.7 of Chapter 2 we have summarised census data for 1951-1991. For ready reference, we reproduce that Table as Table 7.1 below. In this table includes, in addition to the population of "Other Religion", falling under the census category of "Religion not Stated".

¹It seems that a majority of those, who were counted as "Tribals" in the pre-Independence censuses, adherence to one of the six major religions, the proportion of those counted as "Tribals" in the censuses taken after Independence is much smaller than that of "Tribals".

13.1, of whom 313 million people belong to the category of Indian Religionists, about 303 million are Hindus. Of the remaining 10 million, 6.2 million are Jains and about 1.8 million "Others". Buddhists in 1951 are negligible. 7.17 million persons counted as Indian Religionists including Others, are Hindus. Of the remaining about 30 million, about 1.6 million are Sikhs, 3.4 million Buddhists and about 3.7 million Others. Below, we give detailed data on the geographical distribution of Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and some of the major categories of Others.

Table 7.1. Religious composition of Indian Union, 1951-1991
(for the total enumerated population, in thousands)

Year	Hindu	Sikh	Jain	Buddhist	Muslim	Christian	Other
1951	303,575 (84.98)	6,219 (1.74)	1,618 (0.45)	0,181 (0.05)	35,414 (9.91)	8,392 (2.35)	1,848 (0.52)
1961	366,503 (83.51)	7,845 (1.79)	2,027 (0.46)	3,250 (0.74)	46,939 (10.69)	10,726 (2.44)	1,607 (0.37)
1971	453,292 (82.73)	10,379 (1.89)	2,605 (0.48)	3,812 (0.70)	61,418 (11.21)	14,223 (2.60)	2,221 (0.41)
1981	549,725 (82.63)	13,078 (1.97)	3,193 (0.48)	4,720 (0.71)	75,572 (11.36)	16,174 (2.43)	2,827 (0.42)
1991	687,647 (82.00)	16,260 (1.94)	3,353 (0.40)	6,388 (0.76)	101,596 (12.12)	19,640 (2.34)	3,685 (0.44)

Note: Numbers in parentheses are percentage of the total. Source: 1951 and 1961 figures from Census of India 1961, Paper 1 of 1963; 1971, Paper 2 of 1972, 1981, Paper 3 of 1984; 1991 data from Census of India 1991, Paper 1 of 1995.

After Hindus, Sikhs form the largest group of religionists of Indian origin, with about 6 million Sikhs in Indian Union; in 1991 their number has risen to 16.26 million, which amounts to an average annual rate of growth of 2.43 percent during 1951-1991, higher than the rate of growth of 2.06 percent for the Hindus and 2.16 percent for the Jains of Indian Union; but the difference is not as large as it was during 1951-1971, when they grew at an average annual rate that was more than thrice that of Hindus (see Chapter 2).

The number of Sikhs enumerated during 1951-1991 for Indian Union and for states that have a non-negligible presence is collated in Table 7.2 below. In 1991, of the 16.26 million Sikhs in Indian Union, about 12.8 million are in the Sikh majority state of Punjab, accounting for 63 percent of the population. Of 3.5 million Sikhs outside Punjab, about 1.2 million are in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh that formed the erstwhile unionisation state of Punjab. Another more than a million Sikhs are in the states of Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir and Delhi.² Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, which have significant Punjabi populations, accommodate more than 0.8 million Sikhs.

² As no census was conducted in Jammu & Kashmir in 1991, we are not counting Sikhs of this state.

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Table 7.2: Enumerated Population of Sikhs, 1951-1991
(in thousands)

	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Indian Union	6,219	7,845	10,379	13,078	14,111
Punjab		6,178	8,160	10,194	11,100
Haryana		517.10	631.00	802.20	909.00
Himachal Pradesh		54.15	44.91	52.21	54.00
Chandigarh		28.32	65.47	95.37	111.00
Rajasthan	148.20	274.20	341.20	492.80	636.00
Delhi	187.10	203.90	291.12	393.90	455.00
Jammu & Kashmir		63.07	105.90	133.78	145.00
Uttar Pradesh	197.60	283.70	369.70	458.60	577.00
Madhya Pradesh	39.91	65.72	98.97	143.00	161.00
Maharashtra	41.43	57.62	101.80	107.30	161.00
Bihar	37.95	44.41	61.52	77.70	78.00
West Bengal	30.62	34.18	35.08	49.05	55.00
Gujarat	7.03	9.65	18.23	22.43	33.00
Andhra Pradesh	5.17	8.56	12.59	16.22	21.00

Source: Census of India, Religion Tables, for the corresponding years.

The rate of growth for Sikhs in Punjab during 1961-1991 at around 2.45 percent, about the same as for the Sikhs in Indian Union as a whole during 1951-1991. The neighbouring Haryana has been somewhat slower, and in Himachal Pradesh their numbers slightly declined. During this period, Sikhs have registered significantly high growth in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. A large number of Sikhs were settled after being uprooted from their homes in the part of Punjab that fell to the share of partition. In Sri Ganganagar district of Rajasthan, contiguous to Punjab, and in other districts of Uttar Pradesh, Sikhs have opened vast tracts of new cultivation, which their high growth in these states. Growth of Sikhs has also been quite high in some states like Maharashtra, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.

Buddhists

Buddhists today constitute the third largest group of Indian Religionists, after Hindus. In 1991, about 6.4 million persons were enumerated as Buddhists; in 1951, only 1.81 thousand Buddhists in Indian Union. During the forty years between 1951 and 1991, they have thus registered a compound rate of growth of 9.32 percent per annum, higher than any other religious group in Indian Union. This high rate of growth is a reflection of a campaign inspired by Sri B. R. Ambedkar amongst Harijans to get them counted as Buddhists rather than Hindus. The campaign was particularly successful during 1951-1961, when the Buddhists multiplied by 18 times. Since 1961, their rate of growth has been more or less in consonance with the general population.

To be noted is the decline in the number of Buddhists during 1951-1991 in India. It also reflects the fact that a non-negligible presence State-wise data shows interesting aspects of the changes in Buddhist population.

Of 6.4 million Buddhists in 1991, more than 5 million, forming about 80 percent of the total, are in the state of Maharashtra alone. Maharashtra is the native state of Sri Ambedkar, where members of the Dalit caste, to which he belonged, collectively became neo-Buddhists. The change took place during 1951-1961, when the number of Buddhists in Maharashtra rose from about 2.5 thousand to 2.8 million. After 1961, their population in the state has been rising at a rate somewhat lower than that of the total population.

Table 7.3 Enumerated Population of Buddhists, 1951-1991
(in thousands)

	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Indian Union	181	3,250	3,812	4,720	6,388
Maharashtra	2.49	2,790	3,264	3,946	5,041
Madhya Pradesh	2.29	113.40	83.82	75.31	216.70
Karnataka	1.71	9.77	14.14	42.15	73.01
Andhra Pradesh	0.23	6.75	10.04	12.93	22.15
Delhi	0.50	5.47	8.72	7.12	13.91
Gujarat	0.20	3.19	5.47	7.53	11.62
Orissa	0.97	0.45	8.46	8.03	9.15
Uttar Pradesh	3.22	12.89	39.64	54.54	221.40
Punjab		2.33	1.37	0.80	24.93
Himachal Pradesh		18.09	35.94	52.63	64.08
Jammu & Kashmir		48.36	57.96	69.71	
West Bengal	81.67	112.30	121.50	156.30	203.60
Assam		16.78	22.68		64.01
Sikkim	39.40	49.89		90.85	110.40
Arunachal Pradesh			61.40	86.48	111.40
Tripura	15.40	33.72	42.29	54.81	128.30
Mizoram		18.72	22.64	40.43	54.02

Source: Census of India, Religion Tables, for the corresponding years.

Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi and Gujarat are the other states that experienced a rise in the Buddhist population during 1951-1961. The rise was most significant in Madhya Pradesh, where the number of Buddhists rose from 2.3 thousand to 113 thousand; during the next two decades they registered negative growth, but there has been another sharp increase during 1981-1991, raising their numbers to 217 thousand. In Karnataka, their numbers have risen more consistently during these four decades, from less than 2 thousand in 1951 to just 73 thousand in 1991.

In Andhra Pradesh, Delhi and Gujarat, the growth of Buddhists has been slow after the spurt of 1951-1961, and their numbers remain low. In Orissa, there was a sudden rise in the number of Buddhists during 1961-1971; growth has been slow since then and their numbers add up to less than 10 thousand in 1991.

1981-1991. This seems to reflect a second phase in the conversion and migration of Buddhists during 1951-1961. There was some impact of the conflict even in that first phase. During 1981-1991, their numbers in Uttar Pradesh increased to about 220 thousand persons, and in Punjab their numbers have declined from about 95 thousand in 1981 to about 55 thousand in 1991.

He states that we have described up to this point together accommodate
ists. Almost all of them are probably neo-Buddhists persons of the so
amongst Hindus who have chosen to get themselves counted as Buddhists.

In addition to the new Buddhists, there are about 800 thousand persons in communities that have been traditionally Buddhist. About 64 thousand of them live in the western state of Himachal Pradesh, there were also about 70 thousand in the neighbouring state of Jammu and Kashmir, where they form a majority in the Ladakh region. Since no census was conducted in this state in 1991, we do not know the number of Buddhists in this state in the total for 1991.

There are another about 200 thousand Buddhists in the eastern state of West Bengal, 64 thousand in Sikkim, where they constitute more than a quarter of the population, 64 thousand in Assam. The northeastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur accommodate another about 300 thousand Buddhists, where they form about one-tenth of the population, respectively.

traditional Buddhist communities in the northwestern states of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, in the eastern states of West Bengal, Sikkim and Assam, and in parts of Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura and Mizoram have grown more or less at the expense of the total population of these states. They have not experienced the kind of sharp decline seen in states like Maharashtra, but they seem to have escaped the sharp decline seen in Bihar through in Assam and in several of the northeastern states.

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million... And, Madhya Pradesh has about half a million Jain
members in Rajasthan and Gujarat. Of about 3.4 million Jains in Indian Union
in five states. The remaining about 600 thousand Jains are spread over Utta
Pradesh and Delhi in the north, Bihar and West Bengal in the east, and Tamil
Nadu in the south.

Table 7.4 Enumerated Population of Jains, 1951-1991
(in thousands)

	1951	1961	1971	1981
Indian Union	1,618	2,027	2,605	3,193
Maharashtra	337.60	485.70	703.70	939.40
Rajasthan	359.80	409.90	513.50	624.30
Gujarat	374.90	409.80	451.60	467.80
Madhya Pradesh	181.30	247.90	345.20	445.00
Karnataka	139.90	174.40	218.90	298.00
Uttar Pradesh	97.74	122.10	124.70	141.50
Delhi	20.17	29.60	50.51	73.92
Punjab		21.51	21.38	27.05
Haryana		25.84	31.17	35.48
Tamil Nadu	22.17	28.35	41.10	49.56
Andhra Pradesh	4.89	9.01	16.11	18.64
Bihar	8.17	17.60	25.19	27.61
West Bengal	19.61	26.94	32.20	38.66

Source: Census of India, Religion Tables, for the corresponding years

Other Religions and Persuasions

Census of India groups together adherents of religions other than the six main ones – Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Muslims and Christians – under the category of "Other Religions and Persuasions". This category includes mainly adherents of minor indigenous or tribal religions of an area or community. Some minor groups of non-Indian origin, like Parsis and Zoroastrians, whom we shall discuss separately below, are also included in this category. The number of these non-Indian Religionists is less than a hundred thousand in each state. In the present chapter, we have counted all those enumerated under the category of "Other Religions and Persuasions" as Indian Religionists. In Table 7.5, we have collated the figures of the persons enumerated under this category for 1951-1991.

There are 3.3 million persons enumerated under this category in 1991. As in the case of an ill-defined category, the numbers differ from year to year, decennial variations being quite large in several of the states. The largest numbers under this category have always been in Bihar. In 1991, their number in Bihar is 1.4 million. Almost all of them are located in the Gaya, Bhagalpur and Ranchi districts, the former accounting for about 0.9 million and the latter about 0.5 million. They are adherents of community-specific religions in the southern Bihar districts, where the formerly forest-dwelling so-called "tribal" communities form a fair proportion of the population.

The ex large mbe of p s t c by Orissa, where they amount to about 3.45 million persons. More than 90 percent of them in these states are located in Medinipur, Bankura and of West Bengal and Mavurbhauj district of Orissa. These districts are contiguous to Ranchi area of Bihar. These six adjoining districts, spread over three states, form where a significant number of persons are counted as adherents of indigenous religions.

Table 7.5. Enumerated Population of Other Religions and Persuasions
(in thousands)

	1951	1961	1971	1981
Indian Union	1,848	1,607	2,185	2,766
Bihar	874.40	755.80	977.00	1180.00
West Bengal	116.60	38.61	194.10	263.40
Orissa	2.88	1.53	91.86	273.60
Maharashtra	109.10	94.10	80.02	74.39
Madhya Pradesh	8.83	12.98	0.84	155.70
Assam		60.99	0.00	
Arunachal Pradesh			296.70	326.00
Meghalaya		330.30	318.20	344.20
Nagaland	105.40	137.40	108.20	27.85

Source: Census of India, Religion Tables, for the corresponding years.

Northeastern states of Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya are the other states where significant numbers are counted under this category; in 1991 their numbers together amounted to about 0.6 million.

JEWS, ZOROASTRIANS AND BAHAIS

Most of the persons counted under the category of "Other Religions and Persuasions" are adherents of indigenous community-specific religions, as we have noted above. This category also includes Jews, Zoroastrians and Bahais, who are followers of religions that originated outside India. Their total number in 1991 is about 87 thousand. In Tables 7.6, 7.7 and 7.8 we collated the data for Jews, Zoroastrians and Bahais, respectively.

Jews

In 1991, there are about 5 thousand Jews in Indian Union, and their numbers are declining. (See, Table 7.6.) In 1941, prior to Independence and Partition, there were about 10 thousand Jews in India; as we have noted in Chapter 2, their numbers, though small, had been increasing steadily between 1891 and 1941. India is one of the few countries in the world, where the Jewish community has never faced any persecution. After Independence and Partition and the establishment of the state of Israel, however, a significant number of Jews seem to have left the country.

¹ Nathan Katz and Ellen S. Goldberg, *The Last Jews of Cochin. Jewish Identity in Hindu India*, University of South Carolina Press, Columbia 1993.

... two thirds of Jews in India are located in Maharashtra which had about 800 thousand Jews in 1991.

Table 7.6 Enumerated Population of Jews, 1981-1991
(in thousands)

	1981	1991
Indian Union	5.62	5.27
Maharashtra	4.35	3.29
Gujarat	0.22	0.18
Kerala	0.09	0.13
Manipur	0.46	0.37
Mizoram	0.36	0.79

Source: Census of India, Religion Tables, for the corresponding years.

mans

Zoroastrians are another community that found a secure home in India after they fled from their native Persia with the coming of Islam. India has been and still is the only country in the world with a significant community of Zoroastrians. Their numbers have been declining, largely because of declining fertility within their small and closed community. In 1991, there are about 76 thousand Zoroastrians in Indian Union. At the time of Independence and Partition, there were 115 thousand Zoroastrians in India. Their numbers were fairly low even in the earlier period of 1891 to 1941 (See Table 2.3).

Table 7.7 Enumerated Population of Zoroastrians, 1981-1991
(in thousands)

	1981	1991
Indian Union	71.63	76.38
Maharashtra	56.87	60.50
Gujarat	11.73	12.92

Source: Census of India, Religion Tables, for the corresponding years.

Like the Jews, Zoroastrians are also concentrated in Maharashtra. In 1991, about 76 thousand Zoroastrians in Indian Union, about 60.5 thousand are in Maharashtra. The next highest number of Zoroastrians with a community of about 13 thousand are in Gujarat.

Bahais are adherents of a relatively new faith that arose as an apostasy from Christianity in the nineteenth century. It is a proselytising faith that today claims 5 million followers throughout the world.

In India, there are 5.6 thousand Bahais in 1991, of these about 2 thousand are in Mumbai and another about a thousand in Orissa. Their total number in India is less than a thousand. Their numbers, however, remain too small to make them meaningful.

Table 7.8 Enumerated Population of Bahais, 1981-1991
(in thousands)

	1981	1991
Indian Union	0.79	5.58
West Bengal	0.00	1.98
Orissa	0.09	0.98
Madhya Pradesh	0.02	0.66
Maharashtra	0.21	0.19
Uttar Pradesh		0.35
Kerala	0.06	0.25
Sikkim	0.08	0.19

Source: Census of India, Religion Tables, for the corresponding years.

This completes our analysis of the numbers of adherents of other faiths and perhaps the Hindus, that we have counted amongst Indian Religionists. Most of them thus are Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains, in 1991, they form 26 million of about 50 million falling in this category. Amongst the remaining about 3.7 million persons, mostly followers of community and locality specific indigenous Indian religions, almost entirely counted in the so-called tribal areas of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa. Adherents of non-Indian origin, counted amongst Indian Religionists, add up to only about 1.2 million. In 1991, of them more than 76 thousand are Zorastrians, Jews and Bahais accounting for about 10 thousand.

Religious Demography of the World 1900

ous demography of India has changed significantly during the twentieth century. Between 1900 and 1991, the share of Indian Religionists in the population has declined from 81 percent to 70 percent. This loss of more than 11 percentage points has been largely to the gain of the Muslims, whose share has risen from less than 20 percent to about 30 percent. The Hindus have also frequently been able to carve out two separate countries for themselves, though they constitute only one-fifth of the population and somewhat more than one-fifth of the area of the country. The Christians have enhanced their share less spectacularly, from about 0.7 percent to 1.5 percent. They have also been able to carve a significant pocket of Christian dominated areas along the eastern and southern borders of India.

To understand the significance of these momentous changes, it is important to place them in the context of the changes in the religious demography of the world during the twentieth century. The changes everywhere, as in India, involve a decline in the share of the Religionists, as Islam and Christianity, the two great proselytising religions continue to make further inroads into different regions of the world. However, censuses of different countries use different categories and methods for classifying populations according to religion. A comprehensive source of the religious demography of all countries of the world was compiled by David B. Barrett in the *World Christian Encyclopaedia*, published in 1982; a new edition of this encyclopaedia has been published recently.¹ We use this source to obtain religious composition of the populations of the continents and countries of the world in 1900, 1970 and 1990.

The data from the *Encyclopaedia* is compiled in Detailed Tables D-31 to D-38. In addition to these tables, D-31 and D-32, we present a brief religious profiles of the world, and continental profiles for all countries of the world with a population of more than 0.7 million persons, presented in Detailed Tables D-33 to D-38. Countries from different continents are grouped together in separate Tables. Within a continent, we have grouped the countries into major political regions of the world as currently defined by the agencies of the United Nations. The data in the detailed tables is from the *World Christian Encyclopaedia*. Since we have included countries with populations of less than 0.7 million persons, our totals for the groups may be slight underestimates and may not add up to the continental and world totals given in the *Encyclopaedia* presented in an abstract form in Tables D-31 and D-32.

¹ David B. Barrett (ed.), *World Christian Encyclopaedia*, Oxford University Press, Nairobi 1982; and T M Johnson, *World Christian Encyclopaedia: A Comparative Survey of Churches and Religions*, second edition, Oxford University Press, New York, 2001.

tion of the populations of the world. The *Encyclopaedia* is compilation as a reference manual for Christian proselytising missions all over theistically record the successes achieved by such missions and portray them. It, therefore, tends to overestimate the number of Christians, especially of the world. The number of Christians, and even Muslims, in non-Christian countries recorded here is often larger than the number counted in the official censuses. In addition, it records a category of secret Christians, called crypto-Christians, whose existence is known only to the Church.² For 1990, the *Encyclopaedia* counts 91 million crypto-Christians in the world, of these 91 million are in Asia and about 7 million in Africa. The *Encyclopaedia* also tends to divide the native religionists of non-Christian regions into groups like "Ethnic Religionists" and "New Religionists", thus count the mainstream religion of the region. For 1990, it counts about 200 million Ethnic Religionists, of these about 118 million are in Asia and about 80 million in Africa. The New Religionists in 1990 add to 92 million, almost all of them in Asia, of these 41 million are in Japan, about 9 million in the Koreas and about 7 million in Vietnam. Finally, the *Encyclopaedia* counts large numbers under the categories of Non-theists. In 1990, the number of people counted as Non-Religious is about 1.2 billion. Most of these are in countries that are or were under Marxist states. In China, 61 million people counted under this category in China, 61 million in East European Federation, about 11 million in North Korea, about 9 million in Vietnam, in the Central Asian Republics that formed part of the erstwhile USSR, about 48 million people counted as Non-Religious in other parts of Europe, about 10 million in North America and about 12 million in Japan. The *Encyclopaedia* counts another 1.2 billion under the category of Atheists in 1990. A vast majority of Atheists are in former Marxist countries, there are 97 million of them counted in China, 100 million in India, about 3 million in North Korea, about 4 million in Central Asia and about 10 million in the rest of Europe including Russian Federation. There are about 10 million Atheists in the Americas and more than a million in North America.

We assume that people counted under the categories of crypto-Christians, Ethnic Religionists, New Religionists and Atheists in non-Christian regions of the world are not participants in the mainstream native religion of the relevant region or country. We also assume that there are no crypto-Christians, Ethnic Religionists, New Religionists and Atheists in Christian regions of the world, as also the few New Christians, though they may not be regular participants in the Church. Similar to the assumptions about Indian Religionists that we have made for our demography of India in the preceding chapters, these assumptions will help us in our assessment of the decline of native religions and corresponding proselytisation in different regions of the world. Incidentally, outside South Asia, the term Hindu includes all Hindus, Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists among Indian Religionists, and the term includes only Hindus. Since the following, we apply these assumptions to the figures in Tables 1-3, we present profiles of different geopolitical regions. We also add the figures

²*Encyclopaedia* offers the following definition for crypto-Christians, "Secret believers, hidden to churches but not to state or secular or non-Christian religious society" (p. 27).

ASIA

the most populous continent of the world, of 5,266 million people in the year 1990, about 3,192 million are in Asia. Asia is also the continent where native religionists are the largest group. In 1990, Christianity and Islam together have about 832 million adherents, while the remaining 2,360 million persons in Asia, forming three-fourths of the total population, are native religionists, mainly of Indian and Chinese origin. (See, Table D-31.) Let us now examine the situation in Asia in some detail, let us collate the data for different regions.

South Asia

South Asia comprises India – including Indian Union, Pakistan and Bangladesh – and its immediate neighbourhood, including Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bhutan, besides some countries which are geographically and historically part of India. Afghanistan also belongs to the Indian neighbourhood and is treated as part of Central Asia in current international classifications. Data for South Asia are compiled in Table D-33a, figures for South Asia in that Table are obtained by adding the figures for the individual countries in the region.

The religious profile of the population of South Asia is more or less the same as that of the world. About 3,192 million persons counted in South Asia in 1990, about 1,080 million are Christians. We present a brief religious profile of the region on the basis of the assumptions made in Table D-33a.

Table 8.1 Religious Profile of South Asia

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	292,337	712,187	1,116,918
Christians	3,121	16,388	34,466
	(1.07)	(2.30)	(3.09)
Muslims	71,562	182,381	311,426
	(24.48)	(25.61)	(27.88)
Native Religionists (mainly Indian)	217,654	513,418	771,026
	(74.45)	(72.09)	(69.03)

Note: Population is in thousands, figures in parentheses refer to the percentage of the total population. Source: Based on Table D-33a.

Between 1900 and 1990, Christian population of South Asia has increased from about 1 to 3 percent in the population. Muslim population has increased, their share rising from about 24.5 to 28 percent. Share of Native Religionists, mainly Indian Religionists, has correspondingly declined from 74.5 to 69 percent. The decline in the share of Indian Religionists seems less marked than what was indicated in the earlier chapters. This is because the *Encyclopaedia* overestimated the Christians in India for 1900 by about 9 million, thus lowering the share of Indian Religionists.

beginning of the period by about 2.8 percentage points. In 1990, the estimates Christians in India by about 11 million, but underestimates Muslims. (Compare Table 33a with Table 2-10 and 2-11 of Chapter 2.) The census figures are of course more reliable, and Indian Religionists of the region have lost 8 percentage points off their share to Muslims and about 1 percentage point to Hindus over the course of the twentieth century.

Thus the relative presence of Muslims in the region has grown significantly in the twentieth century, but Christians have not made much headway. The *Encyclopaedia Britannica* estimates another about 19 million persons in the region, mostly in Indian Union and Sri Lanka, and Christians. If these figures and the estimate of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* about the number of Hindus and Buddhists in the region are to be believed, then the Christian presence in 1990 turns out to be about 17 percent in the region, and nearly 6 percent in Indian Union.

Native Religionists in Table 8.1 include Buddhists, their number in 1990 is estimated at about 6 million are in Indian Union and about 12 million in Sri Lanka. There are also about 10 thousand Jews. Their number in 1900 was 17 thousand.

Southeast Asia

Southeast Asia comprises of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Singapore, Myanmar and Laos, besides several smaller countries. Detailed data on the religious profile of the region is compiled in Table D-33b. In Table 8.2 we present a brief religious profile of Southeast Asia.

Table 8.2. Religious Profile of Southeast Asia

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	80,240	285,975	439,968
Christians	7,875 (9.81)	49,354 (17.26)	81,055 (18.42)
Muslims	17,423 (21.71)	61,121 (21.37)	118,293 (26.89)
Native Religionists	54,942 (68.47)	175,500 (61.37)	240,620 (51.69)

Note: Population is in thousands, figures in parentheses refer to the percentage of the total population. Source: Based on Table D-33b.

In 1990, of about 440 million people in the region, 81 million are Christians and about 241 million Native Religionists. Between 1900 and 1990, the total population of the region has almost doubled, from about 9.8 to 18.4 percent. The share of Christians in the region has increased by about 5 percentage points, from about 21.7 to 26.9 percent. The share of the Christians in the region, almost two-thirds, amounting to about 187 million. In Philippines, where Christians form 90 percent of the total population of about 37 million are Muslims and less than 2 million continue to follow traditional religion. In Indonesia, where Christians had already been Christianised in 1900, when there were 6.6 million persons, the total population of 7.6 million persons. Muslims however have increased their share significantly, especially during 1970-1990. Total population of Philippines has increased by 100 percent. In the region, between 1900 and 1990, population of Southeast Asia has increased by 549 percent.

for the doubling of the percentage of Christians in Southeast Asia during the twentieth century. Vietnam is another country of the region that had a significant Christian presence in 1900. The proportion of Christians in the country has changed throughout the twentieth century; in 1990, there are 3.5 million Christians, forming 5.27 percent of the population. The *Encyclopaedia* however claims about 4.5 million Christians in the country.

Of the remaining 23 million Christians in the region, more than 18 million are in Indonesia, the most populous country of the region with 183 million people in 1990, the second largest number of Christians in Myanmar, Indonesia and Philippines. There were no Christians in 1900. In 1990, Christians form about 10 percent of the population of Indonesia, and 6 percent of Myanmar. There has been a significant growth of Christians between 1900 and 1990 in these two countries, especially in Indonesia, where their numbers have increased in these two decades. Of 8.5 million crypto-Christians listed in the *Encyclopaedia*, about 6 million are in these two countries. Christian proselytising efforts have achieved a major success during the twentieth century in Indonesia and Myanmar. In Indonesia, the share of Christians has risen from 1.2 in 1900 to 5.8 percent in 1990. In Singapore, where their proportion has gone up from 4 percent to about 12 percent, may also be counted with Indonesia and Myanmar.

Of 118 million Muslims in the region in 1990, a little more than 100 million are in Indonesia, which puts Indonesia amongst the countries with the largest Muslim populations in the world, along with Indian Union, Pakistan and Bangladesh, each of which has about 100 million. Muslims form about 55 percent of the population of Indonesia; in 1900 they formed only 40 percent, and in 1970 only slightly higher at 42 percent. Thus, much of the growth of Islam in Indonesia during the twentieth century has occurred between 1970 and 1990. Malaysia with 8.5 million Muslims in its population of 17.8 million is the second largest country in Southeast Asia with a significant Muslim presence. However, the share of Muslim population in Malaysia has remained almost unchanged at somewhat less than half since 1900, when it was around 45 million. In the region, 3.7 million are in Philippines, 3.5 million in Thailand and about 1.1 million in Myanmar. Muslim presence in Thailand has increased significantly between 1900 and 1990, and especially so in the last two decades. Both countries now have between 6 to 7 percent Muslims in their populations. Amongst 240 million Native Religionists of the region, there are 123 million Hindus, about 48 million are in Thailand, where they form 86 percent of the population; 30 million are in Myanmar, where their share of the population is nearly 73 percent; 20 million are in Vietnam, where their share is about 50 percent; and about 10 million are in India, which is about 84 percent Buddhist.

Of the remaining 117 million Native Religionists in the region about 22 million are Buddhists, mostly in Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam; 10 million are Chinese Religionists, 4.3 million of them in Malaysia and about 2.4 million in Indonesia; there are about 8 million Indian Religionists, mostly Hindus; 5.8 million Jains and Sikhs; 1.3 million are in Indonesia, about 1.3 million in Malaysia, and about 0.7 million in India. There are also about 20 million Non-Religionists and Atheists in the region. About 10 million are in the communist-ruled Vietnam and about 3.5 million in Laos.

there are about 4 million people in New Religions. On the other hand, there are about 7 million in Vietnam. These are also the two countries where the largest number of crypto-Christians, the so-called New Religionists, like the Cao Dai, probably constitute a halfway house before full conversion to Christianity.

Thus the most populous country of this region, Indonesia, has seen the greatest religious demography during the twentieth century. The share of Muslims of the country has increased from 40 percent in 1900 to 55 percent in 1990 and from about 1 percent to nearly 10 percent. In addition, large numbers of have moved away from their native religions. One consequence of this change in demography of Indonesia has been the recent secession of a part of Indonesia to form a Christian country. However, the process of change in Indonesia, especially outside Java, seems to be continuing vigorously.

Malaysia and Myanmar are the other countries in the region that have seen significant changes in the share of Christians in their population during the twentieth century. The process of Christianisation seems vigorous in Vietnam, where large numbers are counted as crypto-Christians, New Religionists, Atheists and New Religionists, etc.

East Asia

East Asia comprises of China, Japan, North and South Korea, Taiwan and several smaller countries. This is the most populous region of Asia with 1,350 million people in 1990, ahead of South Asia with 1,117 million people. Unlike the Indian-dominated South Asia, the Chinese-dominated East Asia has retained the share of Native Religionists intact.

Detailed data for the countries of East Asia is compiled in Table D-33c. An overall profile of East Asia is presented in Table 83 below. In 1990, the region has about 24.5 million Christians and about 18.6 million Muslims. The remaining about 97 percent are Native Religionists of different persuasions.

Table 83: Religious Profile of East Asia

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	532,545	986,645	1,350,465
Christians	2,136 (0.40)	10,077 (1.02)	24,543 (1.82)
Muslims	24,011 (4.51)	21,085 (2.14)	18,597 (1.38)
Native Religionists	506,398 (95.09)	955,483 (96.84)	1,307,325 (96.81)

Note: Population is in thousands, figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. Source: Based on Table D-33c.

Christians in the region are largely concentrated in South Korea, with 17 percent in 1990. Christianity now claims a share of about 40 percent in the population. The Christian share was almost zero in 1900 and in 1970 it was about 18 percent.

n in Japan and about 1.3 million in Taiwan. Their presence during the increased from almost zero in 1900 to about 6 percent in Taiwan and a in China their share has remained insignificant. The *Encyclopaedia*, however, million crypto-Christians in the region, of whom 62.4 million are supposed all of these crypto-Christians are claimed to be post-1970 accretions. Of 18.6 million Muslims in the region, 18.2 million are in China. During the absolute numbers have declined by about one-third from 24.0 million in the population has come down from about 5.1 to 1.6 percent. China - world where the presence of Muslims has thus declined during the two amongst 1.307 million Native Religionists in the region, there are about 17.5 million, 94 million are in China, about 69 million in Japan, 7 million in South Korea and Taiwan. There are also about 33.6 million Chinese Religionists, almost all in China and Taiwan. Then, there are about 6.8 million Ethnic Religionists; of them about 10 million in the two Koreas.

The *Encyclopaedia* also counts about 42 million New Religionists, about 32 million in China and about 6.5 million in South Korea.

Finally, there are about 618 million Non-Religionists and Atheists. About 500 million are counted in China, 16 million in Japan and 14 million in North Korea. Another 1.1 million crypto-Christians complete the numbers that we have counted as such. Thus, the *Encyclopaedia* claims much potential for successful proselytising across the region so far is limited to only South Korea. Elsewhere, Christian headway, and in China, the share of both Christians and Muslims in the total population in China and in the region as a whole have even lost in al-

Central Asia

Central Asia includes Iran, Afghanistan, and the former Soviet republics of Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. Detailed data for these countries are presented in Table D-38d and a brief profile of the religious demography of the region is given in Table 8.4 below. This is mainly a Muslim region; of about 122 million people in 1990, 99 million are Muslims. In 1900, the region was even more predominantly Muslim; in 1900, more than 20 million were Muslims.

Table 8.4 Religious Profile of Central Asia

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	20,921	75,231	121,687
Christians	243	2,974	4,328
	(1.16)	(3.95)	(3.56)
Muslims	20,496	54,951	98,553
	(97.97)	(73.04)	(80.99)
Others (mainly Muslim)	182	17,306	18,806
	(0.87)	(23.00)	(15.45)

Note. Population is in thousands, figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. Source: Based on Table D-38d.

This decline in the Muslim presence is to be attributed largely to the Non-Religionists and Atheists in 1970 and 1990. Their numbers amount to about 1.5 million in 1990; almost all of them are in the former Soviet republics of this region. This probability Muslims who have been registered as Non-Religious or Atheists during this period. Their share in the population since 1970 has declined by about 8 percent. It can be assumed that soon all of them shall revert to the Islamic faith. They will then be probably counted as Muslims. In Table 8.4 above, they are counted among the "Others".

There are about 4 million Christians in the region in 1990, of these about 3.6 million are in Kazakhstan. Christian proportion in the population of Kazakhstan has risen from about 5 percent in 1900 to about 13 percent in 1970 and 19 percent in 1990. The whole, however, Christian presence rose from 12 to about 14 percent in 1900 and declined to 3.6 percent in 1990.

The *Encyclopaedia* counts about 0.9 million crypto-Christians in the region of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, we have included them amongst "Others" in the table. If we assume all of these "Others" to be Muslims, then the region today is about 96 percent Muslim.

West Asia

West Asia comprises former Soviet Republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia; the nations of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Lebanon and Palestine; the Jewish state of Israel; and Turkey. Detailed data for this region is presented in Table D-33e, a brief profile of the religious demography of the region is given in Table 8.5 below.

Table 8.5. Religious Profile of West Asia

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	29,372	85,188	149,000
Christians	5,910 (20.12)	3,762 (4.42)	9,300 (6.11)
Muslims	22,431 (76.37)	71,229 (83.61)	129,700 (88.57)
Jews	326 (1.11)	2,223 (2.61)	3,000 (2.03)
Others (mainly Muslim and Christian)	705 (2.40)	7,974 (9.36)	10,000 (6.74)

Note: Population is in thousands, figures in parentheses refer to percentage of total population. Source: Based on Table D-33e.

The region, like Central Asia, is mainly Muslim, share of Muslims has significantly increased during the twentieth century with a corresponding decline in that of Christians. There are 9.3 million Christians in a population of about 149 million. Christians are concentrated in largely Christian countries of Armenia and Georgia, which have about 2.5 million Christians respectively, and in Lebanon, which is about half Christian with about 1.2 million of them. The remaining about 2.5 million Christians are in the Arab countries; Syria and Saudi Arabia between them have about a million Christians.

come in the percentage of Christians in the region from about 20 percent in 1970 was largely due to the decline in their numbers in Turkey. 2.6 million Christians in Turkey forming more than 18 percent of the population had declined to about 0.2 million. In 1970, Christians in the then Yugoslavia and Georgia were counted largely as Non-Religious or Atheists, while in 1990 they are counted as Christians and this has led to a rise in the Christian share to 6 percent. Turkey however continues to have few Christians in its population. The *Encyclopaedia* counts 1.6 million crypto-Christians in the region, about half of whom are believed to be in Iraq and Syria.

The region has 3.16 million Jews, of these 2.91 million are in Israel alone. In 1900 there were only 0.33 million Jews in the region, Iraq and Iran having accommodated about half of them.

"Others" in Table 8.5 include, besides 1.6 million crypto-Christians, about 5 million people who are counted as Non-Religious or Atheist. Of these, about 2.2 million are in the Christian-majority countries of Armenia and Georgia and are probably Christians, about a million are in predominantly Muslim Azerbaijan and are in all probability Muslims, another about 1.2 million are non-religious. "Others" of this region seem to be equally divided between Muslims and Christians. This region is the birthplace of both Christianity and Islam; therefore there were no Christians or Islamists in the region. There were none in 1900 also. During the twentieth century, the most significant change in the religious profile that has taken place in the region is the decline in the proportion of Christians, this is the result of Turkey turning almost entirely Muslim. Also, Jews have nearly doubled their presence in the region since the establishment of the state of Israel.

Having looked in detail at the individual geopolitical regions of Asia, now we bring together the data for the whole of Asia. In Table 8.6 below, we have a composite religious profile of Asia on the basis of the discussion above.

When looked at from the perspective of Asia as a whole, Islam and Christianity show significant though not spectacular progress during the twentieth century. The total Asian population has gone up from 2.02 to 4.84 percent; their share in 1990, about 4.84 percent, if we count the crypto-Christians of the *Encyclopaedia* as Christians. Christians have increased by about 5 percentage points, with their share going up from 16.32 to 21.16 percent. It turns out to be higher by about 1 percentage point, if we include the Central Asian people counted as Atheists and Non-Religious amongst them. The Christian and Muslim gains are concentrated in specific countries. Of the 1.6 billion Christians in Asia, about 55 million are in Philippines, the only country that has seen a significant Christian presence in 1900. Of the rest, about 34 million are in South Asia, about 25 million in Russia, about 18 million in Indonesia, and about 17 million in South Korea. China, South Korea, and to a lesser extent Indian Union, are the main success stories of Christianity multiplying in Asia during the twentieth century. Myanmar, Taiwan, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Japan are the other countries in Asia where Christians have made significant gains. Of about 675 million Muslims in Asia, about 230 million are in the historical heartland of Islam, West and Central Asia. Of the rest, about 310 million are in South Asia, about 140 million in Southeast Asia, and about 135 million in East Asia.

India, including India Union, Bangladesh and Pakistan, each of which accommodates about hundred million Muslims. Another about 100 million of Muslims are in Indonesia. India and Indonesia are the only two parts of Asia where Muslims have made major gains during the twentieth century; in India their presence has increased by about 8 percentage points, from about 22 to 30 percent, and in Indonesia, their share has gone up from about 10 to 55 percent.

Table 8.6: Religious Profile of Asia

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	955,415	2,145,226	3,177,725
Christians	19,285 (2.02)	82,555 (3.85)	153,733 (4.84)
Muslims	155,923 (16.32)	390,767 (18.22)	675,304 (21.25)
Native Religionists and Others	780,207 (81.66)	1,671,904 (77.94)	2,348,688 (73.91)
Indian	217,654 (22.78)	513,418 (23.93)	771,026 (24.26)
Southeast Asian	54,942 (5.75)	175,700 (8.18)	240,620 (7.57)
East Asian	506,398 (53.06)	955,488 (44.54)	1,307,325 (41.14)
Others (mainly Muslims and Jews)	1,213 (0.13)	27,503 (1.29)	29,717 (0.94)
Jews	411 (0.04)	2,419 (0.11)	3,297 (0.10)

Note: Population is in thousands, figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total. Total population of Asia for 1990 in this Table is about 15 million less than the total in Table D-32, because we have not included countries with populations of less than 0.7 million. Source: Based on Table D-33.

There are also 3.30 million Jews in Asia, of these 3.16 million are in West Asia, most of them in Israel and Palestine. Their share in the region has almost doubled during the twentieth century, with the creation of Israel.

The share of Indian and Southeast Asian Religionists in the population of Asia has slightly improved; this is largely because East Asian countries have had a relatively lower rate of population growth. Unlike India, China, the most populous country of East Asia, however, seems to have provided no ground for the growth of Islam or Christianity; absolute number of Muslims in China has declined since 1900 and the share of Christians in the population has come down from already insignificant 0.4 percent in 1900 to 0.2 percent in 1990.

AFRICA

Africa has seen a major transformation of its religious demography in the course of the twentieth century. The native religionists of the continent have been largely converted to either Christianity or Islam, bringing down their proportion in the population from about 60 to less than 15 percent.

The effects as seen here reflected about 8 to 44 percent of the population (See Document Table D-32). The spectacular growth in Africa is seen as the major twentieth-century achievement of Christian achievement that the Christian world puts in the same category as the earlier Europe and America.¹

Different regions of Africa have responded differently to Islamic and Christian winning adherents amongst the native religionists of Africa; therefore, it is important to look at the religious profile of different regions before looking at the situation for a whole.

North Africa

North Africa comprises the predominantly Arab countries of Morocco, Algeria, Egypt and Sudan, besides some smaller countries. Detailed data for the region is compiled in Table D-34a, in Table 8.7 below, we present a brief religious profile of the region. Of about 142 million persons in the region, 124 million are Muslim, 7 million Christians. Among the remaining about 11 million people, the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* lists 2 million crypto-Christians, 1.5 million Non-Religious and Atheists and about 3 million Religionists; all 11 million are probably followers of native African religions.

Muslims thus form more than 87 percent of the population. The region was 100 percent Muslim even in 1900, when their share in the population was about 82 percent, and 1970, the share of Christians in the population declined from 5.32 to 3.75 percent as a consequence of political Independence attained by the countries of the region. In half of twentieth century, their share has risen to 4.67 percent since then. The share of Religionists during the period has declined from about 13 percent in 1900 to 8 percent in 1990.

Table 8.7: Religious Profile of North Africa

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	28,170	85,184	141,707
Christians	1,498	3,194	6,615
	(5.32)	(3.75)	(4.57)
Muslims	23,051	78,733	123,821
	(81.83)	(86.56)	(87.38)
Others (mainly Native Religionists)	3,621	8,257	11,271
	(12.85)	(9.69)	(7.95)

Note: Population is in thousands, figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. Source: Based on Table D-34a.

Christians in the region are almost entirely concentrated in Egypt and Sudan; of 7 million Christians, about 3 million are in Egypt and 3.4 million in Sudan. Of t

¹ Delivering his homily before a large Diwali-day congregation at Delhi in November 1999, the day after publishing the Post-Synodal Apostolic Exhortation, *Eidem in Asia*, Pope John Paul said, "Just as the first millennium saw the cross firmly planted in the soil of Europe, and the second in that of America and the Third Christian Millennium witness a great harvest of faith on this vast and vital continent, so also in Asia heed this message so that 'all may have life and have it abundantly' Through Jesus Christ."

claimed to be Christians, about 10 million in Egypt. Egypt Christians in 1900, in 1990 their share has declined to about 55 percent. Christianity has arrived only during the twentieth century and increased substantially between 1970 and 1990. Christians form about 14 percent of a country of about 24 million, in 1970, Christian share in the population was about 10 percent and in 1900 almost zero.

There are only about 7 thousand Indian Religionists in this region of Africa. They are in Libya. Libya also accommodates about 15 thousand Buddhists.

Africa

East Africa comprises Ethiopia, Eritrea, Uganda, Kenya, Somalia, Burundi, Rwanda, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Madagascar and Mauritius. Detailed data about these countries is compiled in Table I. Here we present a brief profile of the religious demography of this region.

Table 8.8 Religious Profile of East Africa

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	27,588	106,138	187,761
Christians	4,407	54,914	115,631
	(15.97)	(51.74)	(61.58)
Muslims	3,258	19,843	35,892
	(11.81)	(18.70)	(19.12)
Others (Mainly Native Religionists)	19,923	31,381	36,238
	(72.22)	(29.57)	(19.30)

Note: Population is in thousands, figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. Source: Based on Table D-34b.

of about 188 million people in the region, 116 million, forming 62 percent Christians, the proportion of Christians in 1900 was only about 16 percent. About 35 million people in the region are Muslims; they form 19 percent of the population, up by about 7 percentage points since 1900. Of about 36 million people listed as others, about a million are Indian Religionists and almost all of the rest are "Ethnic Africans". About half of the Indian Religionists in the region are in Mauritius, almost one million in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. In Mauritius, Indian Religionists form about 55 percent of the population, their presence has declined from nearly 55 percent in 1900. Proportion of Indian Religionists in the population of Mauritius has gone up from about 11 to 17 percent during the period. Different countries of the region differ widely in their religious composition. In the northern countries, Ethiopia in the north is divided between Christians and Muslim. In Kenya, of her 23.5 million people, about 27.5 million are Christians, 14.5 million Muslims and 1.5 million Indian Religionists. Kenya is predominantly Christian, of her 23.5 million people, about 18 million are Christians, 3 million Indian Religionists, and only about 1.7 million Muslims. Of the 22 million people in Uganda, 14.4 million are Christians and only 0.9 million Muslims. In Eritrea, which has significant presence of both Christians and Muslims, of her 22 million people, about 12 million are Christians and 8 million Muslims. Zambia and Zimbabwe have a Christian presence of 80 percent and 66 percent respectively. There are almost no Buddhists in the region.

I P P A F A I M I C U I N U
 Christians and about 4 million Native Religionists In Mozambique and Madagascar, about half of the population continues to be Native Religionist Of about 14 million people in Mozambique, about 7 million are Native Religionists, 5.4 million Christians and 1.5 million Muslims. Of about 2 million people in Madagascar, 6 million are Native Religionist and the rest are almost all Christians, with few Muslims in the population

The smaller countries in the region have similarly diverse religious profiles. But Christians early dominate the region, especially the southern countries. None of the larger countries in the region, except Ethiopia and Madagascar, had a significant Christian presence in 1900. Muslims at the beginning of the century had a significant presence only in Ethiopia and Somalia, the latter was almost entirely Muslim then and continues to be so today

South Africa

South Africa comprises the countries of South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, Lesotho and Swaziland. Detailed data for these countries is compiled in Table D-34c, in Table 8.9 below, we present a brief profile of the religious demography of the region. The region is highly Christianised; Christians form 82 percent of the population in 1990. Their proportion in 1970 and 1900 was 77 and 37 percent, respectively. Muslims have a share of only 2 percent in the population; in 1900 their share was about half a percent. The region also accommodates a significant presence of Indian Religionists, mainly Hindus and Sikhs; their share in the population has grown from 0.9 percent in 1900 to 1.75 percent in 1970 and 2.06 percent in 1990. Thus, their presence in the region is almost exactly equal to that of Muslims. In Table 8.9 below, Indian Religionists have been counted amongst the "Others".

Table 8.9. Religious Profile of South Africa

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	5,547	24,999	39,118
Christians	2,056	19,258	31,935
	(37.06)	(77.04)	(81.65)
Muslims	30	271	808
	(0.54)	(1.08)	(2.07)
Others (mainly Native Religionists)	3,461	5,470	6,370
	(62.39)	(21.88)	(16.29)

Note: Population is in thousands, figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. *Source:* Based on Table D-34c.

The region is smaller than other regions of the continent, in 1990 total population of the region is 39 million, of which 34 million belong to South Africa, the dominant country of the region. This country accommodates almost all of the Muslims as well as Indian Religionists in the region, both of whom number about 0.8 million each. Other smaller countries of the region are even more exclusively Christian.

Central Africa

Central Africa includes Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire), Congo, Gabon, Cameroon, Central African Republic and Chad. Data for these countries is compiled in Detailed

D-34d brief profile of the region is summarized in Table D-34d. The region, like South Africa, is about 80 percent Christian. Unlike South Africa, the region was fairly well inhabited in 1900, and at that stage Christians constituted only 40 percent of the population. Total population of the region up to 1970 has grown more rapidly than that of the continent.

The largest country of the region, Democratic Republic of Congo, is almost 60 percent Christian. With a total population of about 37 million in 1990, more than 35 million are Christians. There are about a million Ethnic Religionists and about half a million Muslims. There are also about 64 thousand Indian Religionists in the country. There were no Indian Religionists in 1900. And, there are no Indian Religionists in any other country of the region.

Table 8.10 Religious Profile of Central Africa

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	17,920	39,740	69,908
Christians	187 (1.04)	29,964 (75.40)	56,223 (80.42)
Muslims	796 (4.44)	3,503 (8.81)	6,749 (9.65)
Others (mainly Native Religionists)	16,937 (94.51)	6,273 (15.79)	6,936 (9.92)

Note: Population is in thousands, figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. Source: Based on Table D-34d.

of 6.7 million Muslims in the region, 2.4 million are in Cameroon and 3.3 million in Nigeria. In both countries, they form almost 60 percent of the population, in Cameroon they have risen from 50 percent to 58 percent. These two countries also accommodate about 4 million of the Ethnic Religionists of the region included amongst "Others" in Table 8.10.

West Africa

West Africa comprises Nigeria, Niger, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo and Benin. The religious profile of the region is compiled in Detailed Table D-34e, we present a brief religious profile in Table 8.11 below. The region accommodates the largest population in the continent. The population is about 30 million more than the next most populous region, the Americas. Both Christianity and Islam have made rapid progress in this region during the last century, though the growth of Christianity is certainly more spectacular than that of Islam. The proportion of Christians in the population has gone up from about 1.4 percent in 1900 to 40 percent in 1990. Muslims formed a significant presence of about 25 percent in 1900, their proportion has risen to about 47 percent in 1990.

Nigeria, by far the most populous country of the region and the continent, is equally divided between Christianity and Islam. Of 87 million persons in the country, 47 million are Christians and 38 million Muslims, the rest are, almost all, Ethnic Religionists. In 1900, there were 4.2 million Muslims forming about a quarter of the population.

Table 8.11 Religious Profile of West Africa

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	27,855	97,825	171,173
Christians	400 (1.44)	30,438 (31.11)	57,741 (33.73)
Muslims	7,051 (25.31)	43,905 (44.88)	80,299 (46.91)
Others (mainly Native Religionists)	20,404 (73.25)	23,482 (24.00)	33,133 (19.36)

Note Population is in thousands, figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. Source Based on Table D-34e

amongst other countries of the region, Niger, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal and northern part of West Africa, are predominantly Muslim; their proportion in these countries is above 80 percent. Muslims form nearly 67 percent of the population in Nigeria and 50 percent of Burkina Faso. In Ghana, Christians dominate, with about 60 percent in the population; and they have a share of about 42 percent in Togo. In Benin, both Muslims and Christians have significant and competing presence. Incidentally, there are also Indian Religionists in the region, about 7 thousand are in Cote d'Ivoire and 10 thousand in Ghana.

Africa during the twentieth century has been almost equally divided between Christianity and Islam. Christianity. The Arab North Africa was the only region that had a predominant Christian population in 1900; native religionists dominated the other regions of Africa. Islam remains largely Muslim, as it was at the beginning of the twentieth century. Central Africa has been claimed almost entirely by Christianity, East Africa is predominantly Christian; and West Africa has been divided between Christianity and Islam, with the exception of the northern countries of the region.

In Table 8.12, we have compiled a brief religious profile of the population of Africa by adding together the figures for different regions of the continent discussed below.

Table 8.12 Religious Profile of Africa

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	107,080	353,886	609,662
Christians	8,548 (7.98)	187,768 (38.93)	268,145 (43.98)
Muslims	34,186 (31.93)	141,255 (39.92)	247,569 (40.61)
Others (mainly Native Religionists)	64,346 (60.09)	74,863 (21.15)	93,948 (15.41)

Note Population is in thousands; figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. The total population of Africa for 1990 in this Table is about 5 million less than the total in Table D-32, because it does not include countries with populations of less than 0.7 million. Source Based on Table D-34e

Total population of Africa has grown faster than that of Asia and the world, been especially fast between 1970 and 1990. Population of the continent multiplied by 3.3 between 1900 and 1970, and it has multiplied again by 1.7 between 1970 and 1990.

Of 609 million persons in the continent in 1990, about 268 million are Christians, 210 million Muslims. Of about 94 million listed as "Others" in Table 8.12, about 2 million are Native Religionists, almost all of them in South Africa and in Mauritius, Tanzania, Kenya, East Africa. Of the rest, about 4 million are listed as Non-Religious or Atheists, and about 80 million as crypto-Christians, who can all be counted along with about 80 million Native Religionists.

The proportion of Native Religionists in the continent has thus come down from 15 percent in the course of the twentieth century. The remaining population of about 515 million has been almost equally divided between Christians and Muslims, with the former at about 44 percent and the latter about 41 percent.

EUROPE

Europe is a Christian continent. In 1900, almost 95 percent of the people of Europe were Christians. During the twentieth century there has been some reclassification of religious preferences of the people, as we shall see below, but no other religion has made much headway into the continent. (See, Table D-32.) As in the case of Africa, we begin by looking at the religious profile of different geopolitical regions.

East Europe

East Europe comprises the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Poland, Romania, Bela Czech Republic, Hungary, Moldavia and Slovakia, besides some smaller countries. Most of these countries were part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; others, like Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic were part of the Soviet block of nations. Almost all these countries were Marxist states till recently.

We have compiled religious demographic data for these countries, as given in the last Table 8.5a, a brief profile is presented in Table 8.13 below. This is the most populous region of Europe: of about 720 million people in Europe, about 310 million, forming more than half the total, are in this region. In 1900, at the beginning of the twentieth century, the majority of the population was Christian. Of the rest of the population, about half were Jews, a large number of them in the Russian Federation and Poland, where they formed 6 percent and 9 percent of the population, respectively. Muslims constituted almost the whole of the other half of the non-Christian population; most of them were concentrated in the Russian Federation, which formed nearly 9 percent of the population. Muslims had a considerable presence in the smaller country of Bulgaria also, they formed 17 percent of the population there.

In the course of the twentieth century, Muslims have retained their share in the region almost unchanged at around 4.5 percent. They now have a share of about 5 percent of the population of the Russian Federation, about 12 percent in Bulgaria, and they have reduced their share in Moldavia to about 5 percent.

Jews, on the other hand, have almost entirely lost their share in the population; they have come down from 5 percent in 1900 to 0.5 percent in 1990. There are only about 1.5 million Jews in the region in 1990; of these, more than a million are in the Russian Federa-

another about a quarter million in Ukraine. In 1900, there were about 9 million in the region; of these, about 4.5 million were in the Russian Federation and more than 4 million in Poland. There are almost no Jews in Poland in 1990.

Table 8.13: Religious Profile of East Europe

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	169,363	276,284	310,778
Christians	151,942	127,515	216,091
	(89.71)	(46.15)	(69.53)
Crypto-Christians	-	30,689	450
	-	(11.11)	(0.14)
Non-Religious and Atheists	371	102,476	76,672
	(0.22)	(37.09)	(24.67)
Muslims	7,370	11,546	13,664
	(4.35)	(4.18)	(4.40)
Jews	8,656	3,021	1,517
	(5.11)	(1.09)	(0.49)
Others	1,025	1,037	2,384
	(0.61)	(0.38)	(0.77)

Note: Population is in thousands, figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. Source: Based on Table D-35a.

The most dramatic change, however, seems to have occurred in the proportion of Christians in the population of the region declined to about 46 percent in 1970, corresponding rise in the proportion of those counted as Non-Religionists and Atheists to form 37 percent of the population; and of crypto-Christians, who constituted 11 percent. This was a consequence of the pressures that people felt under Marxism-Leninism to hide their religious affiliations. Decline in the share of Christians was in the core states of Marxism; there were only 28 percent people counted as Christians in the Russian Federation in 1970, while their proportion remained near 80 percent in Poland and

Notwithstanding the pressures, the people of the region probably continued to consider themselves as Christians. The proportion of people claiming to be Christians in the region has risen to about 70 percent in 1990, their proportion is much higher in several countries in the region. But, the proportion of Christians in Russian Federation, though it has doubled between 1970 and 1990, remains low at about 55 percent, and this pulls down the proportion as a whole.

It is perhaps reasonable to assume that all those who are still being counted as non-Religionists or crypto-Christians are in fact private Christians, most of whom will probably join the Church within the next few decades. If we count all these persons as Christians, the proportion of Christians in the population of the region seems to have risen from about 90 percent to about 95 percent in 1990, this is the consequence of the eclipse of Jews in the region. Amongst about 2.3 million "Others" in Table 8.13, there are 1.1 million Ethnic Russians, 0.6 million Buddhists and about 0.7 million Hindus; almost all of these "Others" are in the Russian Federation.

South Europe comprises of Italy, Spain, Greece, Portugal, Albania, Bosnia, Macedonia, Slovenia and Yugoslavia besides some smaller countries. The religious profile of the population of the region is compiled in Table 8.14 below.

Table 8.14 Religious Profile of South Europe

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	70,433	127,238	142,512
Christians	68,300 (96.97)	109,586 (86.13)	119,737 (84.02)
Crypto-Christians	- -	2,291 (1.80)	295 (0.21)
Non-Religious and Atheists	171 (0.25)	11,868 (9.33)	15,884 (11.15)
Muslims	1,815 (2.58)	3,412 (2.68)	6,352 (4.46)
Jews	143 (0.20)	58 (0.05)	71 (0.05)
Others	1 (0.00)	23 (0.02)	173 (0.12)

Note: New Religionists are included with Non-Religious and Atheists. Population is in millions. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. Source: Based on Table D-5.

The region was about 97 percent Christian in 1900. In 1990, proportion of Christians is about 84 percent. A major part of this decline is accounted for by Non-Religious or Atheists; their proportion in the population rose from 0.25 percent in 1970 to 9.33 percent in 1970 and 11.15 percent in 1990. Of about 16 million people religious and Atheists in the region in 1990, about 9 million are in Italy, 3 million in Yugoslavia and more than a million in Albania. Between 1970 and 1990 there is a considerable decline in their proportion in the formerly Marxist-ruled Albania, while there has been a significant rise in their numbers in Italy during the same period. It seems that while the people in the formerly Marxist-ruled countries are largely returning to their Christian faith, those in the relatively more affluent countries seem to be free of all faiths. The latter phenomenon is even more pronounced in Central Europe, as we shall see below. It is obviously a consequence of the individualism of modernity, and probably does not represent any serious conversion away from Christianity. In fact, the Non-Religious and Atheists, both those who register thus under the law and those who choose to do so under the influence of modernity, among them the former, form a large proportion of Christians in the region in 1990 rises to more than 95 percent. The number of Muslims in the region have increased their share from about 2.6 to 4.5 percent. This increase has occurred between 1970 and 1990. Of about 6.4 million Muslims in the region, about 4.5 million are in Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Macedonia and Yugoslavia; the remaining 1.9 million is spread over the population of these countries together. In 1970, there were

that is Muslim in the sense of being baptised, more than a million are in Italy, Spain and Greece, their numbers than 200 thousand. The growth has been especially remarkable in Italy, from 10 thousand Muslims in 1990 compared to 43 thousand in 1970. The number of Jews in the region has declined from about 143 thousand in 1970 to about 130 thousand in 1990, though there has been a slight rise in their population. Amongst about 150 thousand "Others" in Table 8.14, there are about 130 thousand Hindus and Buddhists, all of them in Italy, Spain and Portugal.

Europe

West Europe comprises Germany, France, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands and some smaller countries. Data on the religious demography of these countries in the *Encyclopaedia*, is compiled in Table D-35c; a brief profile of the data is given in Table 8.15 below.

Table 8.15 Religious Profile of West Europe

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	104,330	164,823	175,525
Christians	103,009 (98.73)	144,329 (87.57)	135,884 (77.42)
Crypto-Christians	- -	1,800 (1.09)	- -
Non-Religious and Atheists	394 (0.38)	16,708 (9.53)	29,901 (17.04)
Muslims	51 (0.05)	1,987 (1.21)	7,865 (4.48)
Jews	862 (0.83)	684 (0.41)	697 (0.40)
Others	14 (0.01)	319 (0.19)	1,178 (0.67)

Note: New Religionists are included with Non-Religious and Atheists. Population is in thousands. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. Source: Based on Table D-35c.

Christians formed about 99 percent of the population of the region in 1900. This proportion in 1970 is considerably lower at about 77 percent. The main cause of this decline is the growth in the numbers of persons counted as Non-Religious and Atheists. This is a phenomenon that we have noticed above in the case of Italy and Spain. In the individualising societies of West Europe, the individualising influences of modernity seem even more powerful. About 17 million of West Europeans, forming about 17 percent of the population of the region, do not register themselves as Non-Religious and Atheists. If we count these persons as Christians, then the Christian proportion in 1990 of the region rises to about 85 percent. The significant rise in the proportion of Muslims constitutes the other major element in the religious profile of the region. The share of Muslims in the population has increased from 1900 to more than 1 percent in 1970 and about 4.5 percent in 1990. They have a significant presence in every country of the region. Their highest numbers are found in France, Germany and Italy.

France, he e the f h p o t o f h o p J
 Europe above 411 on the France, Germany accommodates another about 3 where their share in the population has gone up to 3.6 percent from about 1970 Netherlands and Belgium between them have about a million Muslims, a the population in both countries is above 3 percent

Amongst about a million persons listed as "Others" in Table 8.15, about Buddhists and Chinese Religionists and about 0.2 million Indian Religionists, Buddhists and Chinese Religionists are located largely in France, Indian Religion across Germany, France, Netherlands and Switzerland, with a particularly high latter two countries.

North Europe

North Europe encompasses the countries of United Kingdom, Ireland, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania besides some smaller countries. In the religious demography of these countries based on the figures of the *Encyclopaedia* in Table D-35d, a brief profile of the religious composition of the region is given below

Table 8.16 Religious Profile of North Europe

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	57,763	86,926	91,979
Christians	56,680	74,446	76,399
	(98.13)	(85.64)	(83.96)
Crypto-Christians	-	903	220
	-	(1.04)	(0.24)
Non-Religious and Atheists	809	9,727	12,695
	(1.40)	(11.19)	(13.80)
Muslims	0.5	675	1,317
	(0.00)	(0.78)	(1.43)
Jews	264	519	369
	(0.46)	(0.60)	(0.40)
Others	10	656	979
	(0.02)	(0.75)	(1.06)

Note: New Religionists are included with Non-Religious and Atheists. Population is in thousands in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. Source: Based on Table D-35d

Christians formed above 98 percent of the population of the region in 1900; its portion of Christians has declined to 83 percent. A great part of the decline is attributed to the rise in the number of persons claiming to be Non-Religious. They form about 14 percent of the population and counting them along with Christians the Christian proportion to nearly 97 percent.

The largest proportion of people counted as Non-Religious and Atheists is in Sweden 30 percent of the population falls under these categories. United Kingdom has the highest proportion of these, at around 12.5 percent of the population. Of about 3 million counted thus in the region, nearly 10 million are in United Kingdom and 8

large part of the remaining 3 million are in the formerly Marxist states of E Lithuania; their numbers in these latter countries have considerably declined other countries of North Europe, including Ireland, Denmark, Norway and F continue to form more than 90 percent of the population.

Muslims seem to have acquired a significant foothold in this region in the twentieth century, though their presence here is much lower than in West Europe. million Muslims in the region, about 1.2 million are in United Kingdom and Sweden, which form 1.8 and 1.6 percent of the population. In 1970, there were hardly any Muslim immigrants in the region, but they had a share of more than 1 percent in the population of United Kingdom.

Almost all of those counted as crypto-Christians in Table 8.16, amounting to 1.5 million persons, are in Latvia. In 1970, there were about a million crypto-Christians spread over Latvia and Lithuania, most of them seem to have reverted to Christianity since 1990.

Of about 850 thousand people counted as "Others" in Table 8.16, about 600 thousand are Indian Religionists and about 200 thousand Buddhists and Chinese Religionists. The remaining 150 thousand of the "Others" are in United Kingdom, excepting about 48 thousand Buddhists in

Europe

Having looked in detail at the individual geopolitical regions of Europe, it is time to bring together the data for the whole of Europe. In Table 8.17 below, we have compiled a religious profile of Europe on the basis of the discussion above.

Table 8.17: Religious Profile of Europe

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	401,889	655,271	720,794
Christians	379,931	455,876	548,111
	(94.54)	(69.57)	(76.04)
Crypto-Christians	-	35,683	965
	-	(5.45)	(0.13)
Non-Religious and Atheists	1,747	139,779	135,152
	(0.43)	(21.33)	(18.75)
Muslims	9,236	17,620	29,198
	(2.30)	(2.69)	(4.05)
Jews	9,925	4,282	2,654
	(2.47)	(0.65)	(0.37)
Others	1,050	2,031	4,714
	(0.26)	(0.31)	(0.65)

Note: New Religionists are included with Non-Religious and Atheists. Population is in thousands. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total. Total population of Europe for 1990 in this Table is 1.5 million less than the total in Table D-32, because we have not included countries with populations less than 0.7 million. Source: Based on Table D-35.

Europe remains a Christian continent; no other religion of the world has made its way there. Apparently, the proportion of Christians in the population of Europe has considerably declined in the course of the twentieth century. But, the change is mainly because of the number of persons counted as crypto-Christians in 1970 and as Non-Religious

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A majority of the people counted under these categories happen to be communist countries of East Europe, where people until recently were under state not to declare their religious inclinations. In 1970, of about 36 million crypto-Christians, 31 million were in East Europe. By 1990 the number of crypto-Christians in Europe has already declined to less than a million, and most of them have been counted as Christians.

Of about 135 million people counted as New Religionists, Non-Religious or, about 77 million are in East Europe. Many of these people also seem to be returning to religion. The percentage of persons counted under these categories in Eastern Europe has fallen from 37 percent in 1970 to about 25 percent in 1990.

There are also significant numbers in other parts of Europe who have been themselves as non-religious or atheists under the modern liberal influences of the twentieth century. In 1990, there were about 16 million persons counted under these categories in Europe, about 30 million in West Europe and about 13 million in North Europe, however, remain part of the mainstream Christian milieu of Europe, and are properly defined as non-Church-going Christians.

If we count the persons enumerated under the categories of crypto-Christians, Religionists, Non-Religious and Atheists, etc., along with Christians, then the share in the population of Europe seems to have remained steady at about 95 percent throughout the twentieth century. In 1990, of 720 million people in Europe, 684 million belong essentially to the Christian faith.

There are thus about 36 million persons in Europe, who are neither Christians nor amongst crypto-Christians, Atheists, etc. Of these, 29 million are Muslims. They have had a share in the population of Europe from about 2.3 percent in 1900 to 4 percent in 1990. The rise in Muslim presence has occurred between 1970 and 1990, in 1970 their population was 2.7 percent, only slightly above their share in 1900.

About half the Muslims, amounting to about 14 million, are in East Europe, 2 million in Russian Federation, Ukraine and Bulgaria. This region has always had a presence of Muslims; their share in the population of the region has remained around 4 percent throughout the twentieth century. There are another about 6 million Muslims in Southeastern Europe, mostly in the Balkan countries that have been carved from former Yugoslavia, but there are also about 0.6 million Muslims in Italy forming about 1 percent of the population there. There are almost no Muslims in Spain and Portugal, the countries having been conquered by Islam.

West Europe accommodates another about 8 million Muslims; of them, about 7 million are in France and Germany, the two most populous countries of the region. The presence of Muslims has reached nearly 7 percent in France and 4 percent in Germany. Their share is about 2 percent in Netherlands. They also have a share of about 3 percent in Belgium and about 1 percent in Switzerland.

The remaining about 1.8 million Muslims are in North Europe; most of them are in United Kingdom and Sweden, though the presence of Muslims has registered an increase in Denmark and Norway also.

The Muslim population from a total population of about 410 million in 1900 to 1990 has experienced a spectacular increase in their numbers in France, Netherlands, and to a lesser extent in countries like England, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, marks a major change in the religious demography of Europe. The phenomenon to have worked itself out yet, and the share of Muslims in several countries of Europe to be on the rise.

A sharp decline in the presence of Jews is the other major change that has occurred in the religious demography of Europe during the twentieth century. There were about 5 million Jews in Europe in 1900, forming 2.5 percent of the population. Their number came down to 2.7 million in 1970 and 2.7 million in 1990. Now they form an insignificant 0.4 percent of the European population.

Of the 10 million Jews in Europe in 1900, 8.7 million were in East Europe, Russia, Federation, Ukraine and Poland; there were another about half a million Jews in 1990, there are 1.3 million Jews in Russian Federation and Ukraine, and 0.5 million in Poland and Germany, Hungary and Moldavia in East Europe accommodate 0.8 million. Almost all of the remaining about one million Jews in Europe are in France and UK.

About 4.7 million people listed as "Others" in Table 8.17 include around 1.5 million Christians, 1.6 million Buddhists and Chinese Religionists, and about 1.2 million Ethnic Religionists. The number of Indian Religionists, Buddhists and Chinese in Europe have almost tripled since 1970, but their presence remains fairly insignificant.

NORTH AMERICA

North America is inhabited largely by people of European stock; and they have carried with them. The continent is predominantly Christian; though, as in Europe, Christianity of the continent has been getting masked in recent past with significant numbers identifying themselves as Non-Religious or Atheists. (See, Table D-32.)

Table 8.18: Religious Profile of North America

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	81,587	231,435	281,867
Christians	78,774 (96.55)	211,317 (91.31)	240,343 (85.27)
Non-Religious and Atheists	1,012 (1.24)	11,110 (4.80)	25,920 (9.20)
Muslims	10 (0.01)	842 (0.36)	3,810 (1.35)
Jews	1,516 (1.86)	6,994 (3.02)	5,885 (2.09)
Others	275 (0.34)	1,172 (0.51)	5,909 (2.10)

Note: New Religionists are included with Non-Religious and Atheists. Population is in thousands, in parentheses refer to percentage of the total. Total population of North America for 1990 in the table is slightly less than the total in Table D-32, because we have not included countries with populations less than 0.7 million. Source: Based on Table D-32.

The continent comprises of two major countries, the United States and Canada. We collated the data for these countries in Table 36, a brief religious profile of which is presented in Table 8.17. The share of Christians in the population of the continent seems to have decreased from 97 percent in 1900 to 85 percent in 1990. A large proportion of the change is due to the increase in the number of people counted as Non-Religious and Atheists, especially between 1970 and 1990. In 1990, of 282 million persons in North America, about 256 million are Christians and about 26 million Non-Religious or Atheists. If we count all persons in the Christian mainstream, then the percentage of Christians in North America falls to 95 percent.

Of the remaining about 16 million people in the North American continent, most are Jews. Their numbers rose from 1.5 million in 1900 to 7 million in 1970 and 7.5 million in 1990. The continent, mainly the United States of America, thus hosts the largest Jewish community in the world. There are also about 1.5 million persons in the state of Israel. They form about 2 percent of the population, slightly more than 1.6 percent in 1900. In 1970, their share in the population was higher at 2.5 percent. There are 3.8 million Muslims in North America, forming about 1.3 percent of the population. The presence of Muslims has increased substantially since 1970. In addition to the 5.9 million listed amongst "Others" in the Table above, there are about 1.5 million Hindus and 2.8 million Buddhists and Chinese Religionists. Their numbers have increased significantly between 1970 and 1990.

LATIN AMERICA

Latin America, like North America, is largely inhabited by people of European descent. However, the number of Latin Americans today have a partially mixed ancestry. The continent is less exclusively Christian than Europe or North America. Of 440 million persons in the continent, about 408 million are Christians (See, Table D-32). The modern trend of persons not registering themselves as Non-Religious or Atheists is less pronounced in Latin America. The continent is divided into three geo-political regions, the Caribbean, Central America and South America. Before, analysing the religious profile of the continent, let us look at these regions separately.

Caribbean

The Caribbean region comprises Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Trinidad & Tobago, besides some smaller countries. Data about the religious profile of these countries, based on the figures of the *Encyclopædia*, is compiled in Table 8.18. The religious profile of the region is presented in Table 8.19 below.

This is the smallest region of the continent, total population of the region being about 30 million. It is also the region where the proportion of people counted as Christians is the lowest. Persons who do not belong to any religion form only about 74 percent of the population. Persons counted as Non-Religious and Atheists form another 13.5 percent of the population and there are about 12.5 percent Hindus. If we count these persons as Christians, as we have done in the case of North America, then the proportion of Christians in the region rises to above 80 percent, about 7 percent less than their proportion in 1900. This difference arises because the

S e e b p e n t 1900
percent of the population in both 1970 and 1990

Table 8.19 Religious Profile of the Caribbean

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	5,860	23,019	31,766
Christians	5,709	17,286	23,554
	(97.12)	(75.09)	(74.15)
Crypto-Christians	-	498	900
	-	(2.16)	(2.83)
Non-Religious and Atheists	2	3,090	4,272
	(0.03)	(13.42)	(13.45)
Muslims	12	66	98
	(0.21)	(0.29)	(0.31)
Jews	93	48	29
	(0.16)	(0.02)	(0.01)
Spiritists	55	1,797	2,511
	(0.94)	(7.81)	(7.90)
Others	72	277	428
	(1.23)	(1.21)	(1.35)

Note: Population is in thousands, figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. Source: Based on Table D-37a

of the 0.9 million crypto-Christians and about 3.9 million of 4.3 million Non-Religious or Atheists in the region are in the Marxist state of Cuba. Crypto-Christians and Atheists together form about 45 percent of the population. Cuba also accommodates 1.9 million of about 2.5 million Spiritists of the region. It is 18 percent of the population of the country. The proportion of Christians is about 36 percent. Unlike in other Marxist ruled states of the world, their proportion has declined by about 5 percentage points between 1970 and 1990; the share of Christians and Atheists has correspondingly risen by more than 4 percentage points. The proportion of Christians is relatively low in Jamaica and in Trinidad & Tobago, but certainly not as low as in Cuba. In Jamaica, Christians form about 85 percent compared to about 94.5 percent in 1900 and 91 percent in 1970. This was accounted for by the rise in the proportion of Spiritists from 5 percent in 1900 to 10 percent in 1970 and nearly 10 percent in 1990. Proportion of those counted as Atheists has also risen to above 3 percent. In Trinidad & Tobago, Christians form about 80 percent of the population. Amongst the rest of the population, there are about 10 percent Non-Religious, whose proportion has declined by above 2 percentage points in the course of the century, and nearly 7 percent Muslims, who have improved their share by about 3 percent. In the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico, Christians form more than 95 percent of the population. Their proportion in these three countries has declined by about 2 or 3 percent in the course of the twentieth century, mainly because of a corresponding increase in the proportion of persons counted as Spiritists or Non-Religious and Atheists.

Thus Central America has become a

Central America

Central America comprises of Mexico, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Greater Nicaragua and Panama, besides some smaller countries. Data concerning demography of these countries, based on the figures of the *Encyclopaedia*, is as follows. A brief profile of the region is presented in Table 8.20 below.

Table 8.20: Religious Profile of Central America

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	17,917	67,389	111,238
Christians	17,738	66,149	107,349
	(99.00)	(98.16)	(96.50)
Non-Religious and Atheists	10	989	2,946
	(0.06)	(1.35)	(2.65)
Muslims	2	82	325
	(0.01)	(0.12)	(0.29)
Jews	0.4	41	114
	(0.002)	(0.06)	(0.10)
Spiritists	4	30	136
	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.12)
Others	163	178	368
	(0.91)	(0.26)	(0.33)

Note: New Religionists are included with Non-Religious and Atheists. Population is in thousands. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. Source: Based on Table D-37b

Mexico is the largest country of the region, of 111 million persons in the region about 83 million are in Mexico. Guatemala with a population of 8.7 million is the most populous country of the region. Christians form 96.5 percent of the population of their presence has declined by about 2.5 percent since 1900. This decline is largely due to a slight rise in the proportion of those counted as Non-Religious and Atheists from about 2.65 percent of the population; their proportion was 1.35 percent in 1900 and 2.65 percent in 1990. The region seems to be thus much less affected by the modern trend of people in the Christian part of the world to deny adherence to any religion, which, as we have seen, has occurred in the relatively affluent regions of Europe and North America.

Unlike the Caribbean, there are not many Spiritists in this region. Amongst the countries in the region, there are about a hundred thousand Chinese Religionists and Buddhists. There are about 35 thousand Chinese Religionists in its population of about 3 million. Number of Chinese Religionists is also relatively large in Panama, where they amount to 22 thousand in a population of less than 2.5 million. Panama also has about 30 thousand persons who are Moslems, about 12 thousand New Religionists and 105 thousand Muslims. With so many different faiths, the proportion of Christians in Panama is reduced to about 89 percent, making it the only country of the region with a Christian presence of less than 96 percent.

ian continent, even more so than Europe and North America. The number of people formally counted as Christians has declined because of the rise in the number of people who do not identify themselves as Christians. In Latin America, only about 15.5 percent of the population of about 438 million choose to describe themselves thus. People who are not Christians, New Religionists or Atheists form a substantial proportion of the population. In Chile and Uruguay, in all other countries of the continent their proportion is higher, in most around 2 to 3 percent.

Christians form nearly 93 percent of the population of Latin America, their presence in almost every country of the continent, except the few mentioned above.

Table 8.22 Religious Profile of Latin America

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	63,993	282,411	437,565
Christians	60,906	266,539	405,875
	(95.18)	(94.39)	(92.76)
Crypto-Christians	-	498	900
	-	(0.18)	(0.21)
Non-Religious and Atheists	382	7,254	15,451
	(0.60)	(2.57)	(3.53)
Muslims	47	406	1,305
	(0.07)	(0.14)	(0.30)
Jews	23	790	1,053
	(0.04)	(0.28)	(0.24)
Spiritists	253	4,537	9,861
	(0.40)	(1.61)	(2.25)
Others	2,382	2,368	3,120
	(3.72)	(0.84)	(0.71)

Note: New Religionists are included with Non-Religious and Atheists. Population is in thousands. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total. Total population of Latin America for 1990 is about 3 million less than the total in Table D-32, because we have not included countries with populations less than 0.7 million. Source: Based on Table D-37.

of about 32 million non-Christian persons in Latin America, 15.5 million are Christians. Of the remaining about a million persons are counted as crypto-Christians. Of the remaining 11 million people in this category, about 10 million are listed as "Spiritists"; 2.7 million are in Brazil, in the Caribbean, most of them in Cuba, and 7.2 million in South America. In the Americas there are about 1.3 million Muslims in the continent; their number has almost doubled since 1970 and they now form 0.3 percent of the population. About half of the Muslim population is in Brazil. There are also about a million Jews in the region, their number has almost doubled since 1970. About 0.8 million of the Jews are in Brazil and Argentina.

This leaves above 3 million persons listed as "Others" in the table above. These include 1.1 million Native Religionists, 0.6 million Indian Religionists and 0.3 million Chinese Religionists. Unlike Muslims, Indian Religionists, Chinese Religionists and Buddhists have shown little growth since 1970. Almost all of Indian Religionists are in Guyana and Suriname; most of the Buddhists and Chinese Religionists are in Brazil and Argentina.

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comprising Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and some sparsely inhabited island populations in 1990 is about 26 million. Of these, around another 3 million are listed as Non-Religious and Atheists. These two groups taken together form more than 95 percent of the population. The detailed data for all countries of Oceania with a population of more than one million are listed in Table D-38; as in the case of other continents, we obtain, in Table 8.23, the religious profile of Oceania by adding together the data for individual countries.

Table 8.23 Religious Profile of Oceania

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	5,825	18,187	24,643
Christians	4,591	16,778	20,365
	(78.82)	(92.25)	(82.64)
Non-Religious and Atheists	44	866	3,160
	(0.75)	(4.76)	(12.82)
Native Religionists	1,128	128	188
	(19.36)	(0.70)	(0.76)
Others	62	415	930
	(1.06)	(2.28)	(3.77)

New Religionists are included with Non-Religious and Atheists. Population is in thousands. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total. Total population of Oceania for 1990 is slightly less than 2 million, less than the total in Table D-32, because we have not included countries with a population less than 0.7 million. Source: Based on Table D-38.

In 1900, Christians formed less than 80 percent of the population and Native Religionists. During the twentieth century, the proportion of Christians, who were the original inhabitants of the continent, has declined to less than 80 percent. Their numbers have come down from 1.1 million to 0.19 million. Most of them now live in Papua New Guinea, where they form 3.7 percent of the population.

The total elimination of Native Religionists is the main change that has occurred in the religious demography of this continent.

The other major change is in the rise of those claiming to be Non-Religious and Atheists. They form nearly 13 percent of the population of the continent. All those counted under these categories are in the affluent Australia and New Zealand. There are 0.93 million people listed as "Others" in the Table above, 0.22 million Hindus, 0.15 million Indian Religionists and 0.21 million Buddhists and Chinese Religionists. They form about 1 percent of the population. Almost all of Buddhists and Chinese Religionists live in Australia and New Zealand. Indian Religionists of the continent are largely concentrated in Australia, forming nearly 34 percent of the population, their presence in the country having increased from 41 percent in 1970. Fiji also hosts about 50 thousand Muslims forming nearly 1 percent of the population. Most of the remaining about 170 thousand Muslims are in Indonesia. They form nearly 1 percent of the population, in 1970 their proportion there was 0.7 percent.

Other religious groups in Oceania include Sikhs, Jains, Zoroastrians, etc. There are about 10 thousand Sikhs in Australia and New Zealand, 10 thousand Jains in Australia, 10 thousand Zoroastrians in Australia and 10 thousand Hindus in New Zealand. There are about 10 thousand Sikhs in Australia and New Zealand, 10 thousand Jains in Australia, 10 thousand Zoroastrians in Australia and 10 thousand Hindus in New Zealand. There are about 10 thousand Sikhs in Australia and New Zealand, 10 thousand Jains in Australia, 10 thousand Zoroastrians in Australia and 10 thousand Hindus in New Zealand.

WORLD

Having studied religious profiles of individual continents in some detail above, we now bring together the data for the world as a whole in Table 8.24 below. As in the analysis above, we have counted the Buddhists of India, East Asia and Southeast Asia along with the Native Religionists of the respective regions. Persons counted as crypto-Christians, New Religionists, Non-Religionists and Atheists in Europe, North America, Latin America and Oceania have been included among Christians along with the professing Christians of these continents. "Others" of Central Asia and West Asia, excluding the Jews, have been included amongst the mainstream Muslims of the region. "Others" in the Table include Indian Religionists, Chinese Religionists, Buddhists and Native Religionists of Europe, North America, Latin America and Oceania; "Spiritists" of Latin America; and other minor religionists of the world that we have not counted separately.

Table 8.24 Religious Profile of the World

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	1,615,789	3,686,416	5,252,256
Christians	527,387	1,145,720	1,396,242
(Europe, Americas and Oceania)	(32.64)	(31.08)	(26.59)
Christians	27,833	220,323	421,878
(Asian and African)	(1.72)	(5.98)	(8.03)
Christians	555,220	1,366,043	1,818,120
(Total)	(34.36)	(37.07)	(34.62)
Muslims	200,204	575,974	983,606
	(12.39)	(15.62)	(18.73)
Native Religionists	217,654	513,418	771,026
(Indian)	(13.47)	(13.93)	(14.68)
Native Religionists	506,398	955,483	1,307,325
(East Asian)	(31.84)	(25.92)	(24.89)
Native Religionists	54,942	175,500	240,620
(Southeast Asian)	(3.40)	(4.76)	(4.58)
Native Religionists	64,346	74,863	93,948
(African)	(3.98)	(2.03)	(1.79)
Jews	11,875	14,485	12,889
	(0.73)	(0.39)	(0.25)
Others	5,150	10,651	24,722
	(0.32)	(0.29)	(0.47)

Note: Population in thousands, figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. Total population for 1990 here is about 14 million less than the total in Table D-31, because countries with populations of less than 0.7 million have not been included. About 300 thousand Jews have been counted amongst "Others" of Africa and Oceania. Source: Obtained from continental profiles in Table 8.6, 8.12, 8.17, 8.18, 8.22 and 8.23 above, and the assumptions described there.

Christians

During the twentieth century, Christians have retained their share in the population of the

world almost unchanged at around 34 percent. This has been made possible by the inroads made by Christianity into previously non-Christian regions of the world. Africa and to some extent in Asia. In 1990, about a quarter of 1.8 billion Christians are in previously non-Christian continents of Africa and Asia. With the populations of Asia growing significantly fast during the twentieth century, the proportion of the world would have declined to about 26.6 percent if Christianity had remained confined to the continents of North America, Latin America and Oceania that have been the people of European stock.

Of 422 million Christians outside Europe and the continents claimed by Rome, 360 million are in Africa, where they form 44 percent of the population. They dominate South and Central Africa and much of East and West Africa. In 1990, they have less than 80 percent in the populations of South Africa and Central Africa, of about 60 percent in the population of East Africa, and about 34 percent in that of West Africa.

In Asia, Christian success has been relatively limited. There are only 154 million Christians in Asia, forming less than 5 percent of the population. Of these, 55 million are Roman Catholics, which was Christianised already at the beginning of twentieth century. Other countries with substantial Christian populations are Indonesia with 18 million Christians, China with 17 million and India with about 83 million. These three countries had few Christians in 1900; now they form about 10 percent of the population of Indonesia and 40 percent of that of India. In Korea, in 1900 their proportion of the population at about 3 percent is not high, but seen in Chapter 6, they dominate in specific pockets of Indian Union and their numbers are certainly fairly significant in the context of limited progress of Christianity in the Asia.

Christians seem to be making significant gains also in some other countries of Asia, especially Myanmar, Malaysia and Taiwan. The *Encyclopaedia* also claims about 100 million crypto-Christians on the continent, a majority of them in China. If these claims are true then Christian presence in Asia may have reached near 8 percent.

Muslims

The share of Muslims in the population of the world has grown significantly from 10.1 percent in 1900 to 18.7 percent in 1990. They are the only religious group to have made such a large increase in their share of the world in the course of the twentieth century.

West Asia, Central Asia and North Africa have been the early homelands of Islam. In Central Asia they continue to form about 95 percent of the population, in West Asia they have proved their share from 76 to 86 percent, leading to a corresponding decline in the share of Christians in the region, and in North Africa their share in the population has risen from 10 to 20 percent, with a corresponding decline in the share of Native Religionists of Africa. Of the total 1.1 billion Muslims in the world about 875 million, forming nearly 80 percent of the world's population, are in these three contiguous regions.

India, including Indian Union, Bangladesh and Pakistan, accommodates the largest number of Muslims in the world. There are around 310 million Muslims here, divided almost equally between the three countries into which India has been divided during the last century. Muslims in India today form about one-third of all Muslims in the world, and as discussed in Chapter 2, their share in the population of this region has improved by 10 percentage points since 1900 to reach about 30 percent in 1990.

In the Asian South Asia and Southeast Asia

In the population of Asia, the share of Islam has declined to about 11 percent during the twentieth century from about 15 percent in 1900. About 55 percent of the population of the country There are another 18 million in Southeast Asia, a majority of them in Malaysia and Philippines. They form a population of Malaysia. In Philippines, their presence has risen to more than about 4 percent in 1970.

There are about 125 million Muslims in parts of Africa other than North Africa. They have made substantial gains in their share in these parts, especially in West Africa, where their share has gone up from about 25 to nearly 50 percent, and in East Africa, where their share has risen from 12 percent to 20 percent.

There are about 30 million Muslims in Europe, where their share in the population has almost doubled to 4 percent during the course of the twentieth century. About 20 million of them are in those countries of East and South Europe where they have had a substantial presence for long. But they have also significantly enhanced their presence in several countries of Central and North Europe, particularly in France and Germany, which together account for about 10 million Muslims in 1990.

Of the remaining about 25 million Muslims, about 18 million are in China and the rest are spread across other parts of the world. During the course of the twentieth century, the share of Chinese Muslims seems to have enhanced their presence in almost every part of the world, excepting where even their absolute numbers have declined. But their gains have been the most significant in parts of Africa, and in Indonesia and India.

Native Religionists of Asia and Africa

Native Religionists of Indian and Southeast Asian region have managed to slightly increase their share in the population of the world. The share of Native Religionists of East Asia, however, has declined from about 31 to 25 percent. This is a reflection of the fact that the population of the countries of East Asia, mainly China, has grown slower than that of Southeast Asia.

The share of Native Religionists of Africa in the population of the world has declined from about 4 to less than 2 percent. This decline has occurred even though the population of Africa has grown fairly rapidly. Africa, as we have seen, has succumbed to Christianity and Islam, and the share of Native Religionists in the population of the continent has declined from about 4 percent to less than 2 percent.

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Jews are another group of people who have lost heavily in their share of the population of the world. In absolute numbers there were 11.9 million Jews in 1900, they amounted to 10 million in 1950 and 8 million in 1990. During the course of the century their presence in Europe has declined from about 10 percent to less than half a percent. Most of the Jews today live in North America.

It is, seen in the perspective of the changing religious demography of the world in the twentieth century, Indian situation does not seem too alarming. Christianity and Islam have made substantial gains in the world. But it is Africa and some relatively smaller countries like Indonesia and India which have experienced the impact of growth of these religions the most. Africa has comprised

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I a S K e religious complexion change fan die other hand, an ancient civilisation like that of China has countenanced religious profile, nor have the relatively more recent civilisational regions of Asia, North Africa and Europe swayed from their adopted faiths.

India, however, has not remained unaffected. Between 1901 and 1941, the population of India has increased by about 8 percentage points to reach near that of Christians by 1 percentage point to reach 2 percent of the population. The increase in Muslim population has been geographically localised, and this has led the country to carve out two separate Islamic states. Only a few countries of Indonesia in recent times, and some relatively unsettled countries of Africa have similar partitioning because of changing religious profile of the population. Growth in India during the twentieth century has also been concentrated in specific regions in some of which Christians now form a predominant majority.

Notwithstanding this continuing erosion of the share of Indian Religionists in various regions, living on the northern, eastern, northeastern and southwestern borders of Indian Union, much of the country has remained largely immune to the advance of Islam. Indian Religionists have maintained a dominant presence in almost all of the western, central and southern parts of Indian Union. These parts together comprise two-thirds of the area and three-fifths of the population of Indian Union. In this vast Religionists have shown great vitality; any tendency towards significant erosion of my pocket of this region has often been swiftly neutralised. Such vitality, however, can only be effective, necessarily need the vigilance and support of a state committed to preserving the civilisational identity, pride and genius of the nation. We have to fashion such a state for ourselves.



Religious Profile of India, Indian Union, Pakistan and Bangladesh

	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Indian Union												
Population	238,364	252,068	251,365	278,530	318,717	361,088	439,235	548,160	683,329	846,303		
Indian R.	206,518	218,272	216,343	237,164	269,119	315,001	381,567	472,517	586,081	720,100		
	(86.64)	(86.58)	(86.07)	(85.15)	(83.44)	(87.24)	(86.87)	(86.20)	(85.86)	(85.09)		
Muslims	29,102	30,269	36,730	35,818	42,645	37,664	46,418	61,418	80,003	106,552		
	(12.21)	(12.01)	(12.23)	(12.86)	(13.38)	(10.43)	(10.69)	(11.20)	(11.71)	(12.59)		
Christians	2,744	3,547	4,283	5,548	6,953	8,426	10,728	14,225	16,645	19,651		
	(1.15)	(1.41)	(1.70)	(1.99)	(2.18)	(2.33)	(2.34)	(2.60)	(2.44)	(2.32)		
Pakistan												
Population	16,577	19,381	21,108	23,541	28,282	40,451	51,348	67,443	88,197	122,397		
Indian R.	2,641	2,898	3,274	4,427	5,368	6,486	7,51	12,208	14,454	20,018		
	(15.93)	(14.95)	(13.51)	(18.80)	(19.69)	(16.01)	(14.47)	(17.79)	(16.65)	(16.65)		
Muslims	13,904	16,361	17,620	18,737	22,393	30,286	49,889	65,254	85,371	118,475		
	(83.88)	(84.48)	(85.18)	(79.68)	(78.82)	(97.12)	(97.17)	(96.76)	(96.80)	(96.80)		
Christians	32	119	214	357	421	520	699	981	1,571	1,903		
	(0.19)	(0.61)	(0.01)	(1.52)	(1.49)	(1.28)	(1.36)	(1.45)	(1.56)	(1.56)		
Bangladesh												
Population	28,927	31,555	33,254	35,604	41,999	44,166	55,223	70,885	89,912	111,455		
Indian R.	9,814	10,353	10,608	10,812	12,137	10,110	10,646	10,138	11,722	12,672		
	(33.93)	(32.81)	(31.90)	(30.37)	(29.61)	(22.89)	(19.28)	(14.30)	(13.04)	(11.37)		
Muslims	19,113	21,202	22,646	24,731	29,509	33,943	44,415	60,533	77,906	98,420		
	(66.07)	(67.19)	(68.10)	(69.46)	(70.26)	(76.85)	(80.43)	(85.40)	(86.65)	(88.30)		
Christians	-	-	-	61	53	117	162	214	284	363		
	-	-	-	(0.17)	(0.13)	(0.26)	(0.29)	(0.30)	(0.32)	(0.32)		
India												
Population	250,155	279,575	283,868	303,004	305,727	337,675	388,998	445,705	545,801	686,488	861,438	1,080,155
Indian R.	198,424	220,343	218,973	231,509	230,225	252,403	287,124	325,756	392,968	483,869	599,858	734,791
	(79.82)	(78.81)	(77.11)	(76.40)	(75.30)	(74.75)	(73.81)	(73.09)	(72.00)	(70.48)	(69.63)	(68.63)
Muslims	49,953	57,068	62,119	67,835	71,005	79,306	94,447	110,890	141,244	187,205	243,280	323,447
	(19.97)	(20.41)	(21.58)	(22.39)	(23.22)	(23.49)	(24.28)	(24.88)	(25.88)	(27.27)	(28.24)	(29.94)
Christians	1,778	2,164	2,776	3,666	4,497	5,966	7,427	9,059	11,584	15,420	18,300	21,917
	(0.71)	(0.77)	(0.98)	(1.21)	(1.47)	(1.77)	(1.91)	(2.03)	(2.12)	(2.12)	(2.03)	

* P-Population, Hindu Religionists, M-Muslims, C-Christians. Population in thousands. Numbers in parenthesis indicate percentage of the total population. *Source*: Based on Chapter 2 of the text and the sources cited there.

Relative Population of the States of Indian Union

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	P%
Indian Union	238,364	252,068	251,365	278,530	318,717	361,088	399,235	518,160	683,329	846,3
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.0)
Andhra P	19,466	21,447	21,420	24,281	27,289	31,115	35,983	43,503	53,550	66,5
	(8.00)	(8.51)	(8.52)	(8.69)	(8.56)	(8.62)	(8.19)	(7.94)	(7.84)	(7.80)
Assam	3,290	3,849	4,637	5,560	6,695	8,029	10,817	14,625	18,014	22,11
	(1.48)	(1.53)	(1.84)	(2.00)	(2.10)	(2.22)	(2.47)	(2.67)	(2.64)	(2.67)
Bihar	27,314	28,317	28,129	31,350	35,171	38,786	46,156	56,353	69,915	86,37
	(11.46)	(11.23)	(11.19)	(11.26)	(11.04)	(10.74)	(10.58)	(10.28)	(10.23)	(10.21)
Goa	475.5	486.8	469.5	505.8	540.1	547.4	590.0	795.1	1,008	1,17
	(0.20)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.18)	(0.17)	(0.15)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.15)	(0.14)
Gujarat	9,095	9,803	10,175	11,490	13,701	16,262	20,633	26,697	34,086	41,31
	(3.82)	(3.89)	(4.05)	(4.13)	(4.30)	(4.50)	(4.70)	(4.87)	(4.99)	(4.88)
Haryana	4,623	4,175	4,256	4,560	5,273	5,674	7,591	10,037	12,923	16,464
	(1.94)	(1.66)	(1.69)	(1.64)	(1.65)	(1.57)	(1.73)	(1.83)	(1.89)	(1.95)
Himachal P	1,920	1,897	1,928	2,029	2,263	2,386	2,812	3,460	4,281	5,171
	(0.81)	(0.75)	(0.77)	(0.73)	(0.71)	(0.66)	(0.64)	(0.63)	(0.63)	(0.61)
Jammu &	2,139	2,293	2,424	2,670	2,947	3,254	3,561	4,617	5,987	7,719
Kashmir	(0.90)	(0.91)	(0.96)	(0.96)	(0.92)	(0.90)	(0.81)	(0.84)	(0.88)	(0.91)
Karnataka	13,055	13,525	13,377	14,652	16,253	19,402	23,587	29,299	37,136	44,977
	(5.48)	(5.37)	(5.32)	(5.25)	(5.10)	(5.37)	(5.27)	(5.34)	(5.19)	(5.31)
Kerala	6,396	7,148	7,802	9,507	11,032	13,549	16,904	21,347	25,454	29,099
	(2.68)	(2.84)	(3.10)	(3.41)	(3.46)	(3.75)	(3.65)	(3.89)	(3.72)	(3.44)
Madhya P.	16,861	19,441	19,172	21,356	23,991	26,072	32,372	41,654	52,179	66,181
	(7.07)	(7.71)	(7.63)	(7.67)	(7.53)	(7.22)	(7.37)	(7.60)	(7.64)	(7.82)
Maharashtra	19,392	21,475	20,850	23,959	26,833	32,003	39,554	50,412	62,784	78,937
	(8.14)	(8.52)	(8.29)	(8.66)	(8.42)	(8.86)	(9.01)	(9.20)	(9.19)	(9.33)
Orissa	10,303	11,379	11,159	12,491	13,768	14,646	17,519	21,915	26,370	31,660
	(4.32)	(4.51)	(4.44)	(4.48)	(4.32)	(4.06)	(4.00)	(4.00)	(3.86)	(3.71)
Punjab	7,545	6,732	7,153	8,012	9,600	9,161	11,135	13,531	16,789	20,282
	(3.17)	(2.67)	(2.85)	(2.88)	(3.01)	(2.54)	(2.54)	(2.47)	(2.46)	(2.10)
Rajasthan	10,294	10,984	10,293	11,748	13,861	15,971	20,156	25,766	34,262	44,006
	(4.32)	(4.36)	(4.09)	(4.22)	(4.35)	(4.42)	(4.59)	(4.70)	(5.01)	(5.20)
Sikkim	59.01	87.92	81.72	109.8	121.5	137.7	162.2	209.8	316.4	406.5
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Tamil Nadu	19,253	20,903	21,629	23,472	26,268	30,119	38,687	41,199	48,408	55,859
	(8.08)	(8.29)	(8.60)	(8.48)	(8.24)	(8.34)	(7.67)	(7.52)	(7.08)	(6.60)
Uttar P	48,494	48,014	46,511	49,615	56,347	63,216	73,746	88,841	110,862	139,112
	(20.34)	(19.05)	(18.50)	(17.81)	(17.68)	(17.51)	(16.79)	(16.12)	(16.22)	(16.44)
West Bengal	16,940	17,999	17,474	18,897	23,230	26,300	34,926	44,312	54,581	68,078
	(7.11)	(7.14)	(6.95)	(6.78)	(7.29)	(7.28)	(7.95)	(8.08)	(7.99)	(8.04)

continued .

No. hea n States	983 (0.41)	1,441 (0.48)	1,370 (0.55)	1,612 (0.58)	1,923 (0.60)	2,231 (0.62)	2,701 (0.83)	3,663 (0.90)	4,957 (0.90)
Arunachal P							336.6	467.1	
Manipur	281.5 (0.12)	346.2 (0.14)	384.0 (0.15)	415.6 (0.16)	512.1 (0.16)	577.6 (0.16)	780.0 (0.18)	1,073.0 (0.20)	
Meghalaya	340.5 (0.14)	394.0 (0.16)	422.4 (0.17)	480.8 (0.17)	555.8 (0.17)	605.7 (0.17)	769.4 (0.18)	1,019.1 (0.18)	
Mizoram	82.43 (0.03)	91.20 (0.04)	98.41 (0.04)	124.4 (0.04)	152.8 (0.05)	196.2 (0.05)	266.1 (0.05)	332.4 (0.06)	
Nagaland	102.4 (0.04)	149.6 (0.06)	160.9 (0.06)	178.8 (0.06)	189.6 (0.06)	213.0 (0.06)	369.2 (0.08)	516.4 (0.09)	
Tripura	173.3 (0.07)	229.6 (0.09)	304.4 (0.12)	382.5 (0.14)	513.0 (0.16)	639.0 (0.18)	1,142 (0.26)	1,556 (0.28)	
Union Territories									
Andaman & Nicobar I	24.65 (0.01)	26.46 (0.01)	27.09 (0.01)	29.46 (0.01)	33.77 (0.01)	30.97 (0.01)	63.53 (0.01)	115.1 (0.02)	
Chandigarh	21.97 (0.01)	18.44 (0.01)	18.18 (0.01)	19.78 (0.01)	22.57 (0.01)	24.26 (0.01)	119.9 (0.03)	257.3 (0.05)	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	24.28 (0.01)	29.02 (0.01)	31.05 (0.01)	38.26 (0.01)	40.44 (0.01)	41.53 (0.01)	57.96 (0.01)	74.17 (0.01)	
Daman & Diu	32.01 (0.01)	32.47 (0.01)	31.41 (0.01)	36.43 (0.01)	42.81 (0.01)	48.6 (0.01)	36.67 (0.01)	62.65 (0.01)	
Delhi	405.8 (0.17)	413.9 (0.16)	488.5 (0.19)	636.2 (0.23)	917.9 (0.29)	1,744 (0.48)	2,659 (0.61)	4,066 (0.74)	
Lakshadweep	13.88 (0.01)	14.56 (0.01)	13.64 (0.01)	16.04 (0.01)	18.36 (0.01)	21.04 (0.01)	24.11 (0.01)	31.81 (0.01)	
Pondicherry	246.4 (0.10)	257.2 (0.10)	244.2 (0.10)	258.6 (0.09)	285.0 (0.09)	317.3 (0.09)	369.1 (0.08)	471.7 (0.09)	

Note: Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the population of India.

Sources: For Indian Union as described in Chapter 2 of the text. For States and Union Territories, Tables D-8 to D-28 below.

Relative Population of the Provinces of Pakistan

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Pakistan	16,577	19,381	21,108	23,541	28,282	33,703	42,880	62,461
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Baluchistan	811	895	800	869	858	1,151	1,161	2,141
	(4.89)	(4.31)	(3.79)	(3.69)	(3.03)	(3.42)	(2.71)	(3.89)
NWFP	9,125	9,819	5,076	4,681	5,416	5,865	7,578	8,030
	(12.82)	(19.70)	(21.05)	(19.96)	(19.15)	(17.40)	(17.67)	(12.80)
Punjab	10,231	10,990	11,759	12,874	17,167	20,637	25,582	37,611
	(61.72)	(56.71)	(55.71)	(58.94)	(60.70)	(61.23)	(59.66)	(60.22)
Sind	3,410	3,737	3,473	4,114	4,841	6,048	8,500	11,117
	(20.57)	(19.28)	(16.45)	(17.48)	(17.12)	(17.94)	(19.96)	(22.66)
Islamabad								2,741
								(0.32)

Note: Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the population.

Source: As in the Table for religious profile of the Provinces of Pakistan, Table D-6, below.

T A B L E D - 1

Relative Population of the Divisions of Bangladesh

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Bangladesh	28,927	31,555	33,254	35,604	41,999	41,932	50,840	71,440
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Chittagong	6,789	7,680	8,250	9,239	11,310	11,722	13,630	18,610
	(23.47)	(24.34)	(24.81)	(25.95)	(26.93)	(27.95)	(26.81)	(26.00)
Dhaka and	10,807	12,029	12,886	13,893	16,711	16,274	19,555	26,711
Barisal	(37.36)	(38.12)	(38.75)	(39.02)	(39.79)	(38.81)	(38.46)	(37.11)
Dhaka	8,322	9,416	10,043	10,699	12,902	12,632	15,294	21,321
	(28.77)	(29.84)	(30.20)	(30.05)	(30.72)	(30.12)	(30.08)	(29.88)
Barisal	2,485	2,613	2,843	3,194	3,809	3,642	4,262	5,442
	(8.59)	(8.28)	(8.55)	(8.97)	(9.07)	(8.69)	(8.38)	(7.75)
Khulna	3,798	3,824	3,847	3,988	4,565	4,598	5,805	8,711
	(13.13)	(12.12)	(11.57)	(11.20)	(10.87)	(10.97)	(11.42)	(12.11)
Rajshahi	7,593	8,040	8,270	8,506	9,412	9,338	11,850	17,521
	(26.04)	(25.48)	(24.87)	(23.89)	(22.41)	(22.27)	(23.31)	(24.51)

Note: Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the population.

Source: As in the Table for religious profile of the Divisions of Bangladesh, Table D-7, below.

T A P

Profile of the States and Union Territories

	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
	252,068	251,365	278,530	318,717	361,088	439,222
	218,252	216,343	237,164	269,119	315,001	381,568
	(86.58)	(86.07)	(85.15)	(84.44)	(87.24)	(86.87)
	30,269	30,739	25,818	12,645	37,661	46,944
	(12.01)	(12.23)	(12.86)	(13.38)	(10.43)	(10.69)
	3,547	4,283	5,548	6,953	8,426	10,722
	(1.11)	(1.70)	(1.99)	(2.18)	(2.33)	(2.44)
	21,447	21,420	24,204	27,289	31,115	35,982
	19,660	19,522	21,750	24,148	27,462	31,822
	(91.67)	(91.14)	(89.86)	(88.49)	(88.26)	(88.48)
	1,426	1,422	1,668	2,137	2,418	2,710
	(6.65)	(6.64)	(6.89)	(7.83)	(7.77)	(7.51)
	360.3	475.5	786.6	1,004	1,235	1,422
	(1.68)	(2.22)	(3.25)	(3.68)	(3.97)	(3.91)
	3,849	4,637	5,560	6,695	8,029	10,812
	3,202	3,726	4,214	4,975	5,887	7,832
	(83.19)	(80.36)	(75.80)	(74.30)	(73.32)	(72.22)
	624.0	869.2	1,267	1,683	1,982	2,742
	(16.21)	(18.74)	(22.78)	(25.13)	(24.68)	(25.36)
	22.82	41.68	79.02	37.63	160.4	263.3
	(0.59)	(0.90)	(1.42)	(0.56)	(2.00)	(2.41)
	28,317	28,129	31,350	35,174	38,786	46,412
	24,514	24,306	26,875	30,077	33,997	40,162
	(86.68)	(86.41)	(85.72)	(85.51)	(87.65)	(86.40)
	3,551	3,574	4,143	4,719	4,373	5,782
	(12.54)	(12.71)	(13.21)	(13.42)	(11.28)	(12.46)
	221.8	249.1	332.5	377.8	415.5	502.0
	(0.78)	(0.89)	(1.06)	(1.07)	(1.07)	(1.08)
	1910			1940	1950	1960
	486.8	469.5	505.3	540.9	547.4	590.0
	215.2	218.5	250.6	286.8	307.4	354.0
	(44.21)	(46.53)	(49.60)	(53.03)	(56.16)	(60.00)
	4,965	5,493	6,973	8,222	8,813	11,111
	(1.02)	(1.17)	(1.38)	(1.52)	(1.61)	(1.88)
	266.6	245.5	247.7	245.8	231.2	224.0
	(54.77)	(52.30)	(49.02)	(45.45)	(42.23)	(38.00)

	901	9	I			1,001	197	
Uttar Pradesh								
Population	9,095	9,803	10,175	11,490	13,701	16,262	20,633	26,69
Indian R						14,733	18,797	24,33
						(99,60)	(91,18)	(91,17)
Muslims						1,451	1,715	2,23
						(8,92)	(8,16)	(8,42)
Christians						78,03	91,03	109,3
						(0,48)	(0,11)	(0,41)
Haryana								
Population	4,623	4,175	4,256	4,560	5,273	5,674	7,591	10,037
Indian R							7,293	9,021
							(96,08)	(95,86)
Muslims							290,4	405,7
							(3,83)	(4,04)
Christians							7,378	9,802
							(0,10)	(0,10)
Himachal Pradesh (pre-reorganisation)								
Population	844.3	876.6	890.0	954.3	1,058	1,110	1,351	
Indian R							1,323	
							(97,22)	(96,94)
Muslims							30,16	30,57
							(2,78)	(3,02)
Christians							15,20	25,67
							(2,89)	(1,37)
							(1,90)	
							0,438	0,356
							(0,05)	(0,04)
							0,477	0,423
							(0,05)	(0,04)
							0,332	0,540
							(0,04)	(0,04)
Himachal Pradesh								
Population	1,920	1,897	1,928	2,029	2,263	2,386	2,812	3,460
Indian R							2,771	3,406
							(98,53)	(98,44)
Muslims							37,98	50,33
							(1,35)	(1,45)
Christians							3,274	3,556
							(0,12)	(0,10)
Jammu & Kashmir								
Population	2,139	2,293	2,424	2,670	2,947	3,254	3,561	4,617
Indian R							1,126	1,570
							(29,20)	(27,86)
Muslims							(26,91)	(31,62)
							(70,76)	(72,08)
Christians							(73,02)	(72,41)
							(168,30)	(65,84)
							(61,1)	
							0,917	1,454
							(0,04)	(0,06)
							1,869	2,848
							(0,07)	(0,08)
							7,182	8,
							(0,16)	(0,16)
Karnataka								
Population	13,053	13,525	13,377	14,632	16,255	19,402	23,587	29,299
Indian R							20,771	25,573
							(90,05)	(89,01)
Muslims							(87,79)	(88,06)
							(87,28)	(86,8)
Christians							(10,05)	(9,87)
							(10,62)	(11,0)
							(1,31)	(1,68)
							(2,16)	(2,07)
							(2,09)	(2,00)

	9	19.1	19.1	9	41	19	19.1	197
K. a.								
Population	6,396	7,148	7,802	9,507	11,032	13,549	16,904	21,34
Indian R	4,407	4,783	5,066	6,027	6,884	8,348	10,289	12,69
	(68.90)	(66.91)	(64.93)	(63.40)	(62.40)	(61.61)	(60.87)	(59.45)
Muslims	1,105	1,264	1,860	1,624	1,884	2,375	3,028	4,163
	(17.28)	(17.68)	(17.43)	(17.08)	(17.08)	(17.73)	(17.91)	(19.50)
Christians	883.9	1,101	1,376	1,836	2,264	2,826	3,587	4,494
	(13.82)	(15.40)	(17.64)	(19.52)	(20.52)	(20.86)	(21.22)	(21.05)

Madhya Pradesh

Population	16,861	19,441	19,172	21,356	23,991	26,072	32,372	41,654
Indian R						21,941	30,867	39,552
						(95.66)	(95.35)	(94.95)
Muslims						1,050	1,318	1,816
						(4.03)	(4.07)	(4.36)
Christians						81.00	188.3	286.1
						(0.31)	(0.58)	(0.69)

Maharashtra

Population	19,392	21,475	20,850	23,959	26,833	32,003	39,554	50,412
Indian R						29,134	35,959	45,462
						(91.04)	(90.91)	(90.18)
Muslims						2,436	3,034	4,233
						(7.61)	(7.67)	(8.40)
Christians						433.3	560.6	717.2
						(1.35)	(1.42)	(1.42)

Orissa

Population	10,303	11,379	11,159	12,491	13,768	14,646	17,549	21,945
Indian R			10,951	12,228	13,529	14,328	17,133	21,240
			(98.18)	(97.89)	(98.26)	(97.83)	(97.63)	(96.79)
Muslims			138.4	148.7	165.7	176.3	215.3	326.5
			(1.24)	(1.19)	(1.20)	(1.20)	(1.23)	(1.49)
Christians			69.98	114.3	73.88	141.9	201.0	378.9
			(0.63)	(0.92)	(0.54)	(0.97)	(1.15)	(1.73)

Punjab (pre-reorganisation)

Population	13,267	11,945	12,365	18,667	16,101	16,134	20,807	
Indian R	9,092	8,159	8,485	9,142	10,656	15,744	19,763	
	(68.08)	(68.30)	(68.07)	(66.89)	(66.18)	(97.58)	(97.32)	
Muslims	4,212	3,735	3,893	4,491	5,328	290.4	394.0	
	(31.73)	(33.27)	(31.23)	(32.42)	(33.09)	(1.80)	(1.94)	
Christians	22.55	51.37	87.25	94.30	117.53	100.0	150.3	
	(0.17)	(0.43)	(0.70)	(0.69)	(0.73)	(0.62)	(0.74)	

Punjab

Population	7,543	6,782	7,153	8,012	9,600	9,161	11,135	13,551	16,
Indian R							10,907	13,274	16,4
							(97.95)	(97.96)	(97.9)
Muslims							89.05	114.4	168
							(0.80)	(0.84)	(1.0)
Christians							188.9	162.2	184
							(1.25)	(1.20)	(1.16)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Rajasthan								
Population	10,294	10,984	10,293	11,748	13,864	15,971	20,156	25,76
Indian Religions						14,960	18,818	23,95
Muslims						(91,72)	(93,36)	(92,98)
Christians						9012	1,315	1,77
						(6,21)	(6,52)	(6,90)
						11,42	22,86	30,1
						(0,07)	(0,11)	(0,41)
Sikkim								
Population	59,01	87,92	81,72	109,8	121,5	137,7	162,2	209
Indian R	58,85	87,59	81,33	109,4	121,1	137,3	158,2	207
	(99,73)	(99,65)	(99,52)	(99,65)	(99,90)	(99,69)	(97,72)	(99,0
Muslims	0,024	0,044	0,020	0,104	0,083	0,124	1,207	0,32
	(0,04)	(0,05)	(0,02)	(0,09)	(0,07)	(0,09)	(0,74)	(0,10)
Christians	0,136	0,285	0,370	0,276	0,034	0,304	2,813	1,60
	(0,23)	(0,32)	(0,45)	(0,25)	(0,03)	(0,22)	(1,73)	(0,79)
Tamil Nadu								
Population	19,253	20,903	21,629	23,472	26,268	30,119	33,687	41,1
Indian R						27,249	30,364	36,7
						(90,47)	(90,14)	(89,1
Muslims						1,443	1,560	2,10
						(4,79)	(4,63)	(5,1
Christians						1,427	1,763	2,30
						(4,71)	(5,23)	(5,7
Uttar Pradesh								
Population	48,494	48,014	46,511	49,615	56,347	63,216	73,746	88,3
Indian R	41,419	40,924	39,582	41,973	47,523	54,063	62,856	74,5
	(85,41)	(85,24)	(85,10)	(84,60)	(81,34)	(85,52)	(85,23)	(84,3
Muslims	6,973	6,903	6,725	7,434	8,692	9,029	10,788	13,6
	(14,38)	(14,38)	(14,46)	(14,98)	(15,43)	(14,28)	(14,63)	(15,4
Christians	101,8	179,7	203,2	208,3	131,6	123,9	101,6	131
	(0,21)	(0,37)	(0,44)	(0,42)	(0,23)	(0,20)	(0,14)	(0,1
West Bengal								
Population	16,940	17,999	17,474	18,897	23,230	26,300	34,926	44,2
Indian R	11,888	12,583	12,228	18,094	16,287	21,000	27,737	34,9
	(70,18)	(69,91)	(69,98)	(69,29)	(70,11)	(79,85)	(79,42)	(78,4
Muslims	4,979	5,828	5,148	5,684	6,848	5,118	6,985	9,0
	(29,39)	(29,60)	(29,46)	(30,08)	(29,48)	(19,46)	(20,00)	(20,
Christians	72,84	88,20	97,85	119,1	95,24	181,8	204,5	25
	(0,43)	(0,49)	(0,56)	(0,63)	(0,41)	(0,69)	(0,59)	(0,7

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
S								
western States								
J								
Uttar Pradesh								
Population								
Total	386.6	467.2						
Rural	331.8	463.4						
Urban	(99.19)	(99.00)						
S								
Agriculture								
Area	1.008	0.8						
Cultivated area	(0.30)	(0.1)						
Non-agriculture	1.713	3.6						
Residential	(0.51)	(0.7)						
C								
Population								
Total	284.5	346.2	384.0	445.6	512.1	577.6	780.0	1,000.0
Rural	274.1	331.6	362.5	412.3	456.8	472.0	579.4	722.2
Urban	(96.33)	(95.77)	(94.39)	(92.54)	(89.20)	(81.72)	(74.28)	(67.31)
A								
Population								
Total	10.38	14.51	17.49	22.86	29.56	37.20	48.59	70.11
Rural	(3.65)	(4.19)	(4.55)	(5.13)	(5.77)	(6.44)	(6.23)	(6.66)
Urban	0.045	0.132	0.050	0.10	0.25	0.68	0.39	0.27
Non-agriculture	(0.016)	(0.038)	(1.05)	(2.33)	(5.02)	(11.84)	(19.49)	(26.00)
A								
Population								
Total	340.5	394.0	422.4	480.8	555.8	605.7	769.4	1,000.0
Rural	310.6	347.5	362.9	392.6	540.7	442.4	475.5	511.5
Urban	(91.23)	(88.21)	(85.91)	(81.66)	(97.28)	(73.03)	(61.80)	(50.44)
A								
Population								
Total	8.913	9.748	10.79	12.67	14.06	13.95	23.02	26.26
Rural	(2.62)	(2.47)	(2.55)	(2.64)	(2.53)	(2.30)	(2.99)	(2.66)
Urban	0.097	0.170	0.173	0.152	0.106	0.149	0.270	0.471
Non-agriculture	(6.16)	(9.31)	(11.54)	(15.71)	(0.19)	(24.66)	(35.21)	(46.95)
A								
Population								
Total	82.43	91.20	98.41	124.4	152.8	196.2	266.1	333.3
Rural	82.18	88.43	70.33	65.18	152.69	18.47	35.36	44.44
Urban	(99.70)	(96.96)	(71.46)	(52.35)	(99.93)	(9.41)	(18.29)	(13.33)
A								
Population								
Total	0.206	0.307	0.365	0.155	0.101	0.131	0.203	0.18
Rural	(0.25)	(0.34)	(0.37)	(0.12)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.05)
Urban	0.045	0.461	0.72	0.12	0.00	0.177	0.230	0.28
Non-agriculture	(0.05)	(2.70)	(28.17)	(47.52)	(0.00)	(90.52)	(86.63)	(86.00)
A								
Population								
Total	102.4	149.6	160.9	178.8	189.6	213.0	369.2	511.6
Rural	101.7	146.0	151.5	155.2	189.1	114.4	172.7	166.0
Urban	(99.27)	(97.58)	(94.14)	(86.80)	(99.72)	(53.71)	(46.78)	(32.00)
A								
Population								
Total	0.143	0.318	0.694	0.698	0.531	0.520	0.891	0.29
Rural	(0.14)	(0.21)	(0.43)	(0.39)	(0.28)	(0.24)	(0.24)	(0.01)
Urban	0.601	3.308	8.734	22.91	0.009	98.07	195.6	34.00
Non-agriculture	(0.59)	(2.21)	(5.43)	(12.81)	(0.005)	(46.05)	(52.98)	(66.00)

88 Religion Data of India

	90	19	199	93	94	1961	1961	197
Tripura								
Population	173.3	229.6	304.4	382.5	513.0	639.0	1,142	1,55
Indian R	127.8	164.5	220.3	276.2	389.1	496.7	902.0	1,43
	(73.77)	(71.65)	(72.36)	(72.21)	(75.84)	(77.74)	(78.98)	(92.31)
Muslims	45.82	64.95	82.29	103.7	123.6	137.0	230.0	104.1
	(26.15)	(28.29)	(27.03)	(27.11)	(24.00)	(21.44)	(20.11)	(6.68)
Christians	6.138	0.138	1.860	2.596	0.316	5.266	10.04	15.71
	(0.08)	(0.06)	(0.61)	(0.68)	(0.06)	(0.82)	(0.88)	(1.01)
Union Territories								
Andaman & Nicobar Islands								
Population	24.65	26.46	27.09	29.46	33.77	30.97	63.55	115.1
Indian R	21.31	21.40	21.28	21.73	16.69	38.18	73.10	
	(80.55)	(78.99)	(72.24)	(73.24)	(53.90)	(60.08)	(63.51)	
Muslims	4.580	4.104	6.719	8.005	4.783	7.398	11.66	
	(17.81)	(15.15)	(22.80)	(23.71)	(15.44)	(11.64)	(10.13)	
Christians	0.566	1.586	1.461	1.032	0.494	17.97	30.34	
	(2.14)	(5.86)	(4.96)	(3.06)	(30.65)	(28.28)	(26.36)	
Chandigarh								
Population	21.97	18.44	18.13	19.78	22.57	24.26	119.9	257.3
Indian R							117.6	251.1
							(98.05)	(97.58)
Muslims							1.467	3.720
							(1.22)	(1.45)
Christians							0.867	2.504
							(0.72)	(0.97)
Dadra & Nagar Haveli								
	1900	1910					1950	1962
Population	24.28	29.02	31.05	38.26	40.44	41.53	57.96	74.17
Indian R	23.94	28.81	30.65	37.66	39.26	40.50	56.72	71.51
	(98.59)	(99.26)	(98.71)	(98.42)	(97.08)	(97.52)	(97.86)	(96.42)
Muslims	0.107	0.078	0.129	0.201	0.175	0.159	0.443	0.740
	(0.44)	(0.27)	(0.42)	(0.53)	(0.43)	(0.38)	(0.76)	(1.00)
Christians	0.235	0.135	0.271	0.400	1.009	0.870	0.799	1.918
	(0.97)	(0.47)	(0.87)	(1.05)	(2.49)	(2.09)	(1.38)	(2.58)
Daman & Diu								
	1900	1910					1950	1960
Population	32.01	32.47	31.41	36.49	42.81	48.61	36.67	62.65
Indian R	26.50	26.85	25.95	30.54	35.50	41.20	31.08	54.50
	(82.79)	(82.68)	(82.61)	(83.82)	(82.92)	(84.76)	(84.74)	(86.99)
Muslims	3.855	3.875	3.748	3.974	5.107	5.194	3.013	5.770
	(12.04)	(11.93)	(11.93)	(10.91)	(11.93)	(10.69)	(8.22)	(9.21)
Christians	1.655	1.749	1.713	1.920	2.204	2.216	2.585	2.383
	(5.17)	(5.39)	(5.45)	(5.27)	(5.15)	(4.56)	(7.05)	(3.80)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Delhi								
Population	405.8	413.9	488.5	636.2	917.9	1,744	2,659	4,06
Indian R			333.3	412.3	595.5	1,626	2,474	3,75
			(68.23)	(64.80)	(64.88)	(93.22)	(93.05)	(92.46)
Muslims			141.9	207.0	304.9	99.50	155.5	263.1
			(29.04)	(32.53)	(33.22)	(5.71)	(5.85)	(6.47)
Christians			13.34	16.99	17.44	18.69	29.27	43.72
			(2.73)	(2.67)	(1.90)	(1.07)	(1.10)	(1.08)
Lakshadweep								
Population	13.88	14.56	13.64	16.04	18.36	21.04	24.11	31.81
Indian R	0.025	0.025	0.029	0.012	0.077	0.015	0.263	1.552
	(0.18)	(0.17)	(0.21)	(0.07)	(0.42)	(0.07)	(1.09)	(4.88)
Muslims	13.86	14.53	13.61	16.03	18.28	21.02	23.79	30.02
	(99.82)	(99.81)	(99.77)	(99.91)	(99.57)	(99.92)	(98.68)	(94.37)
Christians	0.000	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.002	0.056	0.239
	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.23)	(0.75)
Pondicherry								
Population	246.4	257.2	244.2	258.6	285.0	317.5	369.1	471.7
Indian R							311.7	401.8
							(84.44)	(85.07)
Muslims							23.47	29.14
							(6.36)	(6.18)
Christians							33.95	41.30
							(9.20)	(8.76)

Note: Population in thousands; numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the population of Union Territory. Source: For Indian Union as described in Chapter 2 of the text. For States and U.T.s described in Tables D-8 to D-28.

Religious Profile of the Provinces of Pakistan

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1972
Pakistan								
Population	16,577	19,381	21,108	23,541	28,282	33,703	42,880	62,462
Indian R	2,841	2,898	3,274	4,427	5,508	5,988	630	1,119
	(15.93)	(14.95)	(15.51)	(18.81)	(19.69)	(1.60)	(1.47)	(1.70)
Muslims	13,904	16,361	17,620	18,757	22,293	32,732	41,666	60,435
	(83.88)	(81.43)	(83.48)	(79.68)	(78.82)	(97.12)	(97.17)	(96.75)
Christians	32	119	214	357	421	433	584	908
	(0.19)	(0.61)	(1.01)	(1.52)	(1.49)	(1.28)	(1.36)	(1.45)
Baluchistan								
Population	811	835	800	869	858	1,154	1,161	2,429
Indian R	47.0	59.5	62.5	70.0	13.0	9.9	37.1	
	(5.63)	(7.44)	(7.19)	(8.16)	(1.13)	(0.86)	(1.53)	
Muslims	783.0	783.0	798	785	1,137	1,146	2,382	
	(93.76)	(91.78)	(91.88)	(91.52)	(98.54)	(98.73)	(98.07)	
Christians	5.09	6.69	8.06	2.67	4.0	4.7	9.8	
	(0.61)	(0.84)	(0.93)	(0.31)	(0.85)	(0.41)	(0.40)	
NWFP								
Population	2,125	3,819	5,076	4,684	5,416	5,865	7,578	8,032
Indian R	154	208	205	244	3	2	21	
	(4.04)	(4.09)	(4.37)	(4.50)	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.26)	
Muslims	3,658.0	4,855.0	4,463	5,166	5,858	7,569	7,998	
	(95.79)	(95.63)	(95.28)	(95.40)	(99.88)	(99.88)	(99.58)	
Christians	6.70	18.90	16.50	5.40	4.0	7.5	12.8	
	(0.18)	(0.27)	(0.35)	(0.10)	(0.07)	(0.10)	(0.16)	
Punjab								
Population	10,231	10,990	11,759	13,874	17,167	20,637	25,582	37,610
Indian R	1,794	2,109	3,078	3,888	33	43	213	
	(16.32)	(17.93)	(22.19)	(22.65)	(0.16)	(0.17)	(0.57)	
Muslims	9,100	9,469	10,479	12,880	20,201	25,014	36,611	46,
	(82.80)	(80.52)	(76.53)	(75.03)	(97.89)	(97.78)	(97.34)	(97.
Christians	96.2	181.7	317.3	399.6	403.0	525.0	787.0	1,06
	(0.88)	(1.54)	(2.29)	(2.33)	(1.95)	(2.05)	(2.09)	(2.
Sind								
Population	3,410	3,737	3,473	4,114	4,841	6,048	8,560	14,156
Indian R	903	898	1,082	1,365	489	576	848	1,2
	(24.18)	(25.86)	(26.29)	(28.21)	(8.09)	(6.72)	(5.99)	(6.
Muslims	2,823.0	2,568.0	3,017	3,462	5,536	7,937	13,213	17,5
	(75.58)	(73.80)	(73.84)	(71.52)	(91.58)	(92.73)	(93.34)	(92.8
Christians	10.97	11.73	15.15	13.81	23.0	47.0	96.0	177
	(0.29)	(0.34)	(0.37)	(0.28)	(0.38)	(0.55)	(0.68)	(0.9:

Pro
ce of Pak
an
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	9	9	9	193	191	91	1972	1981	1991
Islamabad									
Population					235	840			
Indian R.					0.26	0.09			
					(0.11)	(0.03)			
Muslims					232	832			
					(98.64)	(97.67)			
Christians					2.96	7.85			
					(1.26)	(2.81)			

Voice Population in thousands; numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population

Source: Total population and religious composition of Pakistan for 1901-1961 from Census of Pakistan, 1961, Table 4-B, for 1972 and 1981 from corresponding census volumes. Total population for 1972 does not include 2,491 thousand persons in FATA and another 357 thousand persons in Hazra district, for whom religious distribution is not available. Data for the Provinces for 1951, 1961, 1972 and 1981 from corresponding Census of Pakistan. 1901-1941 data for all Provinces, except Punjab, from Summary Figures for Districts of the corresponding Census of India. For NWFP, unenumerated population of frontier regions for 1941 given in Census of Pakistan 1951 is added to Muslims and to the total for the Province. Data for Punjab for 1901-1941 is obtained by subtracting the figures for the other three provinces from those for Pakistan. "Others" everywhere have been added to Indian Religionists.

TABLE D-7

Religious Profile of the Divisions of Bangladesh

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1974
Bangladesh								
Population	28,927	31,535	33,254	35,604	41,999	41,932	50,840	71,478
Indian R	9,814	10,353	10,608	10,812	12,437	9,590	9,801	10,223
	(33.98)	(32.81)	(31.90)	(30.37)	(29.61)	(22.89)	(19.28)	(14.30)
Muslims	19,113	21,202	22,646	24,731	29,509	32,227	40,890	61,039
	(66.07)	(67.19)	(68.10)	(69.46)	(70.26)	(76.85)	(80.43)	(85.40)
Christians	-	-	-	61	53	107	149	216
				(0.17)	(0.13)	(0.25)	(0.29)	(0.30)
Chittagong								
Population	6,789	7,680	8,250	9,239	11,310	11,722	18,630	18,636
Indian R	2,585	2,653	2,814	3,226	2,880	2,761	2,713	
	(38.66)	(32.16)	(30.46)	(28.52)	(21.15)	(20.25)	(14.56)	
Muslims	5,091	5,592	6,417	8,081	8,879	10,849	15,894	
	(66.29)	(67.78)	(69.46)	(71.45)	(75.75)	(79.60)	(85.29)	
Christians	3.8	5.0	7.4	3.4	12.4	20.5	28.9	
	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.03)	(0.11)	(0.15)	(0.16)	
Dhaka+Barisal								
Population	10,807	12,029	12,886	13,893	16,711	16,274	19,553	26,743
Indian R	3,754	3,875	3,997	4,711	3,327	3,299	3,873	
	(31.21)	(30.07)	(28.77)	(28.19)	(20.45)	(16.87)	(12.61)	
Muslims	8,247	8,980	9,854	11,963	12,874	16,166	23,252	
	(68.56)	(69.69)	(70.93)	(71.59)	(79.31)	(82.67)	(86.95)	
Christians	27.7	30.9	41.7	36.8	73	90	118	
	(0.28)	(0.24)	(0.30)	(0.22)	(0.45)	(0.46)	(0.44)	
Dhaka								
Population	8,322	9,416	10,043	10,699	12,902	12,632	15,294	21,516
Indian R						2,594	2,546	2,536
						(20.54)	(16.65)	(11.90)
Muslims						9,976	12,670	18,666
						(78.98)	(82.84)	(87.57)
Christians						61.5	77.6	113.6
						(0.49)	(0.51)	(0.53)
Barisal								
Population	2,485	2,613	2,843	3,194	3,810	3,642	4,262	5,427
Indian R						783	753	837
						(20.13)	(17.67)	(15.42)
Muslims						2,898	3,497	4,586
						(79.56)	(82.04)	(84.50)
Christians						11.5	12.4	5.3
						(0.81)	(0.29)	(0.10)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Khulna								
Population	3,798	3,824	3,847	3,988	4,565	4,598	5,805	8,76
Indian R		1,435	1,470	1,478	1,708	1,528	1,669	1,82
Muslims		(37.54)	(38.22)	(37.06)	(37.41)	(33.23)	(28.75)	(20.86)
Christians		2,389	2,377	2,509	2,848	3,061	4,121	6,92
Rajshahi		(62.46)	(61.78)	(62.92)	(62.89)	(66.56)	(70.98)	(78.93)
Population	7,533	8,040	8,270	8,506	9,412	9,538	11,850	17,331
Indian R		2,562	2,565	2,545	2,792	1,914	2,072	2,300
Muslims		(31.86)	(31.01)	(29.92)	(29.66)	(20.49)	(17.49)	(13.82)
Christians		5,475	5,697	5,950	6,617	7,413	9,755	14,972
		(68.10)	(68.89)	(69.95)	(70.30)	(79.38)	(82.32)	(86.39)
		3.2	8.3	11.1	3.8	11.6	23.1	50.5
		(0.04)	(0.10)	(0.13)	(0.04)	(0.12)	(0.20)	(0.29)

Note: Population in thousands; numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population.

Source: Total population and religious composition of Bangladesh from 1901-1991 from Bangladesh Census 1991, Vol. 1, Table 7.1, p.101. Population and religious composition of the divisions for 1901-1941 is obtained by adding together the figures for the districts in the respective divisions. Religious composition of the Divisions for 1911-1941 is obtained by adding together the figures for the districts in the respective Divisions. Data for Khulna thus obtained to the population of the Division, except in the case of Khulna. Data for Khulna obtained by subtracting the figures for the other four Divisions from those of Bangladesh. "Others" have been added to Indian Religionists.

Andhra Pradesh: Religious Profile of t

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
Andhra Pradesh						
Population	19,066	21,447	21,420	24,204	27,289	31,115
Indian R		19,660	19,522	21,750	21,148	27,462
	(91.67)	(91.14)	(89.86)	(88.49)	(88.26)	
Muslims		1,426	1,422	1,638	2,137	2,418
	(6.65)	(6.64)	(6.89)	(7.83)	(7.77)	
Christians		360.3	475.5	786.6	1,004	1,245
	(1.68)	(2.22)	(3.25)	(3.68)	(3.97)	
Srikakulam						
Population	1,599	1,661	1,696	1,846	2,014	2,123
Indian R		1,654	1,689	1,834	1,995	2,105
	(99.57)	(99.60)	(99.93)	(99.07)	(99.15)	
Muslims		4,983	4,749	4,800	5,236	8,917
	(0.30)	(0.28)	(0.26)	(0.26)	(0.42)	
Christians		2,159	2,035	7,569	13,49	9,13
	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.67)	(0.43)	
Vizianagaram						
Population						
Indian R						
Muslims						
Christians						
Visakhapatnam						
Population	1,384	1,473	1,473	1,639	1,832	2,073
Indian R		1,450	1,451	1,611	1,801	2,036
	(98.45)	(98.51)	(98.31)	(98.31)	(98.23)	(98.1)
Muslims		19.30	17.38	21.14	23.82	26.53
	(1.31)	(1.18)	(1.29)	(1.30)	(1.28)	(1.2)
Christians		3,535	4,566	6,556	7,145	10,16
	(0.24)	(0.31)	(0.40)	(0.39)	(0.49)	(0.7)
Srikakulam+Vizianagaram+Visakhapatnam						
Population	2,983	3,134	3,169	3,485	3,846	4,196
Indian R		3,104	3,140	3,445	3,796	4,141
	(99.04)	(99.09)	(98.85)	(98.71)	(98.70)	(98.6)
Muslims		24.28	22.13	25.94	29.06	35.45
	(0.77)	(0.70)	(0.74)	(0.76)	(0.84)	(0.75)
Christians		5,700	6,610	14,13	20,63	19,29
	(0.18)	(0.21)	(0.41)	(0.54)	(0.46)	(0.67)

Anilra P. d. h. 197

	901	91	192	193	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
East Godavari										
Population	1,339	1,511	1,537	1,757	1,977	2,302	2,608	3,087	3,701	4,541
Indian R		1,478	1,499	1,703	1,913	2,225	2,510	2,967	3,595	4,427
	(97.80)	(97.50)	(96.95)	(96.76)	(96.67)	(96.25)	(96.13)	(97.14)	(97.48)	
Muslims		24.63	23.67	27.06	29.66	32.23	36.07	45.43	55.07	65.06
	(1.63)	(1.54)	(1.54)	(1.50)	(1.40)	(1.38)	(1.47)	(1.49)	(1.43)	
Christians		8,613	14.76	26.53	34.40	44.48	61.65	74.15	50.64	49.41
	(0.37)	(0.96)	(1.51)	(1.74)	(1.93)	(2.36)	(2.40)	(1.37)	(1.09)	
West Godavari										
Population	919.2	1,046	1,118	1,299	1,465	1,698	1,978	2,374	2,874	3,318
Indian R		1,005	1,058	1,208	1,848	1,565	1,806	2,148	2,658	3,287
	(96.09)	(94.61)	(92.99)	(92.00)	(92.16)	(91.32)	(90.48)	(92.48)	(93.43)	
Muslims		22.18	23.25	27.54	31.94	34.13	40.68	51.27	60.54	76.62
	(2.12)	(2.08)	(2.12)	(2.18)	(2.01)	(2.06)	(2.16)	(2.11)	(2.18)	
Christians		18.72	37.01	63.52	85.26	98.99	131.0	174.6	155.7	154.4
	(1.79)	(3.81)	(4.89)	(5.82)	(5.83)	(6.62)	(7.36)	(5.42)	(4.39)	
Krishna										
Population	861.1	993.1	1,060	1,229	1,414	1,736	2,077	2,494	3,048	3,699
Indian R		913.9	955.2	1,068	1,207	1,467	1,750	2,081	2,638	3,265
	(92.02)	(90.11)	(86.90)	(85.38)	(84.51)	(84.26)	(83.45)	(86.54)	(88.27)	
Muslims		48.66	51.73	61.70	75.08	95.65	115.1	142.3	185.7	239.0
	(4.90)	(4.88)	(5.02)	(5.31)	(5.51)	(5.54)	(5.71)	(6.09)	(6.46)	
Christians		30.59	53.11	99.30	131.6	173.3	211.9	270.5	224.7	195.0
	(3.08)	(5.01)	(8.08)	(9.51)	(9.98)	(10.20)	(10.85)	(7.37)	(5.27)	
Guntur										
Population	1,497	1,705	1,817	2,044	2,286	2,560	3,010	2,844	3,435	4,107
Indian R		1,463	1,532	1,647	1,807	1,992	2,348	2,142	2,715	3,396
	(85.80)	(84.30)	(80.57)	(79.05)	(77.83)	(77.99)	(75.31)	(79.04)	(82.69)	
Muslims		117.8	131.2	158.4	184.0	210.2	259.1	286.8	368.3	436.9
	(6.91)	(7.22)	(7.75)	(8.05)	(8.21)	(8.61)	(10.08)	(10.43)	(10.64)	
Christians		124.3	154.1	238.7	294.9	357.4	403.4	415.5	361.7	274.2
	(7.29)	(8.48)	(11.68)	(12.90)	(13.96)	(13.40)	(14.61)	(10.53)	(6.68)	
Nizam (Ongole)										
Population								1,920	2,330	2,759
Indian R								1,576	2,060	2,520
								(82.08)	(88.39)	(91.84)
Muslims								135.4	161.4	182.8
								(7.05)	(6.93)	(6.63)
Christians								208.7	109.1	56.03
								(10.87)	(4.68)	(2.03)
Orissa										
Population	1,281	1,334	1,392	1,493	1,625	1,795	2,034	1,610	2,015	2,392
Indian R		1,207	1,250	1,323	1,424	1,546	1,779	1,433	1,803	2,146
	(90.50)	(89.77)	(88.64)	(87.61)	(86.15)	(87.44)	(89.03)	(89.49)	(89.70)	
Muslims		82.17	89.64	103.8	120.6	148.8	154.0	138.5	178.9	216.2
	(6.16)	(6.44)	(6.95)	(7.42)	(8.01)	(7.57)	(8.60)	(8.88)	(9.04)	
Christians		44.56	52.76	65.84	80.76	104.8	101.4	88.11	32.97	30.06
	(3.34)	(3.79)	(4.41)	(4.97)	(5.84)	(4.99)	(2.37)	(1.64)	(1.26)	

1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
3,039	3,209	3,537	3,911	4,355	5,044	6,37
2,670	2,781	2,970	3,231	3,539	4,126	5,15
(87.86)	(86.67)	(83.98)	(82.61)	(81.26)	(81.79)	(80.81)
200.0	220.8	262.2	304.6	354.0	413.1	560
(6.58)	(6.88)	(7.41)	(7.79)	(8.13)	(8.19)	(8.80)
168.9	206.8	304.6	375.7	462.2	505.2	662
(5.56)	(6.44)	(8.61)	(9.61)	(10.61)	(10.02)	(10.39)
1,177	1,210	1,332	1,498	1,666	1,915	2,28
1,109	1,134	1,240	1,387	1,536	1,754	2,07
(94.24)	(93.72)	(93.10)	(92.56)	(92.19)	(91.57)	(90.67)
63.44	69.21	82.05	99.17	113.1	139.0	180
(5.39)	(5.72)	(6.16)	(6.62)	(6.79)	(7.26)	(7.88)
4.355	6.776	9.857	12.28	16.99	22.39	33.1
(0.87)	(0.56)	(0.74)	(0.82)	(1.02)	(1.17)	(1.45)
894.8	888.8	950.5	1,058	1,163	1,342	1,57
773.9	756.5	789.2	864.8	951.1	1,094	1,26
(86.49)	(85.11)	(83.03)	(81.74)	(81.78)	(81.52)	(80.48)
98.43	106.6	124.6	147.5	155.6	187.9	230
(11.00)	(11.99)	(13.11)	(13.94)	(13.38)	(14.00)	(14.6)
22.46	25.78	36.69	45.71	56.29	59.99	76.9
(2.51)	(2.90)	(3.86)	(4.32)	(4.84)	(4.47)	(4.88)
1,053	1,040	1,138	1,273	1,484	1,767	2,1
962.5	943.3	1,025	1,140	1,315	1,570	1,86
(91.41)	(90.70)	(90.07)	(89.52)	(88.59)	(88.86)	(88.08)
86.77	91.73	106.4	126.0	155.5	183.6	233
(8.24)	(8.82)	(9.35)	(9.90)	(10.48)	(10.39)	(11.0)
3.686	4.992	6.600	7.383	13.80	13.28	19.0
(0.85)	(0.48)	(0.58)	(0.58)	(0.93)	(0.75)	(0.90)
1,260	1,214	1,362	1,502	1,617	1,909	1,9
1,051	994	1,089	1,178	1,284	1,482	1,55
(83.45)	(81.90)	(79.97)	(78.48)	(79.42)	(77.68)	(76.7)
164.4	163.9	193.3	223.9	232.7	289.0	330
(13.05)	(13.50)	(14.19)	(14.91)	(14.39)	(15.14)	(16.7)
44.10	55.84	79.54	100.0	100.1	138.0	129
(3.50)	(4.60)	(5.84)	(6.66)	(6.19)	(7.23)	(6.5)
1,011	987.9	1,174	1,309	1,447	1,591	1,9
931.4	907.4	1,069	1,180	1,306	1,488	1,7
(92.13)	(91.85)	(91.03)	(90.14)	(90.26)	(90.39)	(89.8)
78.86	78.98	99.91	119.4	126.8	188.2	170
(7.80)	(7.99)	(8.51)	(9.12)	(8.73)	(8.69)	(8.8)
0.708	1.581	5.400	9.687	14.61	14.70	25.
(0.07)	(0.16)	(0.46)	(0.74)	(1.01)	(0.92)	(1.3)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
ad								
tion	839.0	1,055	936.4	989.1	1,363	1,822	2,063	2,71
R		767.5	715.3	757.6	958.7	1,220	1,475	1,98
(72.75)	(76.39)	(76.59)	(70.34)	(66.96)	(71.49)	(71.08)		
s		271.2	208.3	215.3	380.8	564.1	538.7	738
(25.71)	(22.25)	(21.77)	(27.94)	(30.96)	(26.11)	(26.44)		
ans		16.25	12.71	16.22	23.44	37.90	49.50	69.0
	(1.54)	(1.36)	(1.64)	(1.72)	(2.08)	(2.40)	(2.44)	
istricts formed from Hyderabad							Hyderabad	
							1981	1991
tion							2,261	3,146
R							1,387	1,835
							(61.32)	(58.32)
as							811.8	1,238
							(35.90)	(39.35)
ans							62.69	73.27
							(2.77)	(2.33)
ation	556.1	806.8	782.3	913.7	1,002	1,110	1,227	1,4
R		729.2	696.9	791.1	851.9	942.5	1,063	1,2
(90.38)	(89.08)	(86.58)	(85.02)	(84.91)	(86.64)	(85.2)		
ns		75.11	76.74	98.04	122.9	123.0	125.2	163
	(9.31)	(9.81)	(10.73)	(12.27)	(11.08)	(10.20)	(11.1)	
ans		2,501	8,684	24,58	27,15	44,51	38,63	53
	(0.31)	(1.11)	(2.69)	(2.71)	(4.01)	(3.15)	(3.0)	
abad								
ation	694.2	562.1	543.3	655.7	731.8	835.2	1,022	1,1
R		519.8	500.9	589.8	645.2	730.9	901.5	1,1
(92.48)	(92.19)	(89.95)	(88.16)	(87.51)	(88.21)	(87.0)		
ns		41.54	40.04	51.34	70.38	89.20	106.1	15
	(7.39)	(7.87)	(7.83)	(9.61)	(10.68)	(10.38)	(11.7)	
ans		0.731	2,391	14,56	16,32	15,12	14,39	16
	(0.13)	(0.44)	(2.22)	(2.23)	(1.81)	(1.41)	(1.5)	
ad								
ation	455.1	579.1	605.0	697.6	756.3	831.6	1,009	1,1
R		543.1	564.0	643.3	688.8	760.7	915.8	1,1
(93.78)	(93.23)	(92.22)	(91.08)	(91.48)	(90.76)	(90.4)		
ns		35.96	40.35	50.23	59.07	61.37	82.06	10
	(6.21)	(6.67)	(7.20)	(7.81)	(7.38)	(8.13)	(8.4)	
ians		0.058	0.605	4,046	8,395	9,480	11,15	14
	(0.01)	(0.10)	(0.58)	(1.11)	(1.14)	(1.10)	(1.1)	

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Karimnagar									
Population	761.4	1,030	999.2	1,133	1,237	1,428	1,622	1,964	2,436
Indian R		986.3	955.4	1,068	1,143	1,739	1,537	1,853	2,289
	(95.76)	(95.62)	(94.25)	(92.37)	(93.80)	(91.73)	(91.34)	(93.97)	(91.01)
Muslims		43.16	42.17	51.66	73.11	67.53	69.97	96.37	131.8
	(4.19)	(4.22)	(4.56)	(5.91)	(4.73)	(4.31)	(4.91)	(5.53)	(6.00)
Christians		0.515	1.599	13.48	21.28	20.09	15.45	11.83	12.14
	(0.05)	(0.16)	(1.19)	(1.72)	(1.17)	(0.95)	(0.76)	(0.50)	(0.00)
Warangal									
Population	653.7	822.3	813.1	971.7	1,126	1,330	1,515	1,871	2,300
Indian R		778.7	766.1	909.6	1,023	1,231	1,446	1,738	2,146
	(94.70)	(94.22)	(93.61)	(90.89)	(92.52)	(93.58)	(92.89)	(93.31)	(91.00)
Muslims		41.44	43.99	51.32	84.56	75.01	79.28	99.35	128.6
	(5.04)	(5.41)	(5.59)	(7.51)	(5.61)	(5.13)	(5.31)	(5.59)	(6.00)
Christians		2.138	3.008	7.774	18.02	24.47	19.93	33.75	25.35
	(0.26)	(0.37)	(0.80)	(1.60)	(1.84)	(1.29)	(1.80)	(1.10)	(0.00)
Khammam									
Population	380.1	469.3	472.7	574.8	676.0	802.0	1,058	1,370	1,752
Indian R		434.9	437.0	518.5	592.6	712.2	953.4	1,225	1,606
	(92.68)	(92.45)	(90.21)	(87.66)	(88.80)	(90.12)	(89.42)	(91.67)	(91.00)
Muslims		23.18	24.86	31.73	43.67	45.07	59.23	78.19	103.1
	(4.94)	(5.26)	(5.52)	(6.46)	(5.62)	(5.60)	(5.71)	(5.88)	(6.00)
Christians		11.17	10.82	24.54	39.75	44.75	45.34	66.73	42.76
	(2.38)	(2.29)	(4.27)	(5.88)	(5.58)	(4.29)	(4.87)	(2.44)	(0.00)
Nalgonda									
Population	776.1	930.4	851.7	1,015	1,145	1,287	1,575	1,820	2,280
Indian R		871.1	795.7	934.7	1,051	1,194	1,461	1,686	2,125
	(93.63)	(93.42)	(92.09)	(91.76)	(92.77)	(92.78)	(92.62)	(93.19)	(91.00)
Muslims		48.38	44.80	55.32	69.73	60.49	78.15	93.04	120.4
	(5.20)	(5.26)	(5.45)	(6.09)	(4.70)	(4.96)	(5.11)	(5.28)	(6.00)
Christians		10.89	11.24	24.97	24.62	32.56	35.58	41.25	34.79
	(1.17)	(1.32)	(2.46)	(2.15)	(2.53)	(2.26)	(2.27)	(1.53)	(0.00)

Note: Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population. Srikrishna and Visakhapatnam districts were divided into Srikrishnagudem, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam during 1951. Guntur and Nellore were divided into Guntur, Prakasam (Ongole) and Nellore during 1961-71, Hyderabad was divided into Hyderabad and Rangareddy during 1971-81. A vertical line separating the data for different districts indicates that the district has undergone a change at that point and data across the line may not be comparable.

Source: Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding year. Religious composition of the population of the State for 1961 is corrected on the basis of figures in Census of India 1971. State and district populations for 1911-1951 from Census of India 1961, Andhra Pradesh Census Report. This Report also gives percentage of different religions for the State and the districts for the period 1951, from which the population of Muslims and Christians for these years has been calculated.

Assam: Religious Profile of the Districts

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
tion	3,290	3,849	4,637	5,560	6,695	8,029	10,832
R	2,782	3,202	3,726	4,214	4,975	5,887	7,851
(84.55)	(83.19)	(80.36)	(75.80)	(74.30)	(73.32)	(72.27)	
as	494.5	624.0	869.2	1,267	1,683	1,982	2,742
(15.03)	(16.21)	(18.74)	(22.78)	(25.13)	(24.68)	(25.30)	
ians	13.63	22.82	41.68	79.02	37.63	160.4	263.0
(0.41)	(0.59)	(0.90)	(1.42)	(0.56)	(2.00)	(2.47)	
a							
tion	462.6	601.2	763.1	883.3	1,014	1,108	1,542
R	330.7	384.4	436.3	477.1	545.1	601.3	823.7
(71.49)	(63.94)	(57.17)	(54.01)	(53.74)	(54.26)	(53.33)	
as	128.4	211.6	316.5	387.7	468.9	475.8	668.8
(27.76)	(35.19)	(41.48)	(43.89)	(46.23)	(42.94)	(43.33)	
ians	3.469	5.231	10.30	18.55	0.304	31.03	51.11
(0.75)	(0.87)	(1.35)	(2.10)	(0.03)	(2.80)	(3.83)	
Districts formed from Goalpara			Bongaigaon		Dhubri		
tion			807.5		1,382		
R			525.2		385.7		
			(65.04)		(28.95)		
ns			264.4		938.8		
ians			(32.74)		(70.48)		
			17.89		7.539		
			(2.22)		(0.57)		
ation	590.0	668.6	763.6	976.8	1,264	1,490	2,000
R	534.8	601.5	648.4	730.8	895.6	1,043	1,443
(90.65)	(89.96)	(84.91)	(74.82)	(70.84)	(69.97)	(69.77)	
ns	53.69	64.59	111.6	240.4	367.5	436.5	605.5
(9.10)	(9.66)	(14.61)	(24.61)	(29.07)	(29.29)	(29.33)	
ians	1.475	2.541	3.665	5.568	1.138	11.08	18.00
(0.25)	(0.38)	(0.48)	(0.57)	(0.09)	(0.74)	(0.88)	
Districts formed from Kamrup							
ation							
R							
ns							
ians							

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Darrang							
Population	336.4	376.4	480.6	589.6	743.3	923.6	1,29
Indian R	317.7	354.2	438.6	506.0	615.5	729.1	980.
	(94.44)	(94.10)	(91.27)	(85.82)	(82.81)	(78.94)	(76.08)
Muslims	17.36	20.29	36.57	67.57	121.1	157.3	249.
	(5.16)	(5.39)	(7.61)	(11.46)	(16.29)	(17.03)	(19.35)
Christians	1346	1920	5383	16.04	6.690	37.22	59.8
	(0.40)	(0.51)	(1.12)	(2.72)	(0.90)	(4.03)	(4.6-
1991 Districts formed from Darrang							
Population							
Indian R							
Muslims							
Christians							
Lakhimpur							
Population	370.9	468.5	628.1	778.3	955.0	1,126	1,58
Indian R	355.9	450.3	604.0	736.2	904.3	1,038	1,45
	(95.94)	(96.12)	(96.17)	(94.59)	(94.69)	(92.17)	(90.88)
Muslims	11.94	13.40	16.08	26.77	45.46	52.48	88.5
	(3.22)	(2.86)	(2.56)	(3.44)	(4.76)	(4.66)	(5.6)
Christians	3.116	4.778	7.976	15.33	5.252	35.70	54.5
	(0.84)	(1.02)	(1.27)	(1.97)	(0.55)	(3.17)	(3.4)
1991 Districts formed from Lakhimpur							
Population							Lakhimpur
Indian R							751
Muslims							612
Christians							(81.4)
Nagaon							
Population	260.4	301.7	398.0	562.6	649.1	886.9	1,22
Indian R	247.2	284.6	324.5	379.7	394.8	522.6	704.
	(94.94)	(94.84)	(81.53)	(67.50)	(60.83)	(58.92)	(58.1)
Muslims	12.58	15.69	70.57	177.8	250.1	359.6	499.
	(4.83)	(5.20)	(17.73)	(31.60)	(38.53)	(40.54)	(41.2)
Christians	0.599	1.388	2.945	5.063	4.154	4.789	7.1
	(0.23)	(0.46)	(0.74)	(0.90)	(0.64)	(0.54)	(0.5)
1991 Districts formed from Nagaon							
Population							
Indian R							
Muslims							
Christians							

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
tion	598.2	691.4	823.2	933.3	1,040	1,212	1,50
R	570.8	656.3	779.8	876.1	972.9	1,120	1,39
(95.42)	(94.92)	(94.73)	(93.87)	(93.51)	(92.43)	(92.24)	
s	24.89	29.73	34.98	43.96	51.81	70.55	87.9
(4.16)	(4.30)	(4.25)	(4.71)	(4.98)	(5.82)	(5.85)	
ans	2,513	5,393	8,396	13,25	15,71	21,21	29,0
(0.42)	(0.78)	(1.02)	(1.42)	(1.51)	(1.75)	(1.91)	
Districts formed from Sibsagar							
tion							
R							
ns							
ans							
tion	630.3	713.6	751.5	803.7	895.2	1,116	1,3
R	389.4	443.8	466.7	478.4	513.5	678.0	823
(61.78)	(62.19)	(62.10)	(59.52)	(57.36)	(60.76)	(59.7	
ns	239.9	268.3	282.7	322.0	377.6	429.5	539
(38.06)	(37.60)	(37.61)	(40.06)	(42.18)	(38.49)	(39.1	
ans	1,009	1,499	2,179	3,376	4,118	8,369	15
(0.16)	(0.21)	(0.29)	(0.42)	(0.46)	(0.75)	(1.1	
Districts formed from Cachar							
Hailakandi							
ion							
R							
ns							
ans							
ans							
North Cachar & Mikir Hills							
ation	40.81	27.30	28.91	32.84	133.4	165.4	279
R	34.92	26.79	27.72	30.42	132.9	154.1	248
(85.57)	(98.15)	(95.88)	(92.63)	(99.64)	(93.17)	(88.9	
ns	5.803	0.442	0.408	0.450	0.427	0.281	3.5
(14.22)	(1.62)	(1.41)	(1.37)	(0.32)	(0.17)	(1.2	
ans	0.086	0.063	0.783	1.971	0.053	11.02	27
(0.21)	(0.23)	(2.71)	(6.00)	(0.04)	(6.66)	(9.8	

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1971 Districts formed from United North Cachar & Mikir Hills

	North Cachar Hills		Karbi An
	1971	1991	1991
Population	76 05	150 8	37
Indian R	58 77	110 6	34
	(77 27)	(73 31)	(90 7)
Muslims	0 655	3 340	4 9
	(0 86)	(2 21)	(1 1)
Christians	16 63	36 91	30
	(21 87)	(24 48)	(7 5)

Note: Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant 1971 and 1991 censuses, Goalpara district was divided into Goalpara, Bongaigaon, Dhubri and Jorhat, Dibrugarh was divided into Kamrup, Barpeta and Nalbari, Darrang was divided into Darrang and Sonitpur, Nagaon was divided into Nagaon and Mangaon, Sibsagar was divided into Sibsagar, Golaghat and Jorhat, Cachar, Hailakandi and Karimganj. United Mikir & North Cachar Hills was divided into Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills between 1961 and 1971. A vertical line separating the districts indicates that the district has undergone a change at that point and data across the line must be treated with care.

Source: Data for 1961, 1971 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding years. The population and religious breakup for the State for 1901-1951 is obtained by subtracting the figures for Nagaland and Mizoram from the figures in Assam General Report of 1961. District populations for 1901-1951 are obtained by dividing the total population of the State by the number of districts for the period 1901-1951, from which the population of Muslims and Christians has been calculated. No Census was conducted in Assam in 1981.

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Bihar: Religious Profile of the Districts

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
tion	27,314	28,317	28,129	31,350	35,174	38,786	46,456	56,353	69,915	86,374
R	23,729	24,544	24,306	26,875	30,077	33,997	40,168	48,100	59,300	72,742
(86.87)	(86.68)	(86.41)	(85.72)	(85.51)	(87.65)	(86.46)	(85.36)	(84.82)	(84.22)	
s	3,422	3,551	3,574	4,143	4,719	4,373	5,786	7,594	9,875	12,788
(12.53)	(12.54)	(12.71)	(13.21)	(13.42)	(11.28)	(12.45)	(13.48)	(14.12)	(14.81)	
ans	163.8	221.8	249.1	332.5	377.8	415.5	502.2	658.7	740.2	843.7
(0.60)	(0.78)	(0.89)	(1.06)	(1.07)	(1.07)	(1.08)	(1.17)	(1.06)	(0.98)	
										Patna+Nalanda
tion	1,624	1,609	1,577	1,847	2,145	2,528	2,950	3,557	4,660	5,616
R	1,435	1,436	1,415	1,640	1,908	2,287	2,783	3,292	4,291	5,170
(88.37)	(89.25)	(89.74)	(88.83)	(88.99)	(90.45)	(92.65)	(92.54)	(92.08)	(92.05)	
s	186.3	170.4	158.6	202.8	233.3	239.9	213.0	260.0	361.8	441.3
(11.47)	(10.59)	(10.06)	(10.98)	(10.88)	(9.49)	(7.22)	(7.31)	(7.76)	(7.86)	
ans	2,555	2,573	3,188	3,492	2,872	1,573	3,676	5,272	7,477	5,023
(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.20)	(0.19)	(0.13)	(0.06)	(0.12)	(0.15)	(0.16)	(0.09)	
istricts formed from Patna							Patna			Nalanda
							1981	1991	1981	1991
tion							3,019	3,618	1,641	1,998
R							2,787	3,342	1,504	1,828
(92.32)	(92.37)	(92.37)	(91.62)	(91.48)						
s							225.0	271.1	136.8	170.2
ans							(7.45)	(7.49)	(8.34)	(8.52)
							6,789	4,907	0,688	0,116
							(0.22)	(0.14)	(0.04)	(0.01)
										Rohat+Bhojpur
tion	1,960	1,863	1,814	1,994	2,329	2,688	3,218	3,939	4,774	5,781
R	1,817	1,731	1,682	1,840	2,151	2,510	2,994	3,642	4,398	5,320
(92.73)	(92.93)	(92.70)	(92.29)	(92.38)	(93.38)	(93.05)	(92.47)	(92.12)	(92.03)	
s	142.1	131.0	130.3	151.3	176.3	177.5	221.5	293.8	373.3	458.4
(7.25)	(7.03)	(7.18)	(7.59)	(7.57)	(6.60)	(6.88)	(7.46)	(7.82)	(7.93)	
ans	0.377	0.710	2.167	2,328	1,247	0,476	2,215	2,794	2,939	2,336
(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.04)	
istricts formed from Shahbad							Rohat			Bhojpur
							1981	1991	1981	1991
tion							2,366	2,901	2,408	2,880
R							2,148	2,629	2,250	2,691
(90.77)	(90.63)	(93.45)	(93.45)	(93.45)	(93.45)	(93.45)	(90.77)	(90.63)	(93.45)	(93.45)
s							217.7	270.9	155.6	187.5
ans							(9.20)	(9.34)	(6.46)	(6.51)
							0.737	0.942	2.202	1.394
							(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.09)	(0.05)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
Gaya						
Population	2,062	2,161	2,153	2,389	2,776	3,071
Indian R	1,842	1,939	1,983	2,134	2,481	2,767
	(89.35)	(89.70)	(89.80)	(89.56)	(89.39)	(90.10)
Muslims	219.4	222.2	219.2	253.7	293.4	308.5
	(10.64)	(10.28)	(10.18)	(10.62)	(10.57)	(9.88)
Christians	0.246	0.355	0.423	0.565	0.982	0.571
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.02)
1981 & 1991 Districts from Gaya				Jehanabad	Gaya	
					1981	1991
Population					3,175	3,134
Indian R					1,080	2,805
					(91.93)	(89.50)
Muslims					94.75	328.0
					(8.06)	(10.47)
Christians					0.080	1.134
					(0.01)	(0.04)
Saran						
Population	2,409	2,290	2,340	2,487	2,861	3,155
Indian R	2,125	2,025	2,064	2,177	2,497	2,774
	(88.18)	(88.46)	(88.17)	(87.55)	(87.28)	(87.91)
Muslims	284.6	263.8	276.4	309.1	363.6	381.2
	(11.81)	(11.52)	(11.81)	(12.43)	(12.71)	(12.08)
Christians	0.811	0.444	0.374	0.466	0.416	0.105
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.00)
1981 Districts formed from Saran				Gopalganj	Gaya	
					1981	1991
Population					1,362	1,704
Indian R					1,154	1,422
					(84.76)	(83.43)
Muslims					297.4	282.3
					(15.23)	(16.57)
Christians					0.180	0.119
					(0.01)	(0.01)
Champaran						
Population	1,791	1,909	1,941	2,146	2,398	2,515
Indian R	1,524	1,620	1,635	1,788	1,990	2,116
	(85.11)	(84.86)	(84.26)	(83.32)	(82.98)	(83.1)
Muslims	264.1	286.1	302.8	354.3	404.5	397.7
	(14.75)	(14.99)	(15.60)	(16.51)	(16.87)	(15.81)
Christians	2,424	2,773	2,790	3,658	3,627	1,695
	(0.14)	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.17)	(0.15)	(0.07)

	91	911	1991	1993	941	1991	96	1991
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1981 Districts formed from Champaran					Pashchim Champaran			Purbi
Population					1981	1991		1981
Indian R					1,973	2,334		2,42
Muslims					1,581	1,849		1,99
Christians					(80.11)	(79.21)		(82.36)
					387.2	480.3		427.1
					(19.62)	(20.58)		(17.61)
					4,607	4,887		4,804
					(0.23)	(0.21)		(0.03)

Muzaffarpur

Population	2,756	2,846	2,755	2,941	3,244	3,521	4,118	4,841
Indian R	2,418	2,494	2,408	2,549	2,819	3,113	3,592	4,177
	(87.71)	(87.64)	(87.41)	(86.67)	(86.88)	(88.42)	(87.21)	(86.29)
Muslims	337.9	350.9	346.0	391.2	424.7	407.6	525.7	661.8
	(12.26)	(12.33)	(12.36)	(13.30)	(13.09)	(11.58)	(12.76)	(13.67)
Christians	0.721	0.887	0.822	0.898	0.831	0.190	1.038	2.041
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.04)

1981 Districts formed from Muzaffarpur

			Muzaffarpur		Sitamarhi
Population			1981	1991	1981
Indian R			2,857	2,954	1,932
			(85.67)	(85.16)	(81.49)
Muslims			336.3	487.1	356.5
			(14.27)	(14.80)	(18.45)
Christians			1,485	1,148	1,018
			(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.05)
					(0.01)

Darbhanga

Population	2,912	2,930	2,913	3,166	3,457	3,770	4,413	5,234
Indian R	2,559	2,560	2,531	2,725	2,969	3,270	3,807	4,464
	(87.87)	(87.91)	(86.88)	(86.08)	(85.88)	(86.74)	(86.27)	(85.28)
Muslims	352.7	368.5	381.7	440.1	487.8	499.4	605.4	769.4
	(12.11)	(12.58)	(13.10)	(18.90)	(14.11)	(13.25)	(13.72)	(14.70)
Christians	0.704	0.776	0.523	0.532	0.491	0.263	0.608	0.940
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)

1981 Districts formed from Darbhanga

			1981	1991	1981
Population			2,008	2,511	2,117
Indian R			1,574	1,955	1,911
			(78.41)	(77.88)	(90.25)
Muslims			432.8	555.4	206.0
			(21.55)	(22.12)	(9.73)
Christians			0.764	0.141	0.474
			(0.04)	(0.01)	(0.02)
					(0.01)

	90	II	1	4	total
Bhagalpur Saharsa					
Population	2,089	2,139	2,034	2,235	2,409
Indian R	1,879	1,922	1,819	1,984	2,128
	(89.94)	(89.87)	(89.42)	(88.77)	(88.35)
Muslims	209.3	215.6	214.2	249.4	270.4
	(10.02)	(10.08)	(10.53)	(11.16)	(11.60)
Christians	0.770	1.109	1.071	1.563	1.285
	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.05)
Bhagalpur					
Population	1,019	1,036	967.7	1,114	1,273
Indian R					1,265
					(88.73)
Muslims					163.5
					(11.44)
Christians					0.424
					(0.03)
Saharsa					
Population	1,070	1,103	1,067	1,121	1,136
Indian R					1,225
					(93.62)
Muslims					83.24
					(6.36)
Christians					0.251
					(0.02)
1991 Districts formed from Saharsa					
Population					
Indian R					
Muslims					
Christians					
Munger					
Population	2,070	2,135	2,030	2,287	2,565
Indian R	1,872	1,933	1,889	2,057	2,298
	(90.42)	(90.53)	(90.61)	(89.93)	(89.60)
Muslims	196.9	200.5	189.0	228.5	264.4
	(9.51)	(9.39)	(9.31)	(9.99)	(10.31)
Christians	1.441	1.797	1.644	1.929	2.380
	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.09)
					(0.05)
					(0.06)

	9	14	1	19	1	1	14	9	19
1981 & 1991 Districts formed from Munger							Munger		
							1981	1991	1991
Population							3,315	3,060	1,456
Indian R							3,028	2,807	1,279
							(91.34)	(91.73)	(87.86)
Muslims							282.7	249.3	175.7
							(8.53)	(8.15)	(12.07)
Christians							4,418	3,806	1,112
							(0.17)	(0.12)	(0.08)
<i>Sandesh Pargana</i>									
Population	1,804	1,877	1,794	2,050	2,234	2,322	2,675		
Indian R	1,643	1,691	1,603	1,813	1,945	2,099	2,277		
	(91.05)	(90.07)	(89.36)	(88.45)	(87.06)	(90.38)	(85.10)		
Muslims	151.6	176.1	179.9	223.5	262.8	219.2	368.3		
	(8.40)	(9.88)	(10.03)	(10.90)	(11.76)	(9.44)	(13.77)		
Christians	9,876	10,16	11,01	13,34	26,45	4,284	30,38		
	(0.55)	(0.54)	(0.61)	(0.63)	(1.18)	(0.18)	(1.14)		
Districts formed from Sandesh Pargana in 1991									
Population								Sahibganj	
Indian R								1,301	
								(69.08)	
Muslims								367.0	
								(28.21)	
Christians								35.27	
								(2.71)	
<i>Banbad</i>									
Population	378.4	502.0	566.0	655.6	742.6	905.8	1,159		
Indian R							799.0	1,032	
							(88.21)	(80.04)	
Muslims							98.57	122.6	
							(10.88)	(10.58)	
Christians							8,186	4,360	
							(0.90)	(0.38)	
<i>Zardbag</i>									
Population	1,178	1,289	1,277	1,517	1,751	1,937	2,396		
Indian R	1,057	1,154	1,139	1,343	1,537	1,715	2,106		
	(89.74)	(89.51)	(89.18)	(88.47)	(87.77)	(88.54)	(87.87)		
Muslims	119.7	133.4	136.0	171.8	209.5	215.0	282.9		
	(10.16)	(10.35)	(10.65)	(11.32)	(11.96)	(11.10)	(11.81)		
Christians	1,163	1,775	2,117	3,159	4,761	6,928	7,819		
	(0.30)	(0.14)	(0.17)	(0.21)	(0.27)	(0.36)	(0.33)		

	1	1		41	1,000	1960
<u>Districts formed from Hazaribag</u>						
Population						1981
in R						1,731
in S						1,403
in L						(83,50)
Christians						261 3
in R						(15,10)
in S						7,037
in L						(0,41)
<u>II</u>						
Population	620 1	687.7	733.4	818.8	912.8	985.8
in R	559.8	622.3	661.2	735.7	816.3	874.7
in S	(90.27)	(90.48)	(90.15)	(89.85)	(89.43)	(88.75)
in L						(88.64)
Christians	52.40	57.70	64.98	74.51	85.25	97.40
in R	(8.45)	(8.39)	(8.86)	(9.10)	(9.94)	(9.88)
in S						(9.69)
in L						(1.87)
<u>III</u>						
Population	1,178	1,375	1,323	1,554	1,662	1,846
in R	1,011	1,147	1,074	1,226	1,298	1,411
in S	(85.86)	(83.41)	(81.18)	(78.89)	(78.09)	(76.44)
in L						(76.55)
Christians	41.57	50.76	51.88	65.43	77.10	98.20
in R	(3.53)	(3.69)	(3.92)	(4.21)	(4.64)	(5.82)
in S						(5.74)
in L						(1.31)
<u>Districts formed from Ranchi</u>						
Population					Lohardaga	(
in R					288.9	7
in S					238.7	7
in L					(82.63)	(6)
Christians					41.44	3
in R					(14.34)	(3)
in S					8.743	3
in L					(3.03)	(32)
<u>Bobrahan</u>						
Population	909.7	1,016	1,074	1,313	1,565	1,701
in R	895	996	1,042	1,258	1,487	1,586
in S	(98.36)	(98.09)	(97.03)	(95.86)	(95.02)	(93.27)
in L						(94.18)
Christians	7914	11.17	20.41	34.39	53.54	75.89
in R	(0.87)	(1.10)	(1.90)	(2.62)	(8.42)	(4.46)
in S						(3.75)
in L						(3.14)
<u>Ranchi</u>						
Population	6,977	8,208	11,46	19,92	24,45	38,62
in R	(0.77)	(0.81)	(1.67)	(1.52)	(1.56)	(2.27)
in S						(2.07)
in L						(2.2)

	19	92	19	1	14	91	1961	1971
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99 Districts formed from Singhbhum					Purbi Singhbhum	Pashchimi Singhbhum	Sik
Population					1,613	1,788	
Indian R					1,461	1,692	
					(90.60)	(94.64)	
Muslims					130.6	42.94	
					(8.10)	(2.40)	
Christians					21.09	52.96	
					(1.31)	(2.96)	

Purnia	1972	1,690	1,804	1,951	2,124	2,255	3,089	3,942
Population	966	983	1,077	1,158	1,255	1,577	1,924	2,372
Indian R		(57.64)	(58.19)	(59.70)	(59.37)	(59.07)	(70.86)	(62.29)
Muslims	665.56	705.92	725.82	791.10	867.56	678.1	1,164	1,562
	(42.33)	(41.78)	(40.23)	(40.54)	(40.84)	(30.07)	(37.68)	(39.62)
Christians	0.442	0.510	1.845	1.829	1.851	0.373	0.860	8.572
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.22)

1981 & 1991 Districts formed from Purnia	Araria	Kishanganj	Katihar	Purnia
Population	1,612	984.1	1,429	1,825
Indian R	960.1	334.6	899.4	1,096
Muslims		(59.56)	(34.00)	(62.94)
		(40.42)	(65.91)	(36.91)
Christians	0.274	0.858	2.166	1.756
	(0.02)	(0.09)	(0.15)	(0.10)

Note: Population in thousands numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population as divided into Bhagalpur and Saharsa between 1941 and 1951; and Saharsa was divided again in Sadhepura after 1981. Between 1971 and 1981, Patna district was divided into Patna and Nalanda, Siwan and Gopalganj, Champaran into Pashchim Champaran and Purba Champaran; Shahabad Bhojpur; Gaya into Gaya, Aurangabad and Nawada, Muzaffarpur into Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi and Bhawanga into Darbhanga, Samastipur and Madhubani; Munger into Munger and Begusarai; Fazulabad and Gurdih, and Purnia into Purnia and Katihar. During 1981-1991, Gaya was again divided into Jehanabad, Munger into Munger and Khagaria, and Purnia into Purnia, Araria and Kishanganj. During this period, Ranchi was split into Ranchi, Gunia and Lohardaga, Santhal Pargana into Durgana, Deoghar, Godda and SatuGanj, and Singhbhum into Pashchimi Singhbhum and Purbi Singhbhum. The State thus had 17 districts in 1961 and 1971, 31 in 1981 and 42 in 1991. A vertical line separating years indicates that the district has undergone a change at that point and data across the line are comparable.

** Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding years. Total population of the State and that of Muslims and Christians for the period 1901-1951 are taken from Census of India 1961, Bihar General Report. District populations for this period are calculated from those listed in the same Report. This Report also gives percentage of Muslims in the population of districts. Distribution of Christian population of the State across the districts for 1901-1941, from which percentages of Muslims and Christians for this period has been calculated. The Report mentions that while giving distribution of population for different religions "no adjustment in figures has been made for interstate transfer". For 1951, Muslim and Christian population of the districts is taken from the Bihar of 1951 read with Census of India 1951, Paper I of 1959.

Goa: Religious Profile of the Districts

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Goa	1900	1910			1940	1950	1960	1971	1981
Population	475.5	486.8	469.5	505.3	510.9	517.1	590.0	795.1	1,008
Indian R	210.3	215.2	218.5	250.6	286.8	307.1	351.3	498.5	650.5
	(44.22)	(44.21)	(46.53)	(39.60)	(53.03)	(56.16)	(60.04)	(62.70)	(64.55)
Muslims	4,470	4,965	5,493	6,973	8,222	8,813	11,15	26,48	41,32
	(0.94)	(1.02)	(1.17)	(1.38)	(1.52)	(1.61)	(1.89)	(3.33)	(4.10)
Christians	260.8	266.6	245.5	247.7	245.8	231.2	224.6	270.1	315.9
	(54.84)	(54.77)	(52.30)	(49.02)	(45.45)	(42.23)	(38.07)	(33.97)	(31.95)
North Goa									
Population	294.1	306.3	288.0	313.6	336.6	330.9	349.7	458.3	568.0
Indian R									
Muslims									
Christians									
South Goa									
Population	181.4	180.4	181.5	191.7	204.3	216.6	240.3	336.8	439.8
Indian R									
Muslims									
Christians									

Note: Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population.

Source: Data for 1960, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding Censuses; Population of the State for 1900 to 1950 from Census of India 1991, Paper 2 of 1992; Christian and Muslim population for 1900-1950 calculated from the percentages given in Census of India 1971, Goa General Report.

Gujarat: Religious Profile of the Districts

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
tion	9,095	9,803	10,175	11,490	13,701	16,262	20,633	26,6
R						14,733	18,797	24,3
s						(90.60)	(91.10)	(91.1
ans						1,451	1,745	2,2
						(8.92)	(8.46)	(8.4
ur						78.03	91.03	109
tion	352.1	359.6	359.6	425.5	517.8	616.9	828.4	1,1
R						528.6	725.9	974
s						(85.69)	(87.62)	(87.7
ans						87.84	101.2	134
						(14.24)	(12.22)	(12.1
ur						0.432	1.281	1.7
ation	500.7	590.4	586.6	678.9	799.9	930.1	1,209	1,6
R						820.4	1,082	1,4
s						(88.21)	(89.55)	(90.4
ans						109.2	125.3	155
						(11.74)	(10.37)	(9.4
ur						0.463	0.937	1.5
anagar						(0.05)	(0.08)	(0.0
ation	302.8	340.4	347.6	382.1	429.1	506.3	663.2	84
R						472.7	619.9	78
s						(93.36)	(93.47)	(93.4
ans						33.42	42.94	55
						(6.60)	(6.47)	(6.5
ur						0.203	0.389	0.5
gar						(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.0
ation	520.0	560.7	550.3	628.1	764.8	885.6	1,119	1,4
R						823.9	1,045	1,3
s						(93.03)	(93.32)	(93.3
ians						61.20	73.68	92
						(6.91)	(6.58)	(6.6
ur						0.531	1.148	1.1
anagar						(0.06)	(0.10)	(0.0

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
tion	487.9	540.0	582.7	688.3	868.9	987.6	1,246	1,657	2,101
R						866.1	1,120	1,503	1,902
s						(87.70)	(89.95)	(90.71)	(90.55)
ans						121.3	124.8	153.1	197.6
						(12.28)	(10.02)	(9.24)	(9.41)
						0.198	0.385	0.829	1.020
						(0.09)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.05)
tion	317.7	341.8	340.2	389.1	469.2	538.5	667.8	848.7	1,079
R						500.2	628.1	800.7	1,018
s						(92.88)	(94.05)	(94.31)	(94.59)
ans						38.02	38.98	47.99	60.43
						(7.06)	(5.84)	(5.65)	(5.00)
						0.323	0.734	0.031	0.111
						(0.06)	(0.11)	(0.00)	(0.01)
tion	488.0	513.4	484.5	520.5	507.9	567.6	696.4	849.8	1,050
R						456.1	566.8	691.6	851.5
s						(80.35)	(81.38)	(81.38)	(80.86)
ans						111.4	129.1	157.2	197.2
						(19.63)	(18.54)	(18.49)	(18.78)
						0.111	0.535	1.093	1.277
						(0.02)	(0.08)	(0.13)	(0.12)
Kantha									
tion	485.7	465.0	490.0	530.5	609.8	773.9	996.1	1,265	1,668
R						719.6	926.5	1,175	1,549
s						(92.98)	(93.01)	(92.88)	(92.85)
ans						53.94	69.36	89.74	118.9
						(6.97)	(6.96)	(7.09)	(7.13)
						0.387	0.255	0.322	0.426
						(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Kantha									
tion	329.9	373.8	412.1	489.1	572.9	684.0	918.6	1,188	1,502
R						650.0	872.7	1,126	1,417
s						(95.03)	(95.00)	(94.80)	(94.37)
ans						32.22	43.56	59.39	80.54
						(4.71)	(4.74)	(5.00)	(5.36)
						1.778	2.360	2.336	3.982
						(0.26)	(0.26)	(0.20)	(0.27)
Ka									
tion	865.2	862.0	932.9	1,032	1,170	1,394	1,690	2,092	2,549
R						1,308	1,589	1,961	2,386
s						(93.87)	(94.05)	(93.72)	(93.60)
ans						85.29	100.2	130.9	162.2
						(6.12)	(5.48)	(6.26)	(6.36)
						0.199	0.284	0.582	0.824
						(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)

	1	4	13	16	9	81	901
bad (pre-1971,							Ahmedabad+Gandhinagar
mon	753.1	792.2	846.1	939.0	1,302	1,676	2,210
R						1,474	1,949
						(87.95)	(88.17)
S						188.0	242.6
						(11.22)	(10.98)
ans						13.91	18.81
						(0.83)	(0.85)
bad						25.52	31.66
mon						(0.82)	(0.76)
R							(0.71)
S							
ans							
nagar							
tion							
R							
ans							
ans							
ation	1,037	1,017	1,038	1,123	1,336	1,612	1,978
R						1,432	1,761
						(88.78)	(89.05)
S						141.7	176.9
						(8.79)	(8.95)
ans						39.18	39.63
						(2.43)	(2.00)
						4.864	5.289
Mahals						(0.43)	(0.36)
ation	459.4	593.9	691.0	822.4	946.3	1,131	1,469
R						1,074	1,401
						(94.97)	(95.34)
S						52.04	63.10
						(4.60)	(4.30)
ans						4.864	5.289
						(0.43)	(0.36)
ra						6.217	7.550
ation	590.3	696.8	754.8	878.4	1,046	1,212	1,527
R						1,113	1,403
						(91.80)	(91.86)
S						95.02	118.9
						(7.84)	(7.78)
ians						4.368	5.448
						(0.36)	(0.36)

	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bhavnagar									
Population	412.8	473.0	480.3	511.3	619.9	717.5	892.0	1,110	1,296
Indian R						508.1	793.7	923.5	1,082
						(83.36)	(83.19)	(82.38)	(82.80)
Muslims						114.3	142.3	179.3	208.6
						(15.9)	(15.9)	(16.1)	(16.6)
Christians						578.5	796.4	720.1	1,198.6
						(9.7)	(10.56)	(10.47)	(10.38)
Surat									
Population	1,173	1,253	1,260	1,385	1,671	1,982	2,152	3,216	4,267
Indian R						1,874	2,202	2,904	3,959
						(93.36)	(93.50)	(93.26)	(92.78)
Muslims						125.9	151.3	206.2	289.6
						(16.35)	(16.17)	(16.11)	(17.39)
Christians						574.9	793.4	1071	1842
						(0.29)	(0.32)	(0.33)	(0.34)
Surat+Valsad									
Population						1971	1981	1991	
Indian R						1,429	1,774	2,174	
						(95.49)	(95.46)	(95.18)	
Muslims						61.98	76.40	100.1	
						(4.34)	(4.31)	(4.60)	
Christians						3,121	4,192	6,529	
						(0.22)	(0.24)	(0.30)	
1971 Districts formed from Surat									
						Valsad			Surat
Population						1971	1981	1991	
Indian R						1,364	1,693	2,067	
						(95.49)	(95.46)	(95.18)	
Muslims						61.98	76.40	100.1	
						(4.34)	(4.31)	(4.60)	
Christians						3,121	4,192	6,529	
						(0.22)	(0.24)	(0.30)	
The Dangs									
Population	18.33	28.93	24.14	33.49	40.21	47.28	71.57	94.19	113.7
Indian R						33.15	39.77	46.53	70.11
						(98.96)	(98.83)	(98.44)	(98.00)
Muslims						0.068	0.095	0.307	0.778
						(0.20)	(0.24)	(0.65)	(1.09)
Christians						0.280	0.377	0.430	0.654
						(0.84)	(0.94)	(0.91)	(0.98)

Note: Population in thousands; numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population. During 1961-71, Gandhinagar was formed largely out of Ahmedabad district, and Surat district was divided into Surat and Valsad. The State had 17 districts in 1961 and 19 in 1971, 1981 and 1991. A vertical line separating the data for different years indicates that the district has undergone a change at that point and data across the line may not be comparable.

Source: Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding Census. Total population of the State and the districts for 1901-1951 calculated from the rates of growth given in Census of India 1961, Gujarat General Report. This Report also gives percentages of different religions for the State and the districts for 1951, from which the population of Muslims and Christians for 1951 has been calculated. Muslim and Christian population of the Dangs district for 1941 is from Census of India 1941, Summary Figures for Districts, and for 1931 from Census of India 1931, Bombay Report.

T B I D

Haryana: Religious Profile of the Districts

	1961	1971	1981	1991	1961	1971	1981	1991	1961	1971	1981	1991
Haryana												
Population	4,623	4,175	4,256	4,560	5,273	5,674	7,591	10,037	12,923	16,464		
Indian R							7,293	9,621	12,387	15,685		
							(90.08)	(95.86)	(95.85)	(95.27)		
Muslims							230.4	405.7	523.5	763.8		
							(8.83)	(4.04)	(4.05)	(4.64)		
Christians							7.378	9.802	12.22	15.70		
							(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.10)		
Ambala												
Population	920.9	772.3	759.9	829.1	946.3	1,017	1,373	1,098	1,409	1,117		
Indian R	652.4	543.2	531.8	572.2	647.6	989.0	1,328	1,050	1,342	1,092		
	(70.85)	(70.83)	(69.99)	(69.01)	(68.44)	(97.22)	(96.71)	(95.59)	(95.26)	(97.76)		
Muslims	264.2	222.7	223.0	250.6	292.9	24.41	40.35	43.41	63.11	22.09		
	(28.69)	(28.83)	(29.35)	(30.23)	(30.95)	(2.40)	(2.94)	(4.14)	(4.48)	(1.98)		
Christians	4.236	6.458	5.015	6.301	5.772	3.866	4.877	3.051	3.737	2.978		
	(0.46)	(0.84)	(0.66)	(0.76)	(0.61)	(0.38)	(0.36)	(0.28)	(0.27)	(0.27)		
Faridkot												
Population										821.9		
Indian R										750.8		
										(91.95)		
Muslims										69.47		
										(8.45)		
Christians										1.621		
										(0.20)		
Fazilka												
Population										1,130	641.9	
Indian R										1,118	639.7	
										(98.91)	(98.71)	
Muslims										11.11	7.217	
										(0.98)	(1.12)	
Christians										1.152	1.082	
										(0.10)	(0.16)	
Gurdaspur												
Population										820.7		
Indian R										814.3		
										(99.22)		
Muslims										5.425		
										(0.66)		
Christians										0.986		
										(0.12)		

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I	870.8	788.2	816.0	838.7	978.9	1,077	1,490	1,98
μ^0	631.7	565.6	580.6	581.8	678.1	1,073	1,474	1,95
χ^2	(72.54)	(71.76)	(71.16)	(69.37)	(69.27)	(99.62)	(98.91)	(98.47)
ν	238.0	221.6	232.0	275.5	299.5	3,003	14.16	27.7
ρ	(27.33)	(28.12)	(28.43)	(30.46)	(30.60)	(0.84)	(0.93)	(1.39)
ϵ	1.132	0.946	3.345	1.426	1.273	0.431	2.093	2.69
δ	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.41)	(0.17)	(0.13)	(0.04)	(0.14)	(0.10)

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I

858.1	740.3	798.1	833.8	987.1	1,122	1,420	1,786
711.9	601.9	637.3	685.3	812.3	1,119	1,413	1,775
(82.96)	(81.31)	(82.36)	(82.18)	(82.31)	(99.76)	(99.46)	(99.36)
145.3	136.7	130.7	143.8	173.5	2,581	7.349	11.05
(16.93)	(18.46)	(16.38)	(17.24)	(17.58)	(0.23)	(0.52)	(0.62)
0.944	1.703	10.06	4.836	1.086	0.112	0.355	0.432
(0.11)	(0.23)	(1.26)	(0.58)	(0.11)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)

%

%

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(0)

	639.6	93
	631.9	92
	(98.79)	(98.7
	7.650	11
	(1.20)	(1.1
	0.078	0.7
	(0.01)	(0.08

	1901	1911	1911	1913	1941	1941	1946
Haryana							
Population	781.2	807.4	820.1	901.9	1,009	1,046	1,541
Indian R	581.0	590.4	605.1	630.0	726.0	1,042	1,533
	(74.87)	(73.13)	(73.78)	(72.07)	(71.92)	(99.62)	(99.53)
Muslims	200.0	216.7	214.1	251.1	282.1	3,346	6,203
	(25.60)	(26.84)	(26.10)	(27.84)	(27.95)	(0.82)	(0.40)
Christians	0.234	0.242	0.984	0.812	1.312	0.627	1.922
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.12)	(0.09)	(0.13)	(0.06)	(0.07)

Sirsa

Population
Indian R

Muslims**Christians****Gurgaon**

Population	877.7	765.3	712.9	779.3	895.9	967.6	1,241
Indian R	605.0	517.1	487.8	525.7	596.9	803.2	1,023
	(68.93)	(67.56)	(68.42)	(67.46)	(66.63)	(83.01)	(82.47)
Muslims	271.9	246.5	223.8	252.1	297.3	163.6	216.8
	(30.98)	(32.21)	(31.39)	(32.35)	(33.18)	(16.91)	(17.47)
Christians	0.790	1.760	1.355	1.481	1.702	0.774	0.730
	(0.09)	(0.23)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.08)	(0.06)

981 districts formed from Gurgaon

Gurgaon

1981

Population		849.6	
Indian R		587.3	
		(69.13)	(68)
Muslims		261.6	3
		(80.79)	(34)
Christians		0.658	1
		(0.081)	(0)

Bhendragarh

Population		443.1	547.9	61
Indian R		441.6	546.4	68
		(99.67)	(99.73)	(99)
Muslims		1,450	1,456	31
		(0.83)	(0.27)	(0.2)
Christians		0.005	0.029	0.0
		(0.001)	(0.005)	(0.00)

	1	9	4	2	1961	1971	1981
				Mahendragarh			
99 districts formed from Mahendragarh				Mahendragarh			
Population				681.9			
Indian R				679.5			
				(99.65)			10
Muslims				2.114			
				(0.12)			0
Christians				0.032			1
				02.0021			0

Note Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population. By carving out Haryana from Punjab during 1961-1971, some of the districts falling on the border of the States were slightly reorganised; the data for the districts before and after 1961 may not be strictly comparable. During 1971-1981, Gurgaon was divided into Gurgaon and Faridabad, and new districts of Kurukshetra, Bhupur, Sonepat and Sonipat were formed during this period. During 1981-1991, Mahendragarh was split into Mahendragarh and Rewari, and new districts of Pimpri, Yamunanagar and Kaithal were formed. The State had 7 districts in 1971, 12 in 1981, and it has 16 districts in 1991. A vertical line separating the data for different years indicates that the district has undergone a change at that point and data across the line may not be comparable.

Source Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding Census. District populations for 1961-1971 calculated from the rates of growth given in Census of India 1961, Punjab General Report. This Report also gives percentages of different religions for the State and the districts for 1961-1971, from which the population of Muslims and Christians for this period has been calculated.

U F D L

Himachal Pradesh: Religious Profile of the Districts

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Himachal Pradesh (pre-reorganisation)										
Population	844.3	876.6	890.0	954.3	1,058	1,110	1,251			
Indian R	852.2	862.8	928.7	1,027	1,094	1,325				
	(97.22)	(96.94)	(96.79)	(97.07)	(98.60)	(98.06)				
Muslims	23.03	26.88	30.16	30.57	15.20	25.67				
	(2.7%)	(3.02)	(3.16)	(2.89)	(1.37)	(1.90)				
Christians	0.438	0.356	0.477	0.423	0.393	0.540				
	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)				
Himachal Pradesh										
Population	1,920	1,897	1,928	2,029	2,263	2,386	2,812	3,160	4,281	5,171
Indian R							2,771	3,406	4,207	5,077
							(98.53)	(98.44)	(98.28)	(98.19)
Muslims							37.98	50.33	69.61	89.13
							(1.85)	(1.45)	(1.68)	(1.72)
Christians							3.274	3.556	3.954	4.435
							(0.12)	(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.09)
Chamba										
Population	127.8	135.9	141.9	146.9	168.9	176.1	210.6	255.2	311.1	399.3
Indian R	127.0	131.3	135.9	156.4	170.6	200.0	240.5	292.5	367.8	
	(99.50)	(92.13)	(92.56)	(92.60)	(96.92)	(94.96)	(94.23)	(94.03)	(93.51)	
Muslims	8.750	10.53	10.84	12.31	5.211	10.51	14.21	17.91	24.75	
	(6.44)	(7.42)	(7.88)	(7.29)	(2.96)	(4.99)	(5.57)	(5.76)	(6.29)	
Christians	0.082	0.071	0.088	0.186	0.211	0.105	0.505	0.657	0.786	
	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.05)	(0.20)	(0.21)	(0.20)	
Birbhum										
Population	135.7	138.5	140.5	148.6	156.0	166.1	197.6	245.0	307.0	378.7
Indian R	132.5	134.0	141.5	148.6	160.5	189.1	233.7	292.0	360.2	
	(95.63)	(95.38)	(95.23)	(95.25)	(96.63)	(95.74)	(95.38)	(95.13)	(94.86)	
Muslims	6.012	6.447	7.027	7.380	5.580	8.203	10.94	14.83	19.36	
	(4.34)	(4.59)	(4.73)	(4.73)	(3.36)	(4.13)	(4.47)	(4.82)	(5.10)	
Christians	0.042	0.042	0.059	0.031	0.017	0.221	0.391	0.131	0.145	
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.11)	(0.16)	(0.04)	(0.04)	
Bankura										
Population	27.23	28.47	28.19	30.45	33.24	34.47	40.98	49.84	59.55	71.27
Indian R							40.98	44.78	59.43	71.05
							(100.00)	(99.87)	(99.79)	(99.69)
Muslims							-	0.028	0.073	0.079
							-	(0.06)	(0.12)	(0.11)
Christians							-	0.038	0.032	0.140
							-	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.20)

	4	1	9	1	4	1
Shimla						
Population	99.80	52.01	72.39	52.47	58.65	106.2
Indian R	69.96	34.63	55.02	40.57	41.65	103.7
	(77.05)	(76.20)	(76.01)	(77.33)	(77.64)	(77.09)
Muslims	18.68	10.14	14.06	10.65	11.38	17.20
	(20.57)	(19.50)	(19.42)	(20.30)	(21.22)	(1.62)
Christians	2.16	2.236	3.308	1.243	0.612	0.733
	(2.38)	(4.80)	(4.57)	(2.37)	(1.14)	(0.69)

Solan

Population

Indian R

Muslims

Christians

Lahul & Spiti

Population 10.44 10.90 10.66 11.48 11.99 12.73

Indian R

Muslims

Christians

Kangra

Population 756.0 757.8 758.7 788.1 885.4 921.3

Indian R

Muslims

Christians

Angra+Lahul & Spiti

Population	766.4	768.7	764.4	799.6	896.4	933.8	1.
Indian R	726.4	729.6	725.8	758.7	852.5	926.7	1.
	(94.78)	(94.91)	(94.95)	(94.88)	(95.10)	(99.24)	(94)
Muslims	39.62	38.74	38.22	40.38	43.12	6.443	7.9
	(5.17)	(5.04)	(5.00)	(5.05)	(4.81)	(0.69)	(0.7)
Christians	0.383	0.384	0.382	0.560	0.807	0.654	1.2
	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.1)

U

Population

Indian R

Muslims

Christians

	9	31	1 4	-1	1961	197
M ha u						
Population	229.4	239.8	242.2	261.5	285.5	296.1
Indian R		235.9	238.2	257.9	281.6	294.4
	(98.39)	(98.35)	(98.60)	(98.68)	(99.43)	(99.12)
Muslims		3 621	3 778	3 452	3 712	1 599
		(1.51)	(1.56)	(1.32)	(1.30)	(0.54)
Christians		0 240	0 218	0 204	0 200	0 089
		(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.06)
Uda						
Population						
Indian R						
Muslims						
Christians						

Hanumpur

Population

Indian R

Muslims

Christians

Mandi

Population

Indian R

(98.56)

Muslims

(1.44)

Christians

Bilaspur

Population

Indian R

(98.49)

Muslims

(1.51)

Christians

Population and Religion in Himachal Pradesh
and its districts by including several districts of Punjab. Kullu district was formed at the same time. During 1971-1981, districts were again reorganised, forming new districts of Hamirpur out of Mahasu district, which ceased to exist and Solan was formed largely out of Shimla district. 10 districts in 1971 and 12 in 1981 and 1991. A vertical line separating the data for different districts has undergone a change at that point and data across the line may not be comparable.

Source Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the period 1901-1951. District populations for 1901-1951 calculated from the rates of growth given in Census of India and Himachal Pradesh General Reports. These Reports also give percentages of different religions in the districts for 1901-1951, from which the population of Muslims and Christians for this period

T B I D I

Jammu and Kashmir: Religious Profile of the Districts

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Jammu & Kashmir								
Population	2,139	2,293	2,424	2,670	2,947	3,254	3,561	4,617
Indian R	669.6	675.3	718.5			1,126	1,570	
	(29.20)	(27.86)	(26.91)			(31.62)	(34.00)	
Muslims	1,623	1,747	1,950	2,134		2,432	3,040	
	(70.76)	(72.08)	(73.02)	(72.41)		(68.30)	(65.84)	
Christians	0.917	1.454	1.869			2,848	7,182	
	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.07)			(0.08)	(0.16)	
Anantnag								
Population	886.2	429.2	453.9	497.6	526.5	590.4	654.4	832.8
Indian R	21.68	22.97	23.88			29.96	42.98	
	(15.05)	(15.06)	(4.80)			(4.58)	(5.16)	
Muslims	407.6	430.9	473.7	502.2		624.4	789.2	
	(94.95)	(94.94)	(95.20)	(95.40)		(95.42)	(94.82)	
Christians	-	-	-			0.006	0.119	
	-	-	-			(0.001)	(0.01)	
1981 Districts formed from Anantnag							Anantnag	
Population						656.4		
Indian R						28.66		
						(4.37)		
Muslims						627.7		
						(95.63)		(9.
Christians						0.036		
						(0.01)		
Srinagar								
Population	313.6	347.3	378.9	434.7	496.0	568.2	640.4	827.7
Indian R	38.93	34.98	39.51			59.68	71.14	8
	(9.77)	(9.23)	(9.09)			(9.32)	(8.60)	(7
Muslims	313.2	343.7	394.9	442.5		580.5	756.2	9
	(90.19)	(90.69)	(90.85)	(89.21)		(90.64)	(91.36)	(92.
Christians	0.139	0.303	0.261			0.230	0.356	0.
	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.06)			(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.)
1981 Districts formed from Srinagar							Srinagar	Budg
Population							708.3	36
Indian R							65.99	14
							(9.32)	(4.0
Muslims							642.1	351
							(90.65)	(95.9
Christians							0.209	0.04
							(0.03)	(0.0)

1 4 5 6

Raj. and.

Population	428.8	369.6	408.7	155.6	504.0	551.3
Indian R		11.03	15.69	17.04		
		(13.79)	(13.81)	(13.71)		
Muslims		355.6	393.0	434.5	184.6	
		(46.20)	(46.15)	(46.25)	(46.14)	
Christians		0.037	0.041	0.046		
		(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)		

1981 Districts formed from Baranola

B

Population

Indian R

Muslims

C

Christians

D

Ladakh

Population	60.47	68.00	68.89	72.19	76.03	82.34
Indian R		34.38	35.40	36.33		
		(50.56)	(51.38)	(50.33)		
Muslims		33.56	33.43	33.73	35.36	
		(49.35)	(48.52)	(49.50)	(46.51)	
Christians		0.061	0.069	0.123		
		(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.17)		

1981 Districts formed from Ladakh

E

Population

F

Indian R

G

Muslims

H

Christians

I

Doda

Population	151.5	163.8	165.2	187.9	201.6	235.0	28
Indian R		76.45	77.43	81.54			93
		(46.67)	(46.86)	(44.47)			(34.43)
Muslims		87.37	87.81	104.3	115.6		17
		(53.33)	(53.14)	(55.53)	(57.35)		(65.0)
Christians	-	-	-	-		0.11	
	-	-	-	-		(0.00)	

Udhampur

Population	162.7	175.3	183.5	194.6	211.7	232.9	254
Indian R		125.1	125.2	129.6			167
		(71.34)	(68.28)	(66.60)			(66.05)
Muslims		50.24	58.14	64.93	70.21		86.0
		(28.66)	(31.72)	(33.37)	(33.17)		(33.87)
Christians	-	-	-	0.058		0.28	
	-	-	-	(0.03)		(0.09)	

	H 1	9	I	S	9 1	9	C
tion	154.2	151.8	154.2	161.2	177.7	192.5	207.4
R		116.5	117.8	121.4			180.2
	(76.72)	(76.37)	(75.31)			(86.88)	(88.8)
s		35.17	36.30	39.65	45.22		27.01
	(23.17)	(23.54)	(24.59)	(25.45)		(13.02)	(10.8)
ans		0.167	0.139	0.161		0.202	0.7
	(0.11)	(0.09)	(0.10)			(0.10)	(0.2)
tion	343.4	328.5	335.9	372.9	428.7	472.8	516.9
R		196.5	199.7	218.9			463.1
	(59.82)	(59.46)	(58.72)			(89.58)	(91.4)
s		131.6	135.2	152.6	160.2		51.85
	(40.05)	(40.25)	(40.94)	(37.36)		(10.03)	(7.9)
ans		0.427	0.974	1.268		2.010	4.4
	(0.13)	(0.29)	(0.34)			(0.39)	(0.6)
							Pun
tion	238.3	258.8	275.2	293.6	324.5	325.3	326.1
R		51.04	46.26	48.12			66.89
	(19.72)	(16.81)	(16.39)			(20.51)	(26.4)
s		207.8	228.9	245.5	277.7		259.1
	(80.27)	(83.19)	(83.60)	(85.59)		(79.46)	(73.2)
ans		0.026	-	0.029		0.072	0.2
	(0.01)	-	(0.01)			(0.02)	(0.0)

Districts formed from Punch

Rajauri

	1971	1981	19
tion	217.4	302.5	17
R	84.52	126.0	18
	(38.88)	(41.66)	(11.1)
s	132.6	176.3	15
	(60.99)	(58.28)	(88.8)
ans	0.283	0.165	0.0
	(0.13)	(0.05)	(0.0)

Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant period. In 1901, Punch was divided into Punch and Rajauri. During 1971-1981, Anantnag was divided into Baramulla and Kupwara, Srinagar into Srinagar and Badgam, Baramula into Baramula and Kupwara, and Kargil. The State had 9 districts in 1961, 10 in 1971 and 14 in 1981. A vertical line between years indicates that the district has undergone a change at that point and data is not comparable.

Data for 1961, 1971 and 1981 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding years. Data for 1901-1951 calculated from the rates of growth given in Census of India 1961 Report. State population for 1901-1941 is taken from the same Report. This Report gives the percentage of different religions for the State and the districts for 1901-1941, from which the population of Christians for this period has been calculated. Data for the percentage of Christians in 1951 was not available as no census was conducted in 1951 and 1991.

Karnataka: Religious Profile of the Districts

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Karnataka								
Population	13,055	13,525	13,377	14,632	16,255	19,402	23,587	29,291
Indian R		12,179		13,024		17,034	20,771	25,555
	(90.05)		(89.01)			(87.79)	(88.06)	(87.28)
Muslims		1,169		1,370		1,950	2,328	3,111
		(8.64)		(9.36)		(10.05)	(9.87)	(10.06)
Christians		177.2		238.5		418.5	487.6	613.1
		(1.31)		(1.63)		(2.16)	(2.07)	(2.08)
Bidar								
Population	357.5	425.3	400.6	438.7	512.8	551.0	663.2	824.1
Indian R		365.5		368.1		436.5	527.1	636.0
	(85.93)		(83.90)			(79.21)	(79.48)	(77.29)
Muslims		59.67		68.44		101.3	119.7	157.1
		(14.03)		(15.60)		(18.39)	(18.05)	(18.85)
Christians		0.170		2.193		13.22	16.35	32.32
		(0.04)		(0.50)		(2.40)	(2.47)	(3.39)
Gulbarga								
Population	883.0	964.4	887.8	990.4	1,060	1,214	1,399	1,721
Indian R		821.7		827.8		997.7	1,149	1,141
	(85.20)		(83.58)			(82.21)	(82.08)	(81.50)
Muslims		141.9		158.1		206.1	242.0	507.0
		(14.71)		(15.96)		(16.98)	(17.30)	(17.00)
Christians		0.868		4.550		9.831	8.678	14.141
		(0.09)		(0.46)		(0.84)	(0.62)	(0.81)
Bijapur								
Population	903.3	1,027	958.5	1,047	1,176	1,397	1,660	1,950
Indian R		905.2		918.6		1,222	1,453	1,771
	(88.16)		(87.72)			(87.49)	(87.54)	(86.96)
Muslims		120.2		127.1		172.8	205.1	256.0
		(11.71)		(12.14)		(12.37)	(12.35)	(12.54)
Christians		1.335		1.466		1.955	1.792	2.111
		(0.13)		(0.14)		(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.11)
Belgaum								
Population	1,131	1,084	1,089	1,237	1,410	1,646	1,984	2,101
Indian R		987.2		1,121		1,489	1,791	2,101
	(91.07)		(90.61)			(90.49)	(90.28)	(90.07)
Muslims		88.56		107.2		144.3	178.4	222.0
		(8.17)		(8.66)		(8.77)	(8.99)	(9.31)
Christians		8.238		9.033		12.18	14.41	17.17
		(0.76)		(0.73)		(0.74)	(0.73)	(0.71)

	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991
mon	1,246	1,155	1,161	1,238	1,350	1,575	1,950	2,342	2,945	3,503
R	995.1	995.1	1,051	1,051	1,326	1,645	1,959	2,466	2,897	
S	(86.12)	(86.12)	(81.87)	(81.87)	(84.15)	(84.37)	(83.64)	(83.72)	(82.71)	
ns	154.3	154.3	177.9	177.9	245.7	287.2	360.3	451.2	576.0	
ans	44.35	44.35	44.37	44.37	(14.96)	(14.73)	(15.38)	(15.32)	(16.44)	
	6.124	6.124	9.409	9.409	14.02	17.72	22.74	28.10	29.76	
	(0.53)	(0.53)	(0.70)	(0.70)	(0.89)	(0.91)	(0.97)	(0.95)	(0.85)	
mon	731.1	785.1	724.3	771.9	857.5	953.7	1,101	1,416	1,784	2,310
R	710.1	710.1	680.9	680.9	828.0	957.6	1,228	1,548	1,997	
S	(90.15)	(90.15)	(89.38)	(89.38)	(86.82)	(86.99)	(86.74)	(86.75)	(86.44)	
ns	73.67	73.67	78.81	78.81	111.7	131.6	171.6	218.8	293.2	
ans	(9.38)	(9.38)	(10.21)	(10.21)	(12.03)	(11.90)	(12.12)	(12.26)	(12.69)	
	1.335	1.335	3.165	3.165	10.97	12.23	16.20	17.57	20.06	
	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.41)	(0.41)	(1.15)	(1.11)	(1.14)	(0.98)	(0.87)	
mon	608.1	605.0	523.6	593.8	649.1	773.7	915.3	1,123	1,489	1,890
R	543.8	543.8	525.9	525.9	688.2	812.8	984.3	1,297	1,650	
S	(89.88)	(89.88)	(88.57)	(88.57)	(88.95)	(88.81)	(87.65)	(87.12)	(87.32)	
ns	58.14	58.14	69.53	69.53	80.01	96.92	130.7	180.4	228.2	
ans	(9.06)	(9.06)	(10.70)	(10.70)	(10.34)	(10.59)	(11.63)	(12.12)	(12.07)	
	2.783	2.783	4.335	4.335	5.494	5.501	8.026	11.34	11.49	
	(0.46)	(0.46)	(0.73)	(0.73)	(0.71)	(0.60)	(0.71)	(0.76)	(0.61)	
mon	510.6	563.9	574.9	657.4	726.3	868.3	1,094	1,397	1,777	2,180
R	536.5	536.5	620.0	620.0	807.0	1,013	1,282	1,609	1,961	
S	(95.14)	(95.14)	(94.31)	(94.31)	(92.94)	(92.57)	(91.78)	(90.55)	(89.96)	
ns	27.18	27.18	36.88	36.88	60.00	78.12	111.9	163.0	212.8	
ans	(4.82)	(4.82)	(5.61)	(5.61)	(6.91)	(7.14)	(8.01)	(9.17)	(9.76)	
	6.226	6.226	0.526	0.526	1.303	3.215	2.930	4.891	6.085	
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.15)	(0.29)	(0.21)	(0.28)	(0.28)	
mon	533.2	518.8	494.8	521.7	552.7	663.8	1,017	1,301	1,657	1,910
R	484.9	484.9	476.5	502.5	912.0	1,156	1,461	1,675		
S	(92.88)	(92.88)	(91.33)	(91.33)	(89.32)	(89.64)	(88.89)	(88.16)	(87.71)	
ns	34.10	34.10	41.11	41.11	60.89	90.16	126.8	174.0	210.5	
ans	(6.63)	(6.63)	(7.88)	(7.88)	(9.18)	(8.86)	(9.75)	(10.50)	(11.02)	
	2.512	2.512	4.122	4.122	9.949	15.21	17.80	22.18	24.19	
	(0.49)	(0.49)	(0.79)	(0.79)	(1.50)	(1.50)	(1.37)	(1.34)	(1.27)	
monad	454.5	430.5	401.7	417.8	441.2	517.8	689.5	849.1	1,072	1,220
tion	384.9	384.9	369.5	455.6	607.1	745.8	926.0	1,042		
R	(89.41)	(89.41)	(88.43)	(87.99)	(88.05)	(87.84)	(86.38)	(85.40)		
S	28.76	28.76	30.63	38.94	53.43	70.95	104.1	134.1		
ns	(6.68)	(6.68)	(7.33)	(7.52)	(7.75)	(8.36)	(9.71)	(10.99)		
ans	16.83	16.83	17.72	23.25	28.98	32.31	41.87	44.05		
	(3.91)	(3.91)	(4.24)	(4.49)	(4.20)	(3.81)	(3.91)	(3.61)		

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Dakshin Kannad							
Population	898.4	941.7	984.1	1,063	1,174	1,331	1,563
Indian R.		755.2		828.9		1,055	1,248
	(89.20)		(77.96)		(79.30)	(79.82)	
Muslims		110.8		139.6		129.2	172.1
	(11.77)		(13.13)		(9.71)	(9.73)	
Christians		75.62		94.73		146.3	163
	(8.03)		(8.91)		(10.99)	(10.15)	
Chikmagalur							
Population	359.3	338.5	333.5	347.7	368.3	417.5	597.3
Indian R.		317.3		321.7		380.3	540
	(93.76)		(92.52)		(91.09)	(90.42)	
Muslims		16.58		19.44		27.10	39.7
	(4.90)		(5.59)		(6.49)	(6.66)	
Christians		4.535		6.572		10.10	17.4
	(1.34)		(1.89)		(2.42)	(2.92)	
Hassan							
Population	566.5	575.6	579.2	594.4	627.7	715.1	895
Indian R.		554.2		567.7		672.5	813
	(96.28)		(95.52)		(94.04)	(94.16)	
Muslims		17.61		21.40		35.33	43.1
	(3.06)		(3.60)		(4.94)	(4.82)	
Christians		3.799		5.230		7.294	9.10
	(0.66)		(0.88)		(1.02)	(1.02)	
Tumkur							
Population	671.9	739.3	777.0	863.2	955.8	1,151	1,366
Indian R.		702.2		817.1		1,078	1,28
	(94.99)		(94.66)		(93.64)	(93.63)	
Muslims		35.41		44.46		70.93	84.0
	(4.79)		(5.15)		(6.16)	(6.15)	
Christians		1.626		1.640		2.303	3.08
	(0.22)		(0.19)		(0.20)	(0.22)	
Kolar							
Population	725.2	781.8	794.0	850.8	973.0	1,130	1,29
Indian R.		717.6		767.8		984.7	1,13
	(91.79)		(90.24)		(87.15)	(87.79)	
Muslims		51.21		65.68		109.3	124
	(6.55)		(7.72)		(9.67)	(9.6)	
Christians		12.98		17.36		35.93	33.5
	(1.66)		(2.04)		(3.18)	(2.58)	
Bangalore							
Population	883.9	954.3	1,031	1,221	1,449	2,127	2,54
Indian R.		841.4		1,066		1,809	2,11
	(88.17)		(87.36)		(85.05)	(86.22)	
Muslims		82.26		109.3		228.9	241
	(8.62)		(8.95)		(10.76)	(9.6)	
Christians		30.63		45.04		89.13	103
	(3.21)		(3.69)		(4.19)	(4.1)	

9. District	Population	Indian R.	Muslims	Christians	Total	Time Period				
						1961	1981	1991		
Bangalore					Bangalore	Bangalore	Rural			
Population					4,839	1,673				
Indian R.					3,929	1,522				
					(81.20)	(90.93)				
Muslims					1,250	1443				
					(13.12)	(8.63)				
Christians					2749	6,560				
					(3.68)	(0.99)				
Mysore										
Population	183.3	504.9	543.2	582.7	635.7	717.7	899.2	1,154	1,418	1,644
Indian R.		484.7		556.3		691.7	864.1	1,105	1,353	1,572
		(95.95)		(95.46)		(96.37)	(96.10)	(95.78)	(95.43)	(95.62)
Muslims		19.04		23.60		23.47	31.38	44.24	58.44	65.30
		(3.77)		(4.05)		(3.27)	(3.49)	(3.83)	(4.12)	(3.97)
Christians		1414		2,856		2,584	5,734	4,406	6,317	6,762
		(0.28)		(0.49)		(0.36)	(0.42)	(0.38)	(0.45)	(0.41)
Kodagu										
Population	924.6	953.4	953.4	1,031	1,179	1,425	1,671	2,077	2,596	3,165
Indian R.		914.8		984.4		1,321	1,557	1,914	2,379	2,887
		(95.95)		(95.46)		(92.70)	(93.15)	(92.14)	(91.64)	(91.22)
Muslims		75.94		41.76		88.04	91.51	133.4	178.6	231.2
		(3.77)		(4.05)		(6.18)	(5.65)	(6.42)	(6.88)	(7.30)
Christians		2,664		5,053		16.96	19.90	30.06	38.49	46.77
		(0.28)		(0.49)		(1.12)	(1.19)	(1.45)	(1.48)	(1.48)

^a Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population. During 1961-1991, Bangalore was divided into Bangalore and Bangalore Rural districts. The State had 19 districts from 1961 to 1981, in 1991 there are 20 districts. A vertical line separating the data for different years indicates that the district has undergone a change at that point and data across the line may not be comparable.

^b Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding Census year and district populations for 1901-1951 calculated from the rates of growth given in Census of India 1971, General Report. This Report also gives percentages of different religions in the population of the State for the districts for 1911, 1931 and 1951, from which the population of Christians and Muslims for these years has been calculated.

Kerala: Religious Profile of the Population

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
Kerala						
Population	6,396	7,148	7,802	9,507	11,032	13,549
Indian R	4,407	4,783	5,066	6,027	6,884	8,348
	(68.90)	(66.91)	(64.93)	(63.40)	(62.16)	(61.61)
Muslims	1,105	1,264	1,360	1,624	1,884	2,37
	(17.28)	(17.68)	(17.43)	(17.08)	(17.08)	(17.73)
Christians	883.9	1,101	1,376	1,856	2,264	2,820
	(13.82)	(15.40)	(17.64)	(19.52)	(20.52)	(20.86)
Kannur						
Population	787.4	841.8	865.5	997.1	1,123	1,37
Indian R	592.3	625.0	641.1	734.2	815.2	987
	(75.23)	(74.23)	(74.08)	(73.64)	(72.60)	(71.81)
Muslims	185.7	206.4	213.8	249.9	291.9	341
	(23.58)	(24.52)	(24.70)	(25.06)	(26.00)	(24.87)
Christians	9.370	10.40	10.52	12.96	15.81	45.6
	(1.19)	(1.24)	(1.22)	(1.30)	(1.41)	(3.32)

1991 Districts formed from Kannur

Population

Indian R

Muslims

Christians

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
Kozhikode						
Population	658.7	708.3	733.1	856.4	961.0	1,25
Indian R	530.4	541.1	628.7	707.9	832	
	(74.89)	(73.81)	(73.42)	(73.66)	(67.91)	
Muslims	169.8	183.4	215.9	238.7	328	
	(23.97)	(25.02)	(25.21)	(24.84)	(26.81)	
Christians	8,062	8,612	11,75	14,38	64	
	(1.14)	(1.17)	(1.37)	(1.50)	(5.20)	

1981 Districts formed from Kozhikode

Population

Indian R

Muslims

Christians

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
aram								
ation	682.1	747.9	764.1	874.5	977.1	1,150	1,387	1,8
R		349.8	347.8	394.5	432.8	506.6	560.7	632
(46.77)	(45.52)	(45.11)	(44.30)	(44.05)	(44.43)	(40.43)	(34.0	
S		391.0	409.0	471.2	533.0	624.0	801.9	1,1
(52.28)	(53.53)	(53.88)	(54.55)	(54.26)	(57.82)	(63.9		
ans		7 093	7 296	8 797	11 26	19 43	24 36	36
	(0.95)	(0.95)	(1.01)	(1.15)	(1.69)	(1.76)	(1.9	
ed								
ton	763.9	819.7	854.0	941.3	1,025	1,214	1,370	1,6
R		614.0	630.6	686.6	739.7	917.0	1,035	1,2
(74.91)	(73.84)	(72.94)	(72.15)	(75.54)	(75.55)	(76.0		
S		189.8	206.4	295.0	272.5	265.1	309.0	358
(23.15)	(24.17)	(24.97)	(26.58)	(21.84)	(22.55)	(21.2		
ans		15.86	16.99	19.68	13.02	31.89	26.02	45
	(1.93)	(1.99)	(2.09)	(1.27)	(2.63)	(1.90)	(2.7	
er								
tion	683.3	769.7	813.7	993.9	1,155	1,403	1,688	2,1
R		489.4	530.3	546.0	656.7	746.1	883.8	1,062
(71.62)	(68.89)	(67.10)	(66.07)	(64.62)	(62.99)	(62.89)	(61.1	
S		48.51	72.48	76.17	94.68	103.3	212.5	213.4
(7.10)	(9.41)	(9.36)	(9.53)	(8.95)	(15.15)	(12.64)	(13.1	
ans		145.4	167.0	191.5	242.5	305.2	306.7	413.0
	(21.28)	(21.70)	(23.53)	(24.40)	(26.43)	(21.86)	(24.47)	(25.
am								
ation	672.3	766.3	837.5	1,060	1,281	1,586	1,866	2,3
R		364.0	403.7	425.0	512.7	598.6	708.3	860.8
(54.14)	(52.69)	(50.74)	(48.35)	(46.71)	(46.11)	(46.15)	(46.1	
S		57.01	69.16	78.65	100.2	126.8	172.4	210.2
(8.48)	(9.03)	(9.39)	(9.44)	(9.90)	(11.22)	(11.26)	(12.5	
ans		251.3	293.4	333.9	447.5	556.0	655.3	794.9
	(37.38)	(38.29)	(39.87)	(42.20)	(43.39)	(42.66)	(42.59)	(41.1
ion								
R								
S								
aus								
m								
ation	472.2	556.6	646.1	885.2	1,078	1,322	1,726	2,
R		285.4	314.9	325.5	432.3	525.2	636.3	844.7
(60.43)	(56.58)	(50.38)	(48.83)	(48.71)	(48.13)	(48.93)	(48.0	
S		13.13	15.69	16.50	22.55	30.83	41.68	66.16
(2.78)	(2.82)	(2.55)	(2.55)	(2.86)	(3.15)	(3.83)	(4.1	
ians		173.7	226.0	304.1	430.4	522.2	644.0	815.5
	(36.79)	(40.60)	(47.07)	(48.62)	(48.43)	(48.71)	(47.24)	(46.5

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Travancore+Idukki+Ernakulam							
Population	1,145	1,333	1,484	1,946	2,359	2,858	3,599
Indian R.	649.9	728.8	750.9	945.0	1,124	1,345	1,700
	(56.76)	(54.67)	(50.60)	(48.57)	(47.62)	(47.00)	(47.19)
Muslims	70.14	84.85	95.15	122.8	157.6	214.1	276
	(6.13)	(6.37)	(6.41)	(6.31)	(6.68)	(7.49)	(7.69)
Christians	425.0	519.4	638.0	877.9	1,078	1,299	1,611
	(37.12)	(38.96)	(42.99)	(45.12)	(45.70)	(45.46)	(44.82)
appuzha							
Population	666.2	765.0	906.7	1,127	1,270	1,517	1,800
Indian R.	468.6	521.2	610.3	744.2	827.6	974.3	1,188
	(70.34)	(68.14)	(67.31)	(66.02)	(65.14)	(64.23)	(65.40)
Muslims	31.98	35.06	43.44	58.54	68.60	100.0	109
	(4.80)	(4.58)	(4.79)	(5.19)	(5.40)	(6.59)	(6.08)
Christians	165.6	208.7	253.0	324.5	374.2	442.7	514
	(24.86)	(27.28)	(27.90)	(28.79)	(29.46)	(29.18)	(28.52)
Pathanamthitta							
Population							
Indian R.							
Muslims							
Christians							
Kollam							
Population	525.6	602.8	715.0	914.2	1,146	1,478	1,949
Indian R.	407.6	455.0	505.2	624.8	763.7	974.2	1,222
	(77.54)	(75.47)	(70.66)	(68.34)	(66.66)	(65.91)	(64.11)
Muslims	50.83	61.98	71.28	95.00	118.5	153.0	225
	(9.67)	(10.28)	(9.97)	(10.39)	(10.34)	(10.35)	(11.51)
Christians	67.22	85.86	138.5	194.4	263.4	350.8	472
	(12.79)	(14.24)	(19.37)	(21.26)	(22.99)	(23.73)	(24.92)
Lappuzha+Kollam+Pathanamthitta							
Population	1,192	1,368	1,622	2,041	2,416	2,995	3,777
Indian R.	876.4	976.4	1,116	1,369	1,591	1,949	2,449
	(73.52)	(71.37)	(68.79)	(67.06)	(65.87)	(63.06)	(64.17)
Muslims	82.81	97.04	114.7	153.5	187.1	253.0	337
	(6.95)	(7.09)	(7.07)	(7.52)	(7.74)	(8.45)	(8.9)
Christians	232.8	294.6	391.5	518.9	637.6	793.5	987
	(19.53)	(21.54)	(24.14)	(25.42)	(26.39)	(26.49)	(26.3)
Hiruvananthapuram							
Population	484.5	569.5	666.4	856.8	1,015	1,328	1,777
Indian R.	393.6	438.3	492.9	612.1	727.0	927.9	1,222
	(81.24)	(76.97)	(73.97)	(71.44)	(71.61)	(69.87)	(71.4)
Muslims	43.22	52.26	61.59	81.11	99.67	135.2	188
	(8.92)	(9.18)	(9.24)	(9.47)	(9.82)	(10.18)	(10.7)
Christians	47.67	78.91	111.9	163.6	188.5	264.9	306
	(9.84)	(13.86)	(16.79)	(19.09)	(18.57)	(19.95)	(17.7)

From On the one hand, number of persons & % Indian population in the year 1971, Malappuram district was carved out of Kozhikode and Palakkad districts, and Kannur district. During 1971-1981, Kozhikode was divided into Kozhikode and Wayanad, Idukki, Ernakulam and Thrissur districts. For districts reconstituted up to 1971, Census of India was taken for previous years. During 1981-1991, Kannur was divided into Kannur and Kasaragod districts. Ernakulam was carved out of Alappuzha and Kollam districts. The State had 9 districts in 1961, 10 in 1971 and 12 in 1981.

A vertical line separating the data for different years indicates that the district has changed its name or status and data across the line may not be comparable.

Data for 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding years. District populations for 1921-1961 from Census of India 1971 Kerala General Report 1971. Growth rates and 1961 calculated from the growth rates given in the same Report. This Report also gives the religious composition for the State and the districts for the period 1911-1961. Data for 1961 is taken from the tables given in Census of India 1961, Kerala General Report. Religious composition for the districts that have changed between 1961 and 1971 cannot be calculated from the General Report of 1961.

	9	1						
Satna								
Population	415.6	187.7	423.8	458.8	529.5	633.8	633.8	633.8
Indian R						(10.7)	(10.7)	(10.7)
Muslims						3.3	3.3	3.3
Christians						11.1	11.1	11.1
						(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)
Rewa								
Population	464.9	496.1	480.3	512.5	586.5	633.8	633.8	633.8
Indian R						(6.3)	(6.3)	(6.3)
Muslims						(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)
Christians						14.3	14.3	14.3
						(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)
						(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)
						(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.10)
Shabdol								
Population	406.8	465.2	432.1	520.7	594.8	650.8	650.8	650.8
Indian R						(63.4)	(63.4)	(63.4)
Muslims						(98.4)	(98.4)	(98.4)
Christians						10.58	10.58	10.58
						(1.6)	(1.6)	(1.6)
						0.289	0.289	0.289
						(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Mandsaur								
Population	331.9	374.3	387.3	439.5	518.3	606.6	606.6	606.6
Indian R						(55.6)	(55.6)	(55.6)
Muslims						(91.76)	(91.76)	(91.76)
Christians						49.46	49.46	49.46
						(8.15)	(8.15)	(8.15)
						0.550	0.550	0.550
						(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)
Radam								
Population	238.6	244.5	245.0	290.4	335.1	381.7	381.7	381.7
Indian R						(33.7)	(33.7)	(33.7)
Muslims						(88.30)	(88.30)	(88.30)
Christians						42.89	42.89	42.89
						(11.24)	(11.24)	(11.24)
						1.752	1.752	1.752
						(0.46)	(0.46)	(0.46)
Ujjain								
Population	295.3	340.1	337.6	396.9	454.4	543.3	543.3	543.3
Indian R						(483.0)	(483.0)	(483.0)
Muslims						(88.89)	(88.89)	(88.89)
Christians						59.43	59.43	59.43
						(10.94)	(10.94)	(10.94)
						0.934	0.934	0.934
						(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.17)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
population	381.0	427.2	387.1	413.5	459.0	476.1	558.0	676.6
urban R.						466.7	546.4	659.0
						(98.02)	(97.92)	(97.40)
slums						9.397	11.56	17.44
						(1.97)	(2.07)	(2.58)
slumans						0.016	0.035	0.179
						(0.003)	(0.006)	(0.026)
population	333.0	393.7	382.1	425.4	476.8	481.9	595.8	783.7
urban R.						464.4	573.4	751.9
						(96.37)	(96.23)	(95.95)
slums						17.47	22.19	31.52
						(3.63)	(3.72)	(4.02)
slumans						0.023	0.253	0.238
						(0.005)	(0.042)	(0.030)
population	326.1	334.6	288.9	317.1	353.0	366.2	455.7	568.9
urban R.						358.0	445.5	554.1
						(97.77)	(97.77)	(97.40)
slums						8.147	9.986	14.67
						(2.22)	(2.19)	(2.58)
slumans						0.011	0.153	0.124
						(0.003)	(0.03)	(0.02)
population	441.1	476.5	437.3	434.0	464.1	481.1	587.4	712.4
urban R.						469.4	571.1	688.6
						(97.56)	(97.22)	(96.66)
slums						11.10	15.89	23.21
						(2.31)	(2.71)	(3.26)
slumans						0.658	0.432	0.583
						(0.14)	(0.07)	(0.08)
population	165.4	207.0	202.7	215.1	249.2	259.7	331.3	429.1
urban R.						252.9	321.8	416.0
						(97.38)	(97.15)	(96.95)
slums						6.806	9.366	12.96
						(2.62)	(2.83)	(3.02)
slumans						0.009	0.078	0.133
						(0.003)	(0.024)	(0.031)
population	314.5	366.4	315.5	361.9	424.2	464.3	580.1	776.8
urban R.						456.5	568.2	763.0
						(98.31)	(97.94)	(98.23)
slums						7.832	11.95	13.62
						(1.69)	(2.06)	(1.75)
slumans						-	0.025	0.146
						-	(0.004)	(0.02)

	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Satna										
Population	415.6	487.7	423.8	458.8	529.5	554.5	694.4	913		
Indian R						543.3	678.1	891		
Muslims						(97.9)	(97.70)	(97.60)		
Christians						11.13	15.65	21.50		
Rewa						(2.01)	(2.25)	(2.35)		
Population	464.9	496.1	480.3	512.5	586.5	633.8	772.6	977.9		
Indian R						618.9	750.5	948.1		
Muslims						(97.64)	(97.14)	(96.90)		
Christians						14.91	21.76	28.98		
Shahdol						(2.36)	(2.82)	(2.96)		
Population	406.8	465.2	482.1	520.7	594.8	650.8	829.6	1,030		
Indian R						639.9	812.0	1,008		
Muslims						(98.33)	(97.88)	(97.86)		
Christians						10.58	16.87	20.97		
Mandsaur						(1.63)	(2.03)	(2.04)		
Population	331.9	374.3	387.3	439.5	518.9	606.6	752.1	961.5		
Indian R						550.6	692.6	882.0		
Muslims						(91.76)	(92.09)	(91.73)		
Christians						49.46	58.59	78.52		
Ratlam						(8.15)	(7.79)	(8.17)		
Population	238.6	244.5	245.0	290.4	335.1	381.7	483.5	626.5		
Indian R						337.1	483.6	561.6		
Muslims						(88.30)	(89.67)	(89.64)		
Christians						42.89	47.58	61.65		
Ujjain						(11.24)	(9.84)	(9.84)		
Population	295.3	340.1	337.6	396.9	454.4	543.3	661.7	862.5		
Indian R						483.0	593.4	767.4		
Muslims						(88.89)	(89.68)	(88.98)		
Christians						59.43	67.14	93.10		

	1901	1911	1911	1931	1941	1941	1961	1971
Jhabua								
Population	154.5	215.6	250.1	292.4	343.2	382.7	514.4	667.4
Indian R						372.4	499.3	645.5
Muslims					(97.32)	(97.07)	(96.66)	
Christians					8.499	10.50	13.88	
Shajapur					(2.22)	(2.04)	(2.08)	
Population	305.9	334.0	327.9	362.7	408.3	433.2	526.1	678.1
Indian R						398.2	480.5	612.9
Muslims					(91.92)	(91.82)	(90.85)	
Christians					84.94	45.54	65.25	
Dewas					(8.07)	(8.66)	(9.62)	
Population	229.0	275.0	268.4	307.0	326.2	345.3	446.9	594.3
Indian R						314.4	405.8	538.6
Muslims					(91.05)	(90.80)	(90.63)	
Christians					30.71	40.69	55.31	
Dhar					(8.84)	(9.10)	(9.31)	
Population	298.1	343.3	393.6	432.5	473.7	504.0	643.8	842.4
Indian R						478.2	612.3	798.5
Muslims					(94.89)	(95.11)	(94.79)	
Christians					25.41	31.05	43.44	
Dore					(5.04)	(4.82)	(5.16)	
Population	302.0	272.4	339.0	380.9	454.5	601.0	759.6	1,025
Indian R						531.5	670.3	904.5
Muslims					(88.44)	(88.95)	(88.24)	
Christians					65.28	78.36	114.3	
Numar					(10.85)	(10.40)	(11.15)	
Population	339.3	455.0	500.8	592.0	681.0	758.7	990.5	1,285
Indian R						717.1	933.4	1,208
Muslims					(94.52)	(94.24)	(94.02)	
Christians					41.07	55.63	74.95	

	1911	1941	1931	1941	1951
East Naura					
Population	317.2	378.6	384.0	452.4	497.3
Indian R					454.3
				(86.79)	
Muslims					56.11
					(12.69)
Christians					2716
					(0.52)
Rajgarh					
Population	274.7	317.3	325.1	366.3	401.9
Indian R					406.3
					(95.05)
Muslims					21.6
					(4.95)
Christians					0.019
					(0.00)
Vidisha					
Population	228.0	297.0	348.1	345.8	383.4
Indian R					355.2
					(92.00)
Muslims					30.87
					(8.00)
Christians					0.019
					(0.00)
Sehore					
Population	379.5	412.2	384.1	427.6	468.3
Indian R					418.8
					(80.37)
Muslims					101.6
					(19.50)
Christians					0.673
					(0.18)
1981 Districts formed from Sehore					
Population					1
Indian R					89
					67
Muslims					(75.1)
					20
Christians					(23.4)
					10
					(1.2)

	19	1	1	92	931	1	41	951	196.	197
Rajen										
Population	295.2	320.6	301.6	296.4	310.4	315.4	411.4	553		
Indian R						288.2	377.3	506.1		
Muslims						(91.38)	(91.71)	(91.54)		
Christians						27.04	33.71	46.39		
Hoshangabad						(8.57)	(8.19)	(8.38)		
Population	459.7	472.4	458.6	502.2	503.0	508.8	618.3	805.9		
Indian R				476.5			591.0	769.5		
Muslims				(94.89)			(95.58)	(95.49)		
Christians				23.48			24.94	33.37		
Narsimhapur				(4.68)			(4.04)	(4.14)		
Population	315.5	325.7	315.2	321.5	335.0	339.1	412.4	519.3		
Indian R				309.8			401.1	503.6		
Muslims				(96.36)			(97.26)	(96.97)		
Christians				11.40			11.07	15.45		
Koshangabad+Narsimhapur				(3.55)			(2.68)	(2.98)		
Population	775.2	798.1	773.7	823.7	838.0	847.9	1,031	1,325		
Indian R				786.3			815.2	992.1		
Muslims				(95.46)			(96.14)	(96.25)		
Christians				34.88			30.43	36.05		
Total				(4.24)			(3.39)	(3.50)		
Population	287.8	390.4	363.7	406.2	438.3	451.7	560.4	736.2		
Indian R				396.4	429.2	443.7	550.0	721.6		
Muslims				(48.06)	(97.92)	(98.25)	(98.15)	(98.02)		
Christians				7.037	8.280	6.845	8.953	12.91		
Total				(1.73)	(1.89)	(1.52)	(1.60)	(1.75)		
Population	469.7	541.8	528.4	544.9	597.0	636.2	796.5	1,062		
Indian R				517.2			761.6	1,018		
Muslims				(94.92)			(95.61)	(95.85)		
Christians				25.74			31.79	40.78		
Total				(4.72)			(3.99)	(3.84)		
Population	469.7	541.8	528.4	544.9	597.0	636.2	796.5	1,062		
Indian R				517.2			761.6	1,018		
Muslims				(94.92)			(95.61)	(95.85)		
Christians				25.74			31.79	40.78		
Total				(4.72)			(3.99)	(3.84)		
Population	469.7	541.8	528.4	544.9	597.0	636.2	796.5	1,062		
Indian R				517.2			761.6	1,018		
Muslims				(94.92)			(95.61)	(95.85)		
Christians				25.74			31.79	40.78		
Total				(4.72)			(3.99)	(3.84)		
Population	469.7	541.8	528.4	544.9	597.0	636.2	796.5	1,062		
Indian R				517.2			761.6	1,018		
Muslims				(94.92)			(95.61)	(95.85)		
Christians				25.74			31.79	40.78		
Total				(4.72)			(3.99)	(3.84)		
Population	469.7	541.8	528.4	544.9	597.0	636.2	796.5	1,062		
Indian R				517.2			761.6	1,018		
Muslims				(94.92)			(95.61)	(95.85)		
Christians				25.74			31.79	40.78		
Total				(4.72)			(3.99)	(3.84)		
Population	469.7	541.8	528.4	544.9	597.0	636.2	796.5	1,062		
Indian R				517.2			761.6	1,018		
Muslims				(94.92)			(95.61)	(95.85)		
Christians				25.74			31.79	40.78		
Total				(4.72)			(3.99)	(3.84)		
Population	469.7	541.8	528.4	544.9	597.0	636.2	796.5	1,062		
Indian R				517.2			761.6	1,018		
Muslims				(94.92)			(95.61)	(95.85)		
Christians				25.74			31.79	40.78		
Total				(4.72)			(3.99)	(3.84)		
Population	469.7	541.8	528.4	544.9	597.0	636.2	796.5	1,062		
Indian R				517.2			761.6	1,018		
Muslims				(94.92)			(95.61)	(95.85)		
Christians				25.74			31.79	40.78		
Total				(4.72)			(3.99)	(3.84)		
Population	469.7	541.8	528.4	544.9	597.0	636.2	796.5	1,062		
Indian R				517.2			761.6	1,018		
Muslims				(94.92)			(95.61)	(95.85)		
Christians				25.74			31.79	40.78		
Total				(4.72)			(3.99)	(3.84)		
Population	469.7	541.8	528.4	544.9	597.0	636.2	796.5	1,062		
Indian R				517.2			761.6	1,018		
Muslims				(94.92)			(95.61)	(95.85)		
Christians				25.74			31.79	40.78		
Total				(4.72)			(3.99)	(3.84)		
Population	469.7	541.8	528.4	544.9	597.0	636.2	796.5	1,062		
Indian R				517.2			761.6	1,018		
Muslims				(94.92)			(95.61)	(95.85)		
Christians				25.74			31.79	40.78		
Total				(4.72)			(3.99)	(3.84)		
Population	469.7	541.8	528.4	544.9	597.0	636.2	796.5	1,062		
Indian R				517.2			761.6	1,018		
Muslims				(94.92)			(95.61)	(95.85)		
Christians				25.74			31.79	40.78		
Total				(4.72)			(3.99)	(3.84)		
Population	469.7	541.8	528.4	544.9	597.0	636.2	796.5	1,062		
Indian R				517.2			761.6	1,018		
Muslims				(94.92)			(95.61)	(95.85)		
Christians				25.74			31.79	40.78		
Total				(4.72)			(3.99)	(3.84)		
Population	469.7	541.8	528.4	544.9	597.0	636.2	796.5	1,062		
Indian R				517.2			761.6	1,018		
Muslims				(94.92)			(95.61)	(95.85)		
Christians				25.74			31.79	40.78		
Total				(4.72)			(3.99)	(3.84)		
Population	469.7	541.8	528.4	544.9	597.0	636.2	796.5	1,062		
Indian R				517.2			761.6	1,018		
Muslims				(94.92)			(95.61)	(95.85)		
Christians				25.74			31.79	40.78		
Total				(4.72)			(3.99)	(3.84)		
Population	469.7	541.8	528.4	544.9	597.0	636.2	796.5	1,062		
Indian R				517.2			761.6	1,018		
Muslims				(94.92)			(95.61)	(95.85)		
Christians				25.74			31.79	40.78		
Total				(4.72)			(3.99)	(3.84)		
Population	469.7	541.8	528.4	544.9	597.0	636.2	796.5	1,062		
Indian R				517.2			761.6	1,018		
Muslims				(94.92)			(95.61)	(95.85)		
Christians				25.74			31.79	40.78		
Total				(4.72)			(3.99)	(3.84)		
Population	469.7	541.8	528.4	544.9	597.0	636.2	796.5	1,062		
Indian R				517.2			761.6	1,018		
Muslims				(94.92)			(95.61)	(95.85)		
Christians				25.74			31.79	40.78		
Total				(4.72)			(3.99)	(3.84)		
Population	469.7	541.8	528.4	544.9	597.0	636.2	796.5	1,062		
Indian R				517.2			761.6	1,018		
Muslims				(94.92)			(95.61)	(95.85)		
Christians				25.74			31.79	40.78		
Total				(4.72)			(3.99)	(3.84)		
Population	469.7	541.8	528.4	544.9	597.0	636.2	796.5	1,062		
Indian R				517.2			761.6	1,018		
Muslims				(94.92)			(95.61)	(95.85)		
Christians				25.74			31.79	40.78		
Total				(4.72)			(3.99)	(3.84)		
Population	469.7	541.8	528.4	544.9	597.0	636.2	796.5	1,062		
Indian R				517.2			761.6	1,018		
Muslims				(94.92)			(95.61)	(95.85)		
Christians				25.74			31.79	40.78		
Total				(4.72)			(3.99)	(3.84)		
Population	469.7	541.8	528.4	544.9	597.0	636.2	796.5	1,062		
Indian R				517.2			761.6	1,018		
Muslims				(94.92)			(95.61)	(95.85)		
Christians				25.74			31.79	40.78		
Total				(4.72)			(3.99)	(3.84)		
Population	469.7	541.8	528.4	544.9	597.0	636.2	796.5	1,062		
Indian R				517.2			761.6	1,018		
Muslims				(94.92)			(95.61)	(95.85)		
Christians				25.74			31.79	40.78		
Total				(4.72)			(3.99)	(3.84)		
Population	469.7	541.8	528.4	544.9	597.0	636.2	796.5	1,062		
Indian R				517.2			761.6	1,018		
Muslims				(94.92)			(95.61)	(95.85)		
Christians				25.74			31.79	40.78		
Total				(4.72)			(3.99)	(3.84)		
Population	469.7	541.8	528.4	544.9	597.0	636.2	796.5	1,062		
Indian R				517.2			761.6	1,018		
Muslims				(94.92)			(95.61)	(95.85)		
Christians				25.74			31.79	40.78		
Total				(4.72)			(3.99)	(3.84)		
Population	469.7	541.8	528.4	544.9	597.0	636.2	796.5	1,062		
Indian R				517.2			761.6	1,018		
Muslims				(94.92)			(95.61)	(95.85)		
Christians				25.74			31.79	40.78		
Total				(4.72)			(3.99)	(3.84)		
Population	469.7	541.8	528.4	544.9	597.0	636.2	796.5	1,062		
Indian R				517.2			761.6	1,018		
Muslims				(94.92)			(95.61)	(95.85)		
Christians				25.74			31.79	40.78		
Total				(4.72)			(3.99)	(3.84)		
Population	469.7	541.8	528.4	544.9	597.0	636.2	796.5</td			

	I	I	f	f	1961	1960	1971	1981
Damoh								
Population	286.2	334.1	288.1	306.5	343.2	357.5	438.3	573.3
Indian R				295.5			424.6	553.8
				(96.40)			(95.64)	(96.00)
Muslims				10.52			13.93	18.83
				(3.15)			(3.18)	(3.28)
Christians				0.503			0.799	0.669
				(0.16)			(0.18)	(0.12)
Sagar+Damoh								
Population	755.9	875.4	816.4	851.5	910.2	993.6	1,235	1,635
Indian R				812.8	895.0	964.0	1,183	1,572
				(95.46)	(95.20)	(96.72)	(95.98)	(96.11)
Muslims				36.26	43.04	29.96	45.71	59.56
				(4.26)	(4.58)	(3.02)	(3.70)	(3.64)
Christians				2.403	2.128	2.680	3.981	3.997
				(0.28)	(0.28)	(0.27)	(0.32)	(0.24)
Jabalpur								
Population	679.8	744.9	744.7	772.5	909.2	1,046	1,274	1,686
Indian R				717.2	836.0	984.4	1,292	1,582
				(92.84)	(91.95)	(91.15)	(94.38)	(91.85)
Muslims				47.01	67.16	51.34	57.72	85.12
				(6.16)	(7.39)	(4.91)	(4.53)	(5.07)
Christians				7.017	5.984	9.760	13.83	18.21
				(1.00)	(0.66)	(0.94)	(1.00)	(1.08)
Mandla								
Population	318.4	405.3	386.4	445.8	504.6	547.6	684.5	873.6
Indian R				438.1	496.7	541.3	675.6	861.4
				(98.28)	(98.44)	(98.85)	(98.71)	(98.61)
Muslims				6.866	7.066	5.079	6.455	9.317
				(1.54)	(1.40)	(0.93)	(0.94)	(1.07)
Christians				0.810	0.816	1.218	2.405	2.836
				(0.18)	(0.16)	(0.22)	(0.35)	(0.32)
Chhindwara								
Population	408.0	517.1	491.8	573.3	610.7	646.4	785.5	989.4
Indian R				551.9			751.9	943.8
				(96.28)			(95.72)	(95.39)
Muslims				20.18			31.43	42.68
				(3.52)			(4.00)	(4.31)
Christians				1.164			2.204	2.962
				(0.20)			(0.28)	(0.30)
Seoni								
Population	328.3	396.2	348.9	393.7	423.4	434.1	528.7	668.4
Indian R				374.9			499.3	685.0
				(95.21)			(95.34)	(95.00)
Muslims				18.51			23.85	32.69
				4.70			(4.55)	(4.89)
Christians				0.365			0.567	0.723
				(0.09)			(0.11)	(0.11)

Ch a s e s on	1	2	4	5	6	7	1971	1972
Population	736.3	913.3	840.7	967.0	1,034	1,080	1,309	1,658
Indian R				926.8	989.6	1,034	1,251	1,579
Muslims				(95.84)	(95.71)	(95.67)	(95.57)	(95.23)
Christians				38.69	42.55	44.83	55.28	73.87
Balaghat				(4.00)	(4.12)	(4.10)	(4.22)	(4.55)
Population	399.9	475.9	511.6	561.6	694.3	693.4	806.7	977.6
Indian R				549.9	620.9	680.4	788.3	956.9
Muslims				(97.91)	(97.88)	(98.12)	(97.72)	(97.88)
Christians				11.12	12.47	11.74	16.73	18.68
Surguja				(1.98)	(1.97)	(1.69)	(2.07)	(2.25)
Population	405.7	515.2	478.7	616.2	699.9	822.0	1,087	1,326
Indian R						810.9	1,011	1,274
Muslims						(98.64)	(97.49)	(96.10)
Christians						10.60	17.25	26.77
Bilaspur						(1.29)	(1.66)	(2.02)
Population	923.7	1,167	1,257	1,432	1,612	1,746	2,022	2,441
Indian R							1,986	2,390
Muslims							(98.22)	(97.91)
Christians							25.64	37.12
Raigarh							(1.27)	(1.52)
Population	428.8	555.2	579.6	691.2	787.5	858.0	1,041	1,279
Indian R							944.5	1,138
Muslims							(90.71)	(88.98)
Christians							6.365	8.792
Bilaspur+Raigarh							(0.61)	(0.69)
Population	1,352	1,723	1,837	2,123	2,399	2,599	3,063	3,720
Indian R							2,546	2,930
Muslims							(97.97)	(95.66)
Christians							29.87	32.01

	1961	1971	1981	1991	1961	1971	1981	1991
Durg								
Population	1,038	1,221	1,117	1,262	1,416	1,482	1,885	2,466
Indian R						3,465	1,851	2,410
						(98.87)	(98.19)	(97.69)
Muslims						1,168	26.12	30.11
						(1.99)	(1.39)	(1.61)
Christians						1,995	8,061	16.54
						(0.13)	(0.41)	(0.67)
1981 Districts formed from Durg								
							Durg	
Population							1981	1991
Indian R							1,890	2,397
							(96.71)	(96.85)
Muslims							42.42	54.98
							(2.24)	(2.29)
Christians							19.78	29.63
							(1.05)	(0.86)
Raipur								
Population	975.0	1,172	1,243	1,367	1,517	1,640	2,002	2,614
Indian R						1,486	1,591	1,959
						(97.97)	(96.99)	(97.78)
Muslims						22.63	34.14	31.25
						(1.49)	(2.08)	(1.56)
Christians						8,103	15.19	11.46
						(0.54)	(0.93)	(0.57)
Bastar								
Population	410.2	560.5	589.4	660.9	783.4	913.8	1,168	1,516
Indian R						905.7	1,158	1,502
						(99.12)	(98.18)	(99.06)
Muslims						3,944	4,728	7,468
						(0.43)	(0.40)	(0.49)
Christians						4,088	4,805	6,725
						(0.45)	(0.41)	(0.31)

Note Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population 1951-1961, Hazaribagh was divided into Hazaribagh and Narshinghpur, Sagar into Sagar and Chhindwara into Chhindwara and Seoni. During 1971-1981, Sehore was divided into Sehore and Durg into Durg and Raynandgaon. The State had 43 districts in 1961 and 1971 and 45 districts in 1981. A vertical line separating the data for different years indicates that the district has undergone a change of name and data across the line may not be comparable.

Source: Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding State and district populations for 1901-1951 calculated from the rates of growth given in Census of Madhya Pradesh General Report, Religious composition of the population of the districts for 1951 is for the figures given in Census of India 1951, Bombay, Satarastra and Kutch General Report, Madhya Vindhya Pradesh General Report and Madhya Pradesh General Report read along with Census of Paper I of 1959. Data for 1931 and 1941 for some of the districts obtained from the Census of India Figures for Districts for the corresponding years.

T B I F

Maharashtra: Religious Profile of the Districts

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Maharashtra										
Population	19,392	21,475	20,850	23,959	26,833	32,003	39,554	50,412	62,784	78,937
Indian R						29,134	35,959	45,462	56,188	70,423
						(91.04)	(90.91)	(90.18)	(89.49)	(89.21)
Muslims						2,436	3,034	4,233	5,806	7,629
						(7.61)	(7.67)	(8.40)	(9.25)	(9.66)
Christians						433.3	560.6	717.2	795.5	885.0
						(1.85)	(1.42)	(1.42)	(1.27)	(1.12)
Greater Bombay										
Population						2,839	4,152	5,971	8,243	9,926
Indian R						2,221	3,326	4,752	6,628	7,815
						(78.21)	(80.10)	(79.59)	(80.41)	(78.73)
Muslims						112.3	138.4	183.4	1,220	1,670
						(14.52)	(12.97)	(14.12)	(14.80)	(16.82)
Christians						206.2	288.0	375.3	394.7	441.3
						(7.26)	(6.94)	(6.29)	(4.79)	(4.45)
Thane										
Population						1,518	1,653	2,282	3,352	5,249
Indian R						1,396	1,503	2,049	2,961	4,614
						(91.94)	(90.97)	(89.81)	(88.34)	(87.91)
Muslims						65.05	84.21	144.0	280.7	471.9
						(4.29)	(5.10)	(6.31)	(8.37)	(8.99)
Christians						57.24	65.08	88.51	110.1	162.7
						(8.77)	(8.94)	(3.88)	(3.28)	(3.10)
Greater Bombay+Thane										
Population	1,587	1,862	2,089	2,178	2,674	4,357	5,803	8,253	11,595	15,175
Indian R		1,538	1,740	1,767	2,200	3,616	4,829	6,802	9,589	12,429
		(82.63)	(83.30)	(81.13)	(82.27)	(83.00)	(83.19)	(82.42)	(82.70)	(81.90)
Muslims		221.3	231.0	268.3	324.6	477.3	622.6	987.4	1,501	2,142
		(11.89)	(11.06)	(12.92)	(12.14)	(10.96)	(10.73)	(11.96)	(12.95)	(14.12)
Christians		102.1	117.8	142.5	149.6	263.4	353.1	461.8	504.8	604.0
		(5.48)	(5.64)	(6.55)	(5.59)	(6.05)	(6.08)	(5.62)	(4.35)	(3.98)
Raigarh (Kolaba)										
Population						909.1	1,059	1,263	1,486	1,825
Indian R						851.1	994	1,178	1,370	1,688
						(93.62)	(98.91)	(93.27)	(92.20)	(92.50)
Muslims						55.53	63.00	82.58	110.9	131.4
						(6.11)	(5.95)	(6.54)	(7.46)	(7.20)
Christians						2,445	1,518	2,436	4,957	5,504
						(0.27)	(0.14)	(0.19)	(0.38)	(0.30)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	197
Ratnagiri						1,712	1,827	1,99
Population						1,594	1,702	1,81
Indian R						(93.11)	(93.13)	(92.8)
Muslims						10.54	10.3	12.5
						(6.01)	(5.98)	(6.32)
Christians						11.61	10.17	16.4
						(0.86)	(0.89)	(0.81)
1991 Districts formed from Ratnagiri							Sindhud	
Population							832	
Indian R							796	
							(95.6)	
Muslims							20.8	
							(2.5)	
Christians							15.2	
							(1.8)	
Nashik								
Population	814.8	905.0	832.6	1,000	1,114	1,430	1,855	2,36
Indian R		854.0	778.9	937.2	1,040	1,332	1,707	2,14
		(94.37)	(93.53)	(93.72)	(93.38)	(93.17)	(92.01)	(90.6)
Muslims		47.71	46.46	56.41	68.33	89.50	139.5	208
		(5.27)	(5.58)	(5.64)	(6.13)	(6.26)	(7.52)	(8.8)
Christians		3.253	7.270	6.370	5.386	8.239	8.660	11.8
		(0.36)	(0.87)	(0.64)	(0.48)	(0.58)	(0.47)	(0.5)
Dhule (West Khandesh)								
Population	469.7	580.7	641.8	771.8	912.2	1,146	1,351	1,6
Indian R		548.8	608.3	730.6	861.5	1,082	1,271	1,5
		(94.50)	(94.78)	(94.66)	(94.45)	(94.42)	(94.11)	(93.8)
Muslims		31.32	32.51	39.60	48.32	61.28	76.04	98.
		(5.39)	(5.07)	(5.13)	(5.30)	(5.35)	(5.63)	(5.9)
Christians		0.629	1.011	1.634	2.347	2.696	3.487	4.2
		(0.11)	(0.16)	(0.21)	(0.26)	(0.24)	(0.26)	(0.2)
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)								
Population	959.5	1,035	1,076	1,206	1,328	1,471	1,765	2,1
Indian R		934.1	966.6	1,077	1,178	1,317	1,591	1,9
		(90.25)	(89.84)	(89.28)	(88.69)	(89.55)	(90.15)	(89.6)
Muslims		99.52	107.5	127.1	148.5	151.2	170.8	213
		(9.62)	(9.99)	(10.54)	(11.18)	(10.28)	(9.67)	(10.1)
Christians		1.420	1.858	2.240	1.680	2.537	3.034	3.7
		(0.14)	(0.17)	(0.19)	(0.13)	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.1)
Ahmadnagar								
Population	837.6	945.3	731.6	988.2	1,142	1,411	1,776	2,2
Indian R		872.4	670.5	902.1	1,030	1,291	1,634	2,0
		(92.29)	(91.64)	(91.29)	(90.19)	(91.53)	(92.02)	(92.0)
Muslims		47.96	37.74	50.62	61.33	77.19	93.37	12
		(5.07)	(5.16)	(5.12)	(5.37)	(5.47)	(5.26)	(5.5)
Christians		24.94	23.40	35.46	50.69	42.35	48.35	56
		(2.64)	(3.20)	(3.59)	(4.44)	(3.00)	(2.72)	(2.4)

tion					1,951	2,46
R					1,823	2,31
s					(93.45)	(93.7-
s					90.59	109
ans					(4.64)	(4.4
					37.24	45.1
					(1.91)	(1.83
tion					1,175	1,4
R					1,136	1,38
s					(96.70)	(96.49
s					37.08	48.1
ans					(3.16)	(3.31
					1.689	1.95
					(0.14)	(0.14
tion					1,000	1,22
R					936.2	1,14
s					(93.61)	(93.0
s					57.09	75.9
ans					(5.71)	(6.1
					6.783	10.0
					(0.68)	(0.85
tion					1,505	1,80
R					1,359	1,68
s					(90.29)	(90.66
s					139.3	169
ans					(9.26)	(9.10
					6.804	5.56
					(0.45)	(0.36
ur						
ation					1,308	1,57
R					1,240	1,56
s					(94.80)	(94.39
s					58.63	77.0
ans					(4.48)	(4.82
					9.377	12.5
					(0.72)	(0.77
abad						
ation	725.6	869.8	714.0	944.8	1,179	1,57
R		752.0	614.5	809.8	998.8	1,36
s		(86.45)	(86.07)	(85.71)	(84.72)	(85.0
s		111.5	94.26	124.4	167.4	212
ans		(12.81)	(13.20)	(13.17)	(14.20)	(13.8
		6.369	5.223	10.58	12.79	16.5
		(0.73)	(0.73)	(1.12)	(1.08)	(1.11

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Jalna							
Population							
Indian R							
Muslims							
Christians							
Parbhani							
Population	647.1	779.7	765.8	853.8		1,011	1,201
Indian R		706.8	691.3	761.9		899.2	1,071
	(90.65)	(90.27)	(89.59)			(88.94)	(89.51)
Muslims		72.47	74.16	88.13		111.3	125
	(9.29)	(9.68)	(10.36)			(11.01)	(10.42)
Christians		0.409	0.330	0.436		0.485	0.85
	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.05)			(0.05)	(0.07)
Aurangabad+Jalna+Parbhani							
Population	1,374	1,649	1,480	1,799		2,190	2,731
Indian R		1,459	1,306	1,575		1,898	2,381
	(88.44)	(88.25)	(87.56)			(86.67)	(87.01)
Muslims		183.9	168.4	212.9		278.7	337
	(11.15)	(11.38)	(11.83)			(32.73)	(12.3)
Christians		6.778	5.463	11.01		13.27	17.7
	(0.41)	(0.37)	(0.61)			(0.61)	(0.67)
Bid							
Population	492.3	622.5	467.6	633.7		826.0	1,000
Indian R		570.6	426.3	580.3		748.0	909
	(91.66)	(91.16)	(91.57)			(90.56)	(90.8)
Muslims		51.90	41.26	53.42		77.50	91.5
	(8.34)	(8.82)	(8.48)			(9.38)	(9.1)
Christians		0.002	0.061	0.028		0.508	0.44
	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)			(0.06)	(0.0)
Nanded							
Population	580.2	704.5	671.0	722.1		958.9	1,000
Indian R		632.3	597.9	640.5		856.5	961
	(89.74)	(89.11)	(88.71)			(89.32)	(89.0)
Muslims		72.19	73.02	81.16		102.0	117
	(10.25)	(10.88)	(11.24)			(10.64)	(10.8)
Christians		0.069	0.032	0.398		0.432	0.5
	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.06)			(0.05)	(0.0)
Osmanabad							
Population	530.6	636.0	615.2	691.1		1,210	1,400
Indian R		576.3	552.7	610.7		1,087	1,331
	(90.61)	(89.83)	(88.37)			(89.85)	(89.8)
Muslims		59.45	62.32	80.31		122.1	149
	(9.35)	(10.13)	(11.62)			(10.09)	(10.1)
Christians		0.252	0.216	0.063		0.674	1.1
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.01)			(0.06)	(0.0)

	9	9	1	941	9	96	97
stricts formed from Osmanabad							Osman
tion							1,2
R							1,1
S							(90 3
ns							125
ans							(95
on	613.4	669.2	699.4	766.6	820.9	870.2	1,060
R	613.6	639.8	694.1	741.2	787.8	954.2	1,11
S	(91.68)	(91.47)	(90.54)	(90.29)	(90.53)	(90.02)	(89.1
ans	55.27	59.13	71.77	78.63	80.86	100.0	13
on	(8.26)	(8.45)	(9.36)	(9.58)	(9.29)	(9.44)	(10.6
R	0.378	0.520	0.778	1.062	1.516	5.717	2.2
S	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.10)	(0.13)	(0.17)	(0.34)	(0.1
on	751.2	788.9	798.5	876.4	907.7	951.6	1,189
R	718.1	724.2	785.9	804.6	849.3	1,049	1,3
S	(91.02)	(90.69)	(89.67)	(88.64)	(89.30)	(88.26)	(87.5
ans	70.15	73.35	89.19	101.9	99.76	137.4	18
on	(8.89)	(9.19)	(10.18)	(11.23)	(10.49)	(11.55)	(12.
R	0.666	0.989	1.321	1.185	1.969	2.227	2.6
S	(0.08)	(0.12)	(0.15)	(0.13)	(0.21)	(0.19)	(0.1
on	809.5	875.9	828.4	941.6	988.5	1,031	1,233
R	801.1	755.4	852.5	886.5	929.8	1,109	1,3
S	(91.46)	(91.19)	(90.54)	(89.68)	(90.18)	(89.94)	(89.
ans	73.31	70.77	86.50	98.87	98.44	119.9	16
on	(8.37)	(8.54)	(9.19)	(10.00)	(9.55)	(9.72)	(10.5
R	1.489	2.192	2.554	3.164	2.785	4.214	6.2
S	(0.17)	(0.26)	(0.27)	(0.32)	(0.27)	(0.34)	(0.4
al	576.0	723.2	749.0	857.3	887.7	932.0	1,098
on	683.0	706.9	804.3	831.2	873.5	1,027	1,3
R	(94.44)	(94.38)	(93.82)	(93.63)	(93.73)	(93.57)	(93.
S	39.95	41.77	52.23	55.79	57.59	69.41	93
ans	(5.52)	(5.58)	(6.09)	(6.28)	(6.18)	(6.32)	(6.5
on	0.290	0.346	0.742	0.714	0.877	1.176	1.8
R	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.11)	(0.
on	585.1	459.8	463.7	516.3	519.3	538.9	634.3
R	441.5	445.2	495.1	498.2	517.8	611.1	74
S	(96.01)	(96.02)	(95.89)	(95.95)	(96.08)	(96.35)	(96.
ns	18.17	18.25	20.93	20.71	19.54	22.33	28
ians	(3.95)	(3.94)	(4.05)	(3.94)	(3.63)	(3.52)	(3.
on	0.178	0.219	0.278	0.345	1.574	0.843	1.0
R	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.29)	(0.13)	(0.

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Nagpur							
Population	751.8	809.9	792.5	940.0	1,060	1,235	1,311
Indian R		765.2	748.5	877.6	988.0	1,151	1,111
	(94.48)	(94.41)	(93.97)	(93.21)	(93.47)	(93.27)	
Muslims		38.43	37.39	53.81	66.55	70.79	88.0
		(4.75)	(4.72)	(5.72)	(6.28)	(5.73)	(5.82)
Christians		6.245	6.035	8.558	5.111	9.803	13.6
	(0.77)	(0.84)	(0.91)	(0.51)	(0.73)	(0.90)	
Bhandara							
Population	663.1	778.7	717.7	824.5	963.2	1,072	1,266
Indian R		758.5	704.3	808.6	944.9	1,055	1,224
	(98.03)	(98.13)	(98.07)	(98.10)	(98.21)	(98.19)	
Muslims		14.71	12.98	15.48	17.76	18.37	29.2
	(1.90)	(1.81)	(1.88)	(1.84)	(1.71)	(1.70)	
Christians		0.538	0.430	0.395	0.544	0.472	0.72
	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.04)	
Chandrapur							
Population	533.9	677.5	660.6	759.7	873.3	977.6	1,323
Indian R		664.8	648.3	744.9	856.3	959.9	1,211
	(98.12)	(98.13)	(98.05)	(98.06)	(98.19)	(97.89)	
Muslims		12.17	11.39	13.56	15.41	16.03	24.0
	(1.80)	(1.72)	(1.78)	(1.76)	(1.64)	(1.9)	
Christians		0.541	0.941	1.243	1.560	1.652	2.6
	(0.08)	(0.14)	(0.16)	(0.18)	(0.17)	(0.2)	
1991 Districts formed from Chandrapur							Chandrapur
Population							1,991
Indian R							1,771
							(96.2)
Muslims							581
							(3.3)
Christians							77
							(0.4)

Note Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the total population. The data for 1901-1941 includes the data for Bombay and Thane districts. Nanded and Osmanabad data from 1951 onwards is for the reorganized districts. Ratnagiri was divided into Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts; Osmanabad and Latur districts, Chandrapur was divided into Chandrapur and Gadchiroli districts; Aurangabad and Parbhani districts. The State had 26 districts in 1961, 1971 and 1991. A vertical line separating the data for different years indicates that the district has undergone changes and data across the line may not be comparable.

Source Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper, Religious composition of the population of the districts for 1951 obtained from India 1951, Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch General Report, Hyderabad General Report 1951 along with Census of India 1951, Paper I of 1959. Data for 1901-1941 obtained from the Census of India, Summary Figures for Districts for the corresponding years.

T A B F D O

Orissa: Religious Profile of the Districts

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Brahman	10,303	11,379	11,159	12,491	13,768	14,646	17,549	21,945	26,370	31,660
R			10,951	12,228	13,529	14,328	17,133	21,240	25,467	30,416
	(98.13)	(97.89)	(98.26)	(97.83)	(97.63)	(97.63)	(96.79)	(96.58)	(96.07)	
Shiva			138.4	148.7	165.7	176.3	215.3	326.5	422.3	577.8
	(1.24)	(1.19)	(1.20)	(1.20)	(1.23)	(1.23)	(1.49)	(1.60)	(1.83)	
Christians			69.88	114.3	73.83	141.9	201.0	378.9	480.4	666.2
	(0.63)	(0.92)	(0.54)	(0.97)	(1.15)	(1.73)	(1.82)	(2.10)		
Buddhist	789.3	913.9	955.4	1,068	1,203	1,302	1,509	1,845	2,281	2,697
R			948.4	1,059	1,194	1,288	1,491	1,805	2,228	2,618
	(99.26)	(99.14)	(99.28)	(98.92)	(98.81)	(97.83)	(97.67)	(97.09)		
Muslims			3,822	4,165	4,571	5,011	6,119	12,70	15,94	23,87
	(0.40)	(0.39)	(0.38)	(0.38)	(0.41)	(0.41)	(0.69)	(0.70)	(0.89)	
Others			3,215	5,030	4,083	9,098	11,91	27,28	37,25	54,68
	(0.34)	(0.47)	(0.34)	(0.70)	(0.79)	(1.48)	(1.63)	(2.03)		
Ganjam	277.2	362.1	377.4	436.9	490.7	552.2	758.6	1,031	1,338	1,574
R			336.6	368.6	446.5	475.0	641.7	837.8	1,094	1,273
	(89.19)	(84.36)	(91.00)	(86.03)	(84.59)	(81.26)	(81.77)	(80.89)		
Sambalpur			3,246	4,151	4,613	5,213	10,53	22,57	31,13	41,26
	(0.86)	(0.95)	(0.94)	(0.94)	(1.39)	(2.19)	(2.33)	(2.62)		
Khurda			37.55	64.19	39.54	71.94	106.3	170.6	212.8	239.5
	(9.95)	(14.69)	(8.06)	(13.03)	(14.02)	(16.55)	(15.90)	(16.49)		
Jharsuguda	285.8	364.7	379.5	460.6	529.8	588.4	743.3	955.5	1,115	1,337
R			378.4	459.1	528.1	586.4	739.9	946.0	1,101	1,318
	(99.72)	(99.68)	(99.67)	(99.66)	(99.55)	(99.00)	(98.76)	(98.60)		
Deccan			1,025	1,336	1,642	1,783	2,578	6,928	10,42	14,61
	(0.27)	(0.29)	(0.31)	(0.30)	(0.35)	(0.73)	(0.93)	(1.09)		
Khurda			0.049	0.126	0.096	0.241	0.802	2,595	3,416	4,112
	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.11)	(0.27)	(0.31)	(0.31)		
Khurda	610.4	729.3	754.3	889.6	984.7	1,029	1,204	1,434	1,582	1,885
R			749.2	883.4	978.9	1,022	1,196	1,421	1,565	1,860
	(99.32)	(99.30)	(99.41)	(99.35)	(99.30)	(99.07)	(98.90)	(98.65)		
Khurda			4,450	5,338	5,810	6,357	7,557	11,36	13,72	19,84
	(0.59)	(0.60)	(0.59)	(0.62)	(0.63)	(0.79)	(0.87)	(1.05)		
Khurda			0,699	0,880	0,030	0,298	0,870	2,010	3,622	5,517
	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.14)	(0.23)	(0.29)		

	1	0	1			1	0	%	%
Baleshwar									
Population	1,140	1,124	1,046	1,059	1,109	1,106	1,116	1,83	
Indian R			1,015	1,026	1,072	1,067	1,069	1,75	
			(97.03)	(96.86)	(96.58)	(96.44)	(96.66)	(96.96)	
Muslims			2981	3177	3393	3783	3540	68.91	
			(2.85)	(3.00)	(3.24)	(3.42)	(3.21)	(3.77)	
Christians			1,279	1,404	0,871	1,533	1,915	2,611	
			(0.12)	(0.14)	(0.08)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.14)	
Cuttack									
Population	2,207	2,261	2,198	2,339	2,149	2,524	3,060	3,828	
Indian R			2,130	2,269	2,374	2,148	2,063	3,688	
			(96.90)	(96.99)	(96.93)	(96.80)	(96.82)	(96.34)	
Muslims			6528	6713	7347	7726	9272	1331	
			(2.97)	(2.87)	(3.00)	(3.05)	(3.04)	(3.48)	
Christians			2,858	3,201	1,632	3,719	4,762	6,844	
			(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.07)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.18)	
Dhenkanal									
Population	572.1	590.9	515.2	635.6	741.9	839.2	1,029	1,294	
Indian R			513.7	633.8	740.0	837.0	1,026	1,290	
			(99.72)	(99.72)	(99.74)	(99.74)	(99.75)	(99.70)	
Muslims			1,340	1,398	1,781	1,818	2,079	3,091	
			(0.26)	(0.22)	(0.24)	(0.22)	(0.20)	(0.21)	
Christians			0,112	0,377	0,148	0,397	0,455	0,893	
			(0.02)	(0.06)	(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.06)	
Balangir									
Population	447.6	624.4	721.2	804.8	871.8	917.9	1,069	1,264	
Indian R			712.8	796.1	865.1	911.0	1,062	1,249	
			(98.84)	(98.92)	(99.35)	(99.25)	(99.30)	(98.85)	
Muslims			1,226	1,529	1,831	1,967	2,364	3,349	
			(0.17)	(0.19)	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.22)	(0.20)	
Christians			7,149	7,122	3,846	4,897	5,071	11,24	
			(0.99)	(0.88)	(0.44)	(0.53)	(0.17)	(0.89)	
Phulbani (Baudh Khondmals)									
Population	334.0	378.0	376.4	411.7	450.1	456.9	514.4	621.7	7
Indian R			375.9	409.9	449.6	445.5	497.7	579.7	6
			(99.88)	(99.56)	(90.90)	(97.51)	(96.76)	(93.25)	(93
Muslims			0,263	0,329	0,315	0,324	0,446	1,427	1
			(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.28)	(0
Christians			0,196	1,475	0,140	1,104	1,625	40,36	42
			(0.07)	(0.36)	(0.03)	(2.42)	(3.16)	(6.72)	(5.1
Kalabandi									
Population	478.7	576.1	586.6	698.4	794.4	858.8	1,010	1,164	1,
Indian R			585.0	696.4	792.4	855.9	1,006	1,157	1,3
			(99.73)	(99.71)	(99.74)	(90.66)	(99.63)	(99.42)	(99.8
Muslims			1,467	1,676	1,748	1,849	2,202	3,257	4,7
			(0.25)	(0.24)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.28)	(0.3
Christians			0,112	0,354	0,281	1,050	1,498	3,464	4,07
			(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.12)	(0.15)	(0.30)	(0.30)

							1961	1971
Total								
Population	693.2	833.3	805.6	949.7	1,128	1,270	1,498	2,043
Indian R			790.1	925.7	1,112	1,245	1,463	1,975
	(98.07)	(97.48)	(98.02)	(97.88)	(97.68)	(96.67)	(96.87)	(98.45)
Muslims			1,772	1,994	2,594	3,047	3,655	6,929
	(6.22)	(0.21)	(0.23)	(0.24)	(0.24)	(0.24)	(0.24)	(0.43)
Christians			13.75	21.92	12.99	23.83	31.16	61.08
	(3.71)	(2.31)	(1.15)	(1.88)	(2.05)	(2.99)	(2.73)	(3.32)
Orissa								
Population	1,326	1,352	1,215	1,347	1,456	1,572	1,865	2,341
Indian R			1,193	1,322	1,428	1,540	1,827	2,291
	(98.16)	(98.12)	(98.06)	(97.99)	(97.99)	(97.88)	(97.64)	(97.45)
Muslims			21.02	23.71	27.52	29.87	34.87	46.40
	(1.73)	(1.76)	(1.89)	(1.90)	(1.87)	(1.98)	(2.17)	(2.36)
Christians			1,307	1,566	0,679	1,789	2,644	3,275
	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.05)	(0.11)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.19)	(0.19)
Ganjam								
Population	1,042	1,270	1,228	1,391	1,561	1,625	1,875	2,294
Indian R			1,223	1,380	1,548	1,609	1,850	2,241
	(99.58)	(99.27)	(99.15)	(99.01)	(98.81)	(97.70)	(96.83)	(95.60)
Muslims			3,561	4,034	3,746	4,002	4,862	6,431
	(0.29)	(0.29)	(0.24)	(0.25)	(0.26)	(0.25)	(0.27)	(0.26)
Christians			1,607	6,619	9,487	12,09	17,52	46,43
	(0.18)	(0.48)	(0.61)	(0.74)	(0.94)	(2.02)	(3.60)	(4.14)

Note: Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population. Orissa is one of the few States of the country that have seen no reorganisation of the districts since Independence. The State had the same 18 districts during the censuses of 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991.

Source: Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding Census Total population of the State for 1901-1951 from Census of India 1961, Orissa General Report. Total population of Muslims and Christians in the State for 1921-1951 taken from the Census of India 1951, Paper 2 of 1958. District populations for 1901-1951 as given in Orissa General Report of 1961. This report also gives percentage of Muslims in the population of the districts and distribution of the Christian population of the State across the districts for 1921-1951, from which population of Muslims and Christians for this period has been calculated.

Punjab: Religious Profile of the Districts

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Punjab (pre-reorganisation)									
Population	18,267	11,945	12,465	13,667	16,101	16,134	20,307		
Indian R	9,032	8,150	8,485	9,112	10,675	15,711	19,763		
(68.08)	(68.30)	(68.07)	(66.89)	(66.18)	(97.58)	(97.92)			
Muslims	4,212	3,735	3,893	4,431	5,328	2904	3940		
(31.75)	(31.27)	(31.23)	(32.42)	(33.00)	(1.80)	(1.94)			
Christians	22.55	51.37	87.23	94.30	117.53	100.0	150.3		
(0.17)	(0.43)	(0.70)	(0.89)	(0.73)	(0.02)	(0.71)			
Punjab									
Population	7,545	6,732	7,133	8,012	9,600	9,161	11,835	13,551	16,789
Indian R							10,997	13,274	16,136
(97.95)	(97.90)	(97.90)	(97.90)	(97.90)	(97.90)	(97.90)	(97.90)	(97.90)	(97.90)
Muslims							89.05	111.1	168.1
(0.80)	(0.84)	(0.84)	(0.84)	(0.84)	(0.84)	(0.84)	(0.84)	(0.84)	(0.84)
Christians							138.9	162.2	384.9
(1.27)	(1.20)	(1.10)	(1.10)	(1.10)	(1.10)	(1.10)	(1.10)	(1.10)	(1.10)
Sangrur									
Population							1,062	3,425	3,347
Indian R							1,024	1,368	1,082
(90.35)	(96.05)	(94.31)	(93.61)	(92.92)	(92.92)	(92.92)	(92.92)	(92.92)	(92.92)
Muslims							38.36	55.74	64.15
(3.61)	(3.91)	(3.91)	(3.91)	(3.91)	(3.91)	(3.91)	(3.91)	(3.91)	(3.91)
Christians							0.425	0.577	0.806
(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Gurdaspur									
Population	705.8	626.3	639.3	723.5	862.0	851.9	988.0	1,229	1,513
Indian R	354.7	303.2	297.4	323.7	382.6	784.3	920.2	1,142	1,401
(50.25)	(48.42)	(46.52)	(44.74)	(44.39)	(92.15)	(93.14)	(92.95)	(92.80)	(92.92)
Muslims	347.8	305.6	317.2	367.5	440.8	10.47	5,566	6,868	9,362
(49.28)	(48.79)	(49.62)	(50.80)	(51.14)	(1.23)	(10.56)	(10.56)	(10.56)	(10.56)
Christians	9.317	17.47	24.68	32.27	38.53	56.35	62.23	70.71	90.61
(0.47)	(2.79)	(3.86)	(4.46)	(4.37)	(6.62)	(6.30)	(6.49)	(6.59)	(6.8)
Amritsar									
Population	1,187	1,021	1,078	1,295	1,621	1,367	3,535	1,836	2,188
Indian R	609.0	519.7	550.4	641.4	805.2	1,347	1,499	1,795	2,150
(51.80)	(50.89)	(51.08)	(49.52)	(49.53)	(98.51)	(97.65)	(97.78)	(98.26)	(98.11)
Muslims	575.0	408.7	508.3	621.9	783.3	4,511	2,401	3,044	2,243
(48.44)	(48.35)	(47.17)	(48.63)	(48.32)	(0.33)	(0.16)	(0.17)	(0.10)	(0.16)
Christians	3,087	7,761	18,886	23,96	34,53	15,86	33,74	37,70	35,99
(0.26)	(0.76)	(1.75)	(1.85)	(2.13)	(1.16)	(2.20)	(2.05)	(1.64)	(1.70)

							1981	1982	1983
I	n								
Population	651 9	503 8	553 2	456 8	801 1	807 4	1,023	1,419	1,819
Indian R	422 5	331 5	363 0	424 2	501 2	802 8	1,013	1,417	1,806
	(61 81)	(65 79)	(65 72)	(64 09)	(62 82)	(83 33)	(90 28)	(99 30)	(98 85)
Muslims	228 5	171 5	188 1	230 0	296 6	3 391	4 686	5 620	9 513
	(35 05)	(34 04)	(34 00)	(35 03)	(36 95)	(0 42)	(0 46)	(0 46)	(0 51)
Christians	0 913	0 856	1 549	2 430	1 843	1 211	2 638	3 027	4 040
	(0 14)	(0 17)	(0 28)	(0 37)	(0 23)	(0 15)	(0 26)	(0 21)	(0 30)
Jaludhar									
Population	918 9	803 0	823 7	945 3	1,129	1,056	1,227	1,455	1,735
Indian R	495 6	443 1	432 5	520 7	612 1	1,047	1,215	1,411	1,718
	(55 93)	(55 18)	(54 92)	(55 08)	(54 22)	(99 13)	(99 03)	(99 01)	(98 84)
Muslims	421 6	357 5	367 1	420 3	510 6	2 745	3 184	3 362	5 429
	(45 88)	(41 52)	(44 57)	(44 36)	(45 23)	(0 26)	(0 26)	(0 24)	(0 31)
Christians	1 746	2 409	4 119	4 349	6 210	6 228	8 713	10 71	11 18
	(0 19)	(0 30)	(0 50)	(0 46)	(0 55)	(0 59)	(0 71)	(0 74)	(0 67)
Kapurtha									
Population						295 1	343 8	429 5	545 2
Indian R						292 7	341 4	426 8	540 6
						(99 19)	(99 30)	(99 38)	(99 16)
Muslims						0 856	0 856	0 858	2 729
						(0 29)	(0 25)	(0 26)	(0 50)
Christians						1 534	1 533	1 817	1 868
						(0 52)	(0 45)	(0 42)	(0 28)
Tosharpur									
Population	999 1	927 0	936 8	1,042	1,182	1,094	1,233	1,052	1,244
Indian R	680 2	637 7	634 5	705 0	789 1	1,089	1,219	1,040	1,229
	(68 08)	(66 79)	(68 20)	(67 65)	(66 74)	(99 50)	(98 84)	(98 85)	(98 78)
Muslims	318 1	286 3	294 0	333 4	387 1	1,422	7 050	8 456	6 442
	(31 84)	(30 89)	(31 40)	(31 99)	(32 74)	(0 13)	(0 57)	(0 33)	(0 52)
Christians	0 799	2 966	3 745	3 751	6 148	4 048	7 207	8 594	8 706
	(0 08)	(0 32)	(0 40)	(0 36)	(0 52)	(0 37)	(0 58)	(0 82)	(0 70)
Sonagar									
Population							545 0	716 7	915 6
Indian R							540 8	707 8	902 0
							(99 28)	(98 75)	(98 51)
Muslims							2 978	7 657	11 84
							(0 55)	(1 07)	(1 29)
Christians							1 212	1 281	1 803
							(0 22)	(0 18)	(0 20)
Ala									
Population						777 5	1,049	1,215	1,569
Indian R						771 3	1,035	1,200	1,544
						(99 20)	(98 73)	(98 74)	(98 24)
Muslims						5 443	11 71	13 64	22 17
						(0 70)	(1 12)	(1 12)	(1 41)
Christians						0 778	1 565	1 696	2 387
						(0 10)	(0 15)	(0 14)	(0 15)

B- h-d.						
Population						786.9
Indian R						780.0
						(99.42)
Muslims						1,981
						(0.70)
Christians						9,944
						(0.12)

Firozpur						
Population	926.1	930.3	1,062	1,118	1,175	1,275
Indian R	491.6	521.2	590.3	632.9	713.1	1,239
	(53.08)	(56.03)	(53.57)	(54.83)	(57.04)	(98.71)
Muslims	132.7	405.8	406.8	498.1	619.8	1,718
	(46.72)	(43.62)	(13.94)	(14.56)	(15.07)	(0.57)
Christians	1,852	9,256	5,205	6,818	12,24	11,73
	(0.20)	(0.35)	(0.49)	(0.61)	(0.80)	(0.92)

Faridkot

Population

Indian R

Muslims

Christians

Note: Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of older Himachal Pradesh were reorganised into Punjab. Himachal Pradesh and process almost all districts got reorganised. Therefore data before and after 1961 most districts for the districts where the reorganisation has been taken care by a vertical line. During 1971-81, Bathinda and Firozpur districts were again district. Punjab had 17 districts in 1961, including the districts that later form Pradesh, the reorganised State in 1951 had 11 districts and there were 12 districts.

Source: Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Pop. District populations for 1901-1951 calculated from the rates of growth given General Report. This Report also gives percentages of different religions for the 1951, from which the population of Muslims and Christians for this period has been taken. Data for Panjab, Sanganer and Bathinda are not available.

B F D

Rajasthan: Religious Profile of the Districts

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Rajasthan								
Population	10,294	10,984	10,293	11,748	13,864	15,971	20,156	25,766
Indian R						14,969	18,818	23,958
						(93.72)	(93.36)	(92.98)
Muslims						991.2	1,315	1,778
						(6.21)	(6.52)	(6.90)
Christians						11.42	22.86	30.20
						(0.07)	(0.11)	(0.12)
Ganganagar								
Population	143.4	206.1	170.6	345.4	534.0	630.1	1,037	1,394
Indian R						609.7	1,002	1,343
						(96.76)	(96.56)	(96.35)
Muslims						20.29	34.89	48.76
						(3.22)	(3.36)	(3.50)
Christians						0.126	0.750	2.089
						(0.02)	(0.07)	(0.15)
Bikaner								
Population	190.5	206.8	198.7	234.9	315.4	343.1	444.5	573.1
Indian R						304.3	394.0	511.9
						(88.70)	(88.65)	(89.32)
Muslims						38.63	50.26	60.82
						(11.26)	(11.31)	(10.61)
Christians						0.137	0.211	0.394
						(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.07)
Churu								
Population	260.2	299.3	299.1	365.6	455.4	523.6	659.0	874.4
Indian R						480.1	606.0	796.5
						(91.69)	(91.95)	(91.09)
Muslims						43.46	52.92	77.72
						(8.30)	(8.03)	(8.89)
Christians						0.052	0.096	0.213
						(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Jhunjhunu								
Population	341.6	369.1	353.2	405.5	491.0	588.7	719.7	929.2
Indian R						540.9	671.0	860
						(91.87)	(93.24)	(92.54)
Muslims						47.86	48.13	69.09
						(8.13)	(6.69)	(7.44)
Christians						-	0.520	0.253
						-	(0.07)	(0.03)

	Population	Indian R	Muslims	Christians	Bharatpur	Population	Indian R	Muslims	Christians	Bharatpur
Population	859,1	813,5	720,8	770,3	813,5	862,0	1,000	1,281	1,281	1,281
Indian R						809,7	1,007	1,261	1,261	1,261
						(91,5)	(9,7)	(90,87)	(90,87)	(90,87)
Muslims						52,67	82,86	125,7	125,7	125,7
						(6,41)	(11,63)	(9,46)	(9,46)	(9,46)
Christians						31,86	31,89	41,27	41,27	41,27
						(0,01)	(0,01)	(0,00)	(0,00)	(0,00)
Bharatpur										
Population	896,7	826,9	725,4	740,8	861,4	907,4	1,150	1,496	1,496	1,496
Indian R						846,8	1,000	1,461	1,461	1,461
						(91,32)	(91,82)	(91,47)	(91,47)	(91,47)
Muslims						100,52	93,72	127,9	127,9	127,9
						(0,17)	(8,15)	(8,78)	(8,78)	(8,78)
Christians						31,09	31,15	40,79	40,79	40,79
						(0,01)	(0,01)	(0,05)	(0,05)	(0,05)
1991 Districts formed from Bharatpur										Bharatpur
Population										1,652
Indian R										1,669
										(88,9%)
Muslims										482,8
										(31,07%)
Christians										31,092
										(0,09%)
Sawai Madhopur										
Population	615,1	610,3	548,8	603,9	682,5	765,1	933,6	1,194	1,194	1,194
Indian R						723,1	887,1	1,116	1,116	1,116
						(91,51)	(93,01)	(93,45)	(93,45)	(93,45)
Muslims						11,78	15,22	17,84	17,84	17,84
						(1,86)	(1,85)	(1,52)	(1,52)	(1,52)
Christians						3,236	3,988	4,580	4,580	4,580
						(0,05)	(0,10)	(0,05)	(0,05)	(0,05)
Jalpur										
Population	1,211	1,141	935,8	1,013	1,188	1,524	1,902	2,482	2,482	2,482
Indian R						1,432	1,787	2,113	2,113	2,113
						(97,96)	(91,98)	(93,20)	(93,20)	(93,20)
Muslims						91,01	112,4	166,3	166,3	166,3
						(5,97)	(5,91)	(6,70)	(6,70)	(6,70)
Christians						3,067	3,992	4,580	4,580	4,580
						(0,07)	(0,10)	(0,05)	(0,05)	(0,05)
Sikar										
Population	466,6	469,4	462,6	521,2	614,6	676,3	820,3	1,048	1,048	1,048
Indian R						620,8	753,6	945,6	945,6	945,6
						(91,80)	(91,80)	(90,66)	(90,66)	(90,66)
Muslims						55,46	66,62	97,31	97,31	97,31
						(8,20)	(8,12)	(9,33)	(10,4)	(10,4)
Christians						-	3,116	4,078	4,078	4,078
						-	(0,01)	(0,01)	(0,01)	(0,01)

	1	1	1	4	19	9	19
Population							
Indian R.	527.8	544.6	524.3	593.3	682.0	820.0	976.5
Muslims						758.0	885.5
Christians						(92.44)	(91.50)
Tour						57.56	83.43
Population						(7.02)	(7.94)
Indian R.	260.8	276.4	255.2	297.3	329.8	428	7636
Muslims						(0.54)	(0.78)
Christians						(0.53)	
Jaisalmer							
Population							
Indian R.	75.21	86.82	68.92	78.29	96.51	109.1	140.3
Muslims						83.30	103.2
Christians						(76.34)	(73.57)
Jodhpur						25.82	37.05
Population						(28.66)	(26.40)
Indian R.	424.8	435.3	382.9	444.0	558.8	672.6	885.7
Muslims						615.3	808.6
Christians						(91.48)	(90.74)
Guru						56.37	78.52
Population						(8.38)	(8.98)
Indian R.	524.2	559.1	487.5	568.5	656.4	763.8	934.9
Muslims						693.6	848.8
Christians						(90.80)	(90.78)
Sikhs						70.20	85.28
Population						(9.19)	(9.12)
Indian R.	393.9	456.6	403.4	473.1	555.6	660.9	805.7
Muslims						639.1	769.4
Christians						(96.70)	(95.50)
Guru						21.74	36.10
Population						(3.29)	(4.48)
Indian R.	393.9	456.6	403.4	473.1	555.6	0.066	0.177
Muslims						(0.01)	(0.02)
Christians						(0.04)	(0.00)

	Population	271.1	300.4	278.9	322.9	368.3	323.6	517.1	668.0	903.1
	Indian R						(02.7)	(30.1)	(60.3)	(84.2)
							(95.0%)	(90.0%)	(90.2%)	(90.1%)
Barmer										
Population	313.1	299.5	284.4	308.3	394.5	377.3	619.8	751.8	1,115	
Indian R							(12.4)	(67.0)	(68.2)	(91.7)
							(98.7%)	(84.8%)	(88.0%)	(88.7%)
Muslims							53.7	91.8	92.4	126.1
							(11.2%)	(13.1%)	(14.9%)	(14.2%)
Christians							0.143	0.012	0.158	0.222
							(0.03)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Sirohi										
Population	163.0	189.7	188.8	216.6	235.8	289.8	352.3	423.8	542.0	
Indian R							(28.1)	(34.3)	(12.3)	(26.5)
							(98.3%)	(97.3%)	(97.2%)	(97.1%)
Muslims							16.06	8.388	10.50	14.79
							(1.61)	(2.38)	(2.48)	(2.71)
Christians							0.808	0.086	0.789	
							(0.23)	(0.24)	(0.14)	
Bhilwara										
Population	352.7	436.1	163.2	530.1	632.1	728.5	865.8	1,055	1,310	
Indian R							(70.3)	(84.0)	(101.0)	(124.8)
							(96.5%)	(96.3%)	(95.6%)	(95.2%)
Muslims							25.21	31.41	45.48	61.17
							(3.46)	(3.63)	(4.28)	(4.67)
Christians							0.362	0.242	0.000	
							(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.05)	
Paliaur										
Population	568.6	700.6	744.0	851.4	1,015	1,194	1,464	1,804	2,357	
Indian R							(11.58)	(14.22)	(17.17)	(22.84)
							(96.99)	(97.08)	(96.81)	(96.91)
Muslims							34.97	41.59	54.88	69.86
							(2.93)	(2.81)	(3.04)	(2.96)
Christians							0.975	1.094	2.178	2.974
							(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.12)	(0.13)
Dungarpur										
Population	100.1	159.2	189.3	227.5	274.3	308.2	406.9	530.3	682.8	
Indian R							(300.2)	(306.7)	(315.7)	(364.0)
							(97.38)	(97.49)	(97.24)	(97.25)
Muslims							8.045	10.10	14.32	18.12
							(2.61)	(2.48)	(2.70)	(2.65)
Christians							0.031	0.132	0.303	0.641
							(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.09)

	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
guch	290.6	356.3	382.1	437.0	517.7	584.1	710.1	945.0	1,232	1,444
R						560.1	680.7	900.8	1,172	1,405
s						(95.94)	(95.85)	(95.32)	(95.09)	(94.69)
ns						23.42	29.41	43.68	59.58	77.86
a						(4.01)	(4.14)	(4.62)	(4.84)	(5.25)
tion	165.3	187.5	219.5	260.7	299.9	356.5	475.2	654.6	886.6	1,156
R						415.7	460.8	632.4	852.2	1,113
s						(96.96)	(96.96)	(96.61)	(96.12)	(96.27)
ans						9.876	12.44	17.29	26.16	35.32
ation	171.2	218.7	187.1	216.7	249.4	280.5	338.0	449.0	587.0	770.2
R						266.6	320.8	425.0	554.6	726.0
s						(95.04)	(94.92)	(94.66)	(94.47)	(94.26)
ans						13.89	17.04	23.68	32.24	43.92
ion	462.2	537.6	522.7	561.9	635.9	670.1	848.4	1,144	1,560	2,031
R						620.6	781.4	1,044	1,420	1,834
s						(92.62)	(92.10)	(91.23)	(91.03)	(90.32)
ans						48.31	65.43	97.17	136.1	191.5
r						(7.21)	(7.71)	(8.49)	(8.72)	(9.43)
ation	253.0	300.7	298.9	329.4	373.7	404.1	490.6	622.0	785.0	957.0
R						382.0	461.0	582.4	735.2	898.3
s						(94.52)	(93.96)	(93.63)	(93.66)	(93.34)
ans						22.11	29.58	39.42	49.62	63.43
er						(5.47)	(6.03)	(6.34)	(6.32)	(6.63)
ation						0.040	0.060	0.178	0.155	0.267
R						(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)

Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population. Bharatpur was divided into Bharatpur and Dhaulpur between 1981 and 1991. The State had 26 districts in 1961, 1971 and 1981 and 27 districts in 1991. A vertical line separating the data for different years indicates that the district has undergone a change at that point and data across the line may not be comparable.

Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding Census and district populations for 1901-1951 calculated from the rates of growth in Census of India 1961, Rajasthan Statistical Report. This Report also gives percentages of different religions for the State and the districts for 1951 in which the population of Muslims and Christians has been calculated.

Sikkim: Religious Profile of the Districts

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Sikkim								
Population	59.01	87.92	81.72	109.8	121.5	137.7	182.2	269
Indian R	58.85	87.59	81.33	103.1	121.4	137.3	182.1	267
	(99.73)	(99.63)	(99.52)	(99.65)	(99.00)	(99.68)	(99.32)	(99.4)
Muslims	0.021	0.011	0.020	0.193	0.083	0.123	0.303	0.3
	(0.01)	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.14)	(0.16)
Christians	0.136	0.285	0.370	0.276	0.031	0.301	2.81	4.6
	(0.23)	(0.32)	(0.45)	(0.25)	(0.03)	(0.22)	(1.75)	(0.7)
East Sikkim								
Population								53
Indian R								84
								(98.6)
Muslims								0.2
								(0.3)
Christians								0.8
								(1.1)
South Sikkim								
Population								53
Indian R								52
								(99.2)
Muslims								0.0
								(0.0)
Christians								0.3
								(0.7)
West Sikkim								
Population								58
Indian R								57
								(99.3)
Muslims								0.0
								(0.0)
Christians								0.3
								(0.6)
North Sikkim								
Population								13
Indian R								12
								(99.6)
Muslims								0.0
								(0.3)
Christians								0.0
								(0.6)

Note: Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant group.

Source: Data for 1951-1991 from the corresponding Census of India, Religion Paper, Data for India 1981, Sikkim, Paper 3 of 1985. Data for 1911-1941 from the corresponding Census of India for the Districts. Data for 1901 from Census of India 1941, Bengal Report.

Tamil Nadu: Religious Profile of the District

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Sadu ton	19,253	20,903	21,629	23,472	26,268	30,119	33,621
R						27,249	30,301
is					(90,47)	(90,47)	
ans						1,443	1,561
ans						(4,79)	(4,65)
ans						1,427	1,701
ans						(4,74)	(5,22)
tion	509.3	518.7	526.9	647.2	777.5	1,416	1,751
R		417.7	429.6	523.1	636.0	1,166	1,481
is		(80.53)	(81.53)	(80.82)	(81.81)	(82.31)	(85.61)
ans		59.17	53.16	70.03	95.70	140.3	129.1
ans		(11.41)	(10.09)	(10.82)	(12.31)	(9.91)	(7.45)
ans		41.81	44.14	54.11	45.76	110.2	119.1
ans		(8.06)	(8.38)	(8.36)	(5.89)	(7.78)	(6.96)
Dindigul-M G R							
tion	1,310	1,406	1,493	1,655	1,824	1,854	2,111
R		1,944	1,427	1,577	1,738	1,772	2,081
is		(95.59)	(95.58)	(95.30)	(95.30)	(95.59)	(95.11)
ans		31.60	33.46	37.00	43.31	41.81	48.31
ans		(2.25)	(2.24)	(2.24)	(2.37)	(2.26)	(2.22)
ans		30.38	32.53	40.73	42.40	39.90	58.0
ans		(2.16)	(2.18)	(2.46)	(2.32)	(2.15)	(2.61)
Arcot							
tion	1,751	1,961	2,056	2,267	2,578	2,859	3,111
R		1,810	1,902	2,088	2,362	2,617	2,881
is		(92.31)	(92.49)	(92.10)	(91.64)	(91.53)	(91.51)
ans		117.9	118.3	136.0	174.3	195.0	198.1
ans		(6.01)	(5.75)	(6.00)	(6.76)	(6.82)	(6.33)
ans		32.82	36.02	43.12	41.34	47.24	67.1
ans		(1.67)	(1.75)	(1.90)	(1.60)	(1.65)	(2.11)
Districts formed from North Arcot				North Arcot Ambedkar		Tiruvarur	
mon					3,026		
R					2,671		
ns					(88.26)		
ans					284.6		
ans					(9.41)		
ans					70.65		
ans					(2.33)		

	0	91	92	93	94	9	96
N g							
Population	112.9	118.6	126.5	169.3	209.7	311.7	409.1
Indian R		95.38	99.56	131.7	171.1	244.4	331.9
	(80.42)	(78.70)	(77.81)	(81.60)	(78.39)	(81.09)	
Muslims		5.877	6.764	10.96	17.56	24.27	38.51
	(4.96)	(5.35)	(6.47)	(8.37)	(7.79)	(8.19)	
Christians		17.34	20.18	26.60	21.02	43.08	43.88
	(14.02)	(15.95)	(15.71)	(10.02)	(13.82)	(10.72)	

Madurai

Population	1,713	1,933	2,007	2,196	2,447	2,892	3,211
Indian R		1,796	1,863	2,022	2,246	2,671	2,998
	(92.91)	(92.81)	(92.06)	(91.78)	(92.34)	(91.48)	
Muslims		76.56	78.92	90.59	106.8	119.5	135.9
	(3.96)	(3.93)	(3.13)	(4.36)	(4.13)	(4.23)	
Christians		60.51	65.30	83.77	94.30	101.9	137.6
	(3.18)	(3.25)	(3.81)	(3.85)	(3.52)	(4.29)	

1991 Districts formed from Madurai

Dr

Population**Indian R****Muslims****Christians****Trichyappalli**

Population	1,965	2,107	1,903	1,913	2,194	2,944	3,190
Indian R		1,954	1,747	1,737	1,994	2,686	2,890
	(92.73)	(91.82)	(90.81)	(90.86)	(91.24)	(90.59)	(78)
Muslims		65.75	63.93	72.51	91.67	118.4	128.4
	(3.12)	(3.36)	(3.74)	(4.15)	(4.02)	(4.03)	(6)
Christians		87.35	91.73	103.3	108.8	139.4	171.7
	(4.15)	(4.82)	(5.40)	(4.96)	(4.74)	(5.38)	(5)

Thenjavur

Population	2,245	2,363	2,326	2,386	2,563	2,983	3,246
Indian R		2,142	2,106	2,149	2,802	2,695	2,921
	(90.66)	(90.53)	(90.06)	(89.82)	(90.35)	(89.99)	(89)
Muslims		131.0	130.7	145.6	170.4	189.3	203.6
	(5.54)	(5.62)	(6.10)	(6.65)	(6.35)	(6.27)	(6)
Christians		89.81	89.56	91.66	90.42	98.56	121.5
	(3.80)	(3.85)	(3.84)	(3.53)	(3.30)	(3.74)	(3)

Ukkottai

	State				
Population	380.4	411.9	426.8	400.7	438.8
Indian R		382.1	393.3	367.6	402.1
	(92.76)	(92.16)	(91.73)	(91.73)	
Muslims		13.43	15.01	15.19	16.98
	(3.27)	(3.52)	(3.79)	(3.87)	
Christians		16.39	18.47	17.96	19.26
	(3.98)	(4.33)	(4.48)	(4.39)	

							1971	1974	1981
<i>Coimbatore-Pudukkottai</i>									
Population	4,590	4,882	4,656	4,730	5,195	5,927	6,130	7,149	8,843
Indian R	1,173	1,210	1,251	1,198	1,381	1,587	1,687	1,811	1,911
	(23.61)	(24.48)	(26.51)	(24.29)	(29.16)	(29.28)	(27.25)	(25.75)	(21.84)
Muslims	210.2	237.7	249.3	277.4	367.7	420.0	440.0	500.5	560.5
	(4.31)	(5.11)	(5.96)	(5.57)	(11.11)	(13.14)	(12.14)	(12.21)	(13.76)
Christians	105.6	109.8	122.9	248.5	248.3	293.2	313.1	339.1	439.1
	(2.26)	(2.26)	(2.53)	(4.91)	(10.11)	(12.46)	(11.39)	(13.07)	(13.75)
<i>Ramanathapuram</i>									
Population	1,519	1,658	1,722	1,839	1,989	2,081	2,322	2,868	3,131
Indian R	461	422	420	473	482	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133
	(88.13)	(88.31)	(88.68)	(87.75)	(87.90)	(88.13)	(88.13)	(88.13)	(88.13)
Muslims	120.2	145.2	121.3	111.3	175.7	196.8	200.8	240.1	252.5
	(7.27)	(8.75)	(6.60)	(6.23)	(11.39)	(11.47)	(11.99)	(12.84)	(13.66)
Christians	70.68	85.18	97.94	99.27	103.4	140.3	142.3	160.4	170.4
	(4.62)	(4.94)	(5.34)	(5.03)	(5.04)	(5.79)	(5.79)	(5.87)	(5.87)
<i>1991 Districts formed from Ramanathapuram</i>									
Population			Pasupuram		Ramanathapuram		Kanniyakumari		
Population			1,078		1,134		1,365		
Indian R			97.69		88.67		1,192		
			(88.08)		(78.04)		(77.04)		
Muslims			50.93		50.24		57.41		
			(5.28)		(4.17)		(2.11)		
Christians			67.11		82.77		62.23		
			(6.01)		(2.21)		(1.98)		
<i>Tirunelveli</i>									
Population	1,658	1,761	1,901	2,037	2,245	2,506	2,740	3,201	3,571
Indian R	1,510	1,600	1,699	1,837	2,047	2,292	2,576	2,884	3,117
	(84.29)	(84.15)	(83.00)	(84.83)	(81.68)	(81.38)	(80.68)	(80.83)	(80.28)
Muslims	105.5	109.1	120.3	145.9	165.2	183.4	221.5	240.6	292.2
	(5.89)	(5.73)	(5.88)	(6.46)	(6.50)	(6.71)	(7.01)	(6.96)	(5.38)
Christians	175.9	192.4	227.6	262.9	293.9	325.4	340.4	398.6	488.1
	(9.82)	(10.12)	(11.12)	(11.71)	(11.78)	(11.91)	(12.51)	(12.27)	(12.11)
<i>1991 Districts formed from Tirunelveli</i>									
Population					Tirunelveli		Chidambaram		
Population					2,502		1,456		
Indian R					2,024		1,454		
					(80.88)		(70.26)		
Muslims					225.8		161.50		
					(10.02)		(13.57)		
Christians					252.7		237.1		
					(10.10)		(10.38)		
<i>Kanniyakumari</i>									
Population	359.3	422.3	494.1	581.9	677.0	826.4	996.9	1,223	1,423
Indian R	324.9	366.5	430.9	505.3	587.6	695.0	810.9	855.9	855.9
	(65.75)	(62.98)	(62.66)	(61.14)	(58.94)	(50.85)	(56.99)	(53.49)	(53.49)
Muslims	17.76	20.61	24.39	34.05	41.50	52.36	60.16	66.45	
	(3.59)	(3.54)	(3.59)	(4.12)	(4.16)	(4.28)	(4.23)	(4.15)	
Christians	151.5	194.8	221.7	287.1	367.8	475.6	551.9	677.7	
	(50.66)	(33.47)	(32.75)	(34.74)	(36.89)	(38.89)	(39.78)	(42.36)	

in Tiruppur and Thanjavur districts

as a result of Treatment State and included in Tamil Nadu Coimbatore and Tiru slightly altered at reorganisation between 1951 and 1961, or then case 1951 data is for the Salem was divided into Salem and Dharmapuri between 1961 and 1971 During 1971-1981, Cuddalore and Periyar districts, and Tiruvarurappalai and Thirupathy were reorganised to Uraiyur and Pudukkottai districts Between 1981 and 1991, North Arcot was divided into North Tiruvannamalai Sambandarwar, Madurai into Madurai and Dindigul Anna districts Rae Ramanathapuram Pasupate Marudhamalai Chevai and Kanchipuram districts and Tirumalai Kattabomman and Chidambaram districts The State had 12 districts in 1961, 14 in 1971 divided into 21 districts in 1991 A vertical line separating the data for different years indicates undergone a change at that point and data across the line may not be comparable

Sources Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India Religious Paper for the total Religious composition of the population in the districts for 1951 obtained from the figures India 1951 Madras and Coorg General Report read along with Census of India 1951 Paper 1914-1941 for the districts obtained from Census of India Summary Figures for Districts for years Data for Kanniyakumari for 1961-1971 is obtained by adding the figures for Theni Agasth and Vilayancode taluk of the southern division of Travancore State as given in Census of Part II for the corresponding year

Uttar Pradesh: Religious Profile of the Districts

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Uttar Pradesh									
Population	48,191	48,014	46,511	49,615	56,347	64,216	73,714	88,311	110,869
Indian R	41,419	40,929	39,582	41,973	47,623	51,011	59,500	64,419	74,043
	(85.11)	(85.24)	(85.19)	(84.60)	(84.34)	(84.57)	(85.14)	(84.36)	(84.34)
Muslims	6,973	6,986	6,725	6,414	8,842	9,629	10,288	11,676	12,608
	(14.38)	(14.38)	(14.40)	(14.98)	(14.30)	(14.28)	(14.63)	(14.48)	(14.96)
Christians	191.8	179.7	203.2	208.7	131.6	124.9	101.6	136.8	137.4
	(0.21)	(0.37)	(0.44)	(0.32)	(0.29)	(0.20)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.15)
Tehri Garhwal									
Population						317.7	397.3	497.7	59
Indian R						317.7	397.4	495.2	77
						(90.38)	(90.54)	(90.56)	(90.04)
Muslims						2,171	1,944	2,496	48
						(0.62)	(0.48)	(0.98)	(0.8)
Christians						0.043	0.036	0.061	0.22
						(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.0)
Uttarkashi									
Population						122.8	147.8	190.9	238
Indian R						122.8	147.2	190.2	237
						(99.80)	(99.60)	(98.41)	(99.00)
Muslims						0.242	0.355	0.730	2.1
						(0.20)	(0.26)	(0.38)	(0.90)
Christians						0.001	0.015	0.015	0.08
						(0.001)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Tehri Garhwal-Uttarkashi									
Population	268.9	300.8	318.4	349.6	397.4	412.0	470.6	515.2	688.6
Indian R	299.0	316.3	347.6	395.5	409.8	468.2	512.7	655.4	812
	(99.41)	(99.44)	(99.42)	(99.74)	(99.46)	(99.49)	(99.53)	(99.53)	(99.40)
Muslims	1,754	1,767	1,998	1,915	2,114	2,303	2,493	3,146	6,982
	(0.58)	(0.55)	(0.57)	(0.49)	(0.51)	(0.51)	(0.49)	(0.60)	(0.85)
Christians	0.006	0.006	0.030	0.005	0.131	0.020	0.051	0.076	0.373
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.01)	(0.001)	(0.01)	(0.001)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.05)
Dehradun									
Population	117.9	205.1	212.2	230.2	266.2	362.0	429.0	577.3	761.7
Indian R	172.3	176.7	191.6	222.0	331.1	389.5	524.3	689.9	918.4
	(84.00)	(83.25)	(83.23)	(83.20)	(91.46)	(90.79)	(90.86)	(90.58)	(89.50)
Muslims	27.79	29.93	33.70	41.43	26.28	34.98	46.59	63.50	98.75
	(13.55)	(14.10)	(14.68)	(15.56)	(7.26)	(8.14)	(8.07)	(8.32)	(19.62)
Christians	5.036	5.006	4.829	2.793	4.641	4.394	6.172	8.302	8.949
	(2.46)	(2.64)	(2.09)	(1.05)	(1.28)	(1.07)	(1.07)	(1.10)	(0.87)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
tion							482.3	553.0	637.9	682.5
R							476.3	542.8	623.0	665.4
s							(98.75)	(98.15)	(97.67)	(97.49)
ans							4 865	8 907	13 47	15 50
							(1.01)	(1.61)	(2.11)	(2.27)
ion							1 183	1.298	1 420	1 639
R							(0.25)	(0.23)	(0.22)	(0.24)
ns										
ans										
+Chamoli							253.1	292.6	364.3	454.9
tion	429.9	480.2	485.2	533.9	602.1	639.6	735.5	845.6	1,002	1,137
R	475.7	480.4	528.2	596.0	634.6	728.2	884.4	985.4	1,116	
s	(99.07)	(99.01)	(98.94)	(98.99)	(99.22)	(99.01)	(98.67)	(98.35)	(98.19)	
ans	3.614	3 829	4 572	5 220	3 845	5 832	9 855	15 03	18.77	
	(0.75)	(0.79)	(0.86)	(0.87)	(0.60)	(0.79)	(1.17)	(1.50)	(1.65)	
ans	0.845	0 974	1 089	0 872	1 127	1 454	1 384	1 529	1 759	
	(0.18)	(0.20)	(0.20)	(0.14)	(0.18)	(0.20)	(0.16)	(0.15)	(0.15)	
ation							633.4	750.0	757.4	836.6
R							629.4	745.0	751.4	829.7
s							(99.36)	(99.34)	(99.21)	(99.17)
ans							2 838	3 826	4 359	5 307
							(0.45)	(0.51)	(0.58)	(0.63)
garh							1 206	1 161	1 632	1 620
ation							(0.19)	(0.15)	(0.22)	(0.19)
R										
s										
ians										
Pithoragarh							263.6	313.7	489.3	566.4
ation	453.1	525.1	530.3	583.3	687.3	772.9	897.0	1,064	1,247	1,403
R	518.6	525.7	578.2	682.1	768.2	891.6	1.057	1,238	1,392	
s	(98.77)	(99.14)	(99.13)	(99.24)	(99.40)	(99.40)	(99.36)	(99.29)	(99.23)	
ians	3.546	3 023	3 158	3 548	2 816	3 554	5 030	6 329	8 138	
	(0.68)	(0.57)	(0.54)	(0.52)	(0.36)	(0.40)	(0.47)	(0.51)	(0.58)	
ians	2.919	1 547	1 916	1 681	1 859	1 846	1 814	2 552	2 690	
	(0.56)	(0.29)	(0.33)	(0.24)	(0.24)	(0.21)	(0.17)	(0.20)	(0.19)	

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
1,770	808.4	794.3	894.7	1,057	1,222	1,445	1,802	
	573.9	561.6	627.4	745.8	887.4	1,040	1,281	
(70.99)	(70.70)	(70.13)	(70.56)	(72.62)	(72.01)	(71.10)		
231.9	226.3	257.1	307.5	334.1	403.9	519.6		
(28.69)	(28.49)	(28.74)	(29.09)	(27.34)	(27.95)	(28.83)		
2,583	6,415	10,155	3,659	0.498	0.625	1,205		
(0.32)	(0.81)	(1.14)	(0.35)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.07)		

1,540	1,519	1,499	1,602	1,897	2,281	2,713	3,367	
	1,156	1,125	1,213	1,442	1,818	2,139	2,614	
(76.10)	(75.06)	(75.69)	(76.03)	(79.72)	(78.83)	(77.65)		
344.9	342.7	372.5	444.4	456.9	569.0	745.3		
(22.71)	(22.86)	(23.25)	(23.48)	(20.03)	(20.97)	(22.14)		
18.14	31.12	16.91	10.29	5.740	5.327	7.261		
(1.19)	(2.08)	(1.06)	(0.54)	(0.25)	(0.20)	(0.22)		

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158	1,124	1,067	1,137	1,317	1,500	1,737	2,073	
	905.5	855.6	908.4	1,072	1,239	1,452	1,694	
(80.56)	(80.19)	(79.89)	(81.40)	(82.59)	(83.62)	(81.75)	(8)	
208.4	199.0	215.1	243.8	258.1	283.5	377.3	4	
(18.54)	(18.65)	(18.92)	(18.51)	(17.21)	(16.32)	(18.20)	(19)	
10.11	12.41	13.50	1.220	3.119	0.926	1.368	0	
(0.90)	(1.16)	(1.19)	(0.09)	(0.21)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0)	

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78	2,643	2,566	2,739	3,214	3,781	4,450	5,440	6
	2,061	2,009	2,121	2,514	3,057	3,591	4,309	5,
(78.00)	(78.28)	(77.44)	(78.23)	(80.86)	(80.70)	(79.21)	(77.	
558.3	541.7	587.5	688.2	715.0	852.5	1,123	1,1	
(20.93)	(21.11)	(21.45)	(21.41)	(18.91)	(19.16)	(20.68)	(22.)	
28.25	15.53	30.41	11.51	8.859	6.253	8.629	11	
(1.07)	(0.61)	(1.11)	(0.36)	(0.28)	(0.14)	(0.16)	(0.1)	

1,166	1,062	1,172	1,373	1,544	1,765	2,112	2,5	
1,011	914.5	999.3	1,175	1,355	1,558	1,848	2,2	
(86.69)	(86.11)	(85.26)	(85.55)	(87.76)	(88.28)	(87.51)	(86.7	
143.3	132.4	154.5	186.4	184.5	204.4	261.5	389	
(12.29)	(12.47)	(13.18)	(13.58)	(11.95)	(11.58)	(12.88)	(13.1	
11.95	15.12	18.25	11.99	4.519	2.576	2.286	2.28	
(1.02)	(1.42)	(1.56)	(0.87)	(0.29)	(0.13)	(0.11)	(0.09)	

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Mathura							
Population	763.1	656.3	619.1	668.1	807.0	912.3	1,071
Indian R		588.5	553.8	604.2	725.3	846.8	994.1
	(89.68)	(89.46)	(90.44)	(89.88)	(92.82)	(92.88)	
Muslims		61.76	59.18	58.20	79.22	63.44	75.8
	(9.41)	(9.56)	(8.71)	(9.82)	(6.97)	(7.01)	
Christians		5.992	6.087	5.675	2.478	2.043	0.867
	(0.91)	(0.98)	(0.85)	(0.31)	(0.22)	(0.08)	
Agra							
Population	1,061	1,022	924.2	1,048	1,290	1,501	1,861
Indian R		900.2	807.3	901.9	1,088	1,358	1,681
	(88.08)	(87.35)	(86.06)	(84.32)	(90.17)	(90.71)	
Muslims		114.6	110.1	137.2	199.8	137.9	167.1
	(11.21)	(11.91)	(13.09)	(15.49)	(9.18)	(9.01)	
Christians		7.229	6.818	8.905	2.508	5.182	5.291
	(0.71)	(0.74)	(0.85)	(0.19)	(0.35)	(0.28)	
Manipur							
Population	829.4	797.6	748.0	749.6	872.6	993.9	1,101
Indian R		750.7	705.8	705.3	823.2	941.5	1,142
	(94.12)	(94.35)	(94.09)	(94.34)	(94.73)	(95.10)	
Muslims		44.48	39.29	40.47	44.66	48.66	55.7
	(5.58)	(5.25)	(5.40)	(5.12)	(4.90)	(4.77)	
Christians		2.395	2.935	3.829	4.740	3.732	1.4
	(0.30)	(0.39)	(0.51)	(0.54)	(0.38)	(0.19)	
Firozabad							
Population							
Indian R							
Muslims							
Christians							
Agra+Firozabad+Manipur							
Population	1,890	1,819	1,672	1,798	2,162	2,495	3,011
Indian R		1,651	1,513	1,608	1,911	2,300	2,811
	(90.73)	(90.48)	(89.44)	(88.36)	(92.17)	(92.4)	
Muslims		159.0	149.4	177.2	244.5	186.5	229.1
	(8.74)	(8.93)	(9.86)	(11.31)	(7.47)	(7.3)	
Christians		9.624	9.753	12.73	7.248	8.914	6.71
	(0.53)	(0.58)	(0.71)	(0.34)	(0.36)	(0.22)	
Etah							
Population	864.4	872.0	829.8	860.5	984.8	1,124	1,301
Indian R		769.5	730.9	756.5	864.8	995.2	1,111
	(88.25)	(88.08)	(87.92)	(87.82)	(88.54)	(89.2)	
Muslims		91.40	86.91	94.60	109.4	118.8	138.1
	(10.48)	(10.47)	(10.99)	(11.11)	(10.57)	(10.4)	
Christians		11.08	12.03	9.356	10.56	9.994	4.8
	(1.27)	(1.45)	(1.09)	(1.07)	(0.89)	(0.38)	

1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	197
1,053	975.3	1,010	1,162	1,251	1,412	1,64
865.3	796.2	815.0	935.9	1,012	1,162	1,34
(2.17)	(81.63)	(80.68)	(80.55)	(80.86)	(82.32)	(81.39)
176.4	166.0	179.7	210.2	225.8	245.3	303
(6.75)	(17.02)	(17.79)	(18.09)	(18.05)	(17.37)	(18.45)
11.30	13.14	15.46	15.86	13.60	4.324	2.54
(1.07)	(1.35)	(1.53)	(1.36)	(1.09)	(0.31)	(0.15)
1,095	1,014	1,072	1,176	1,269	1,478	1,73
806.2	737.5	764.6	834.7	915.6	1,030	1,25
(3.63)	(72.73)	(71.30)	(70.98)	(72.15)	(69.71)	(70.43)
276.2	262.8	294.0	334.3	344.5	441.7	519
(5.22)	(25.92)	(27.42)	(28.43)	(27.15)	(29.88)	(29.20)
12.59	13.71	13.80	7.003	8.867	5.921	6.56
(1.15)	(1.35)	(1.29)	(0.60)	(0.70)	(0.40)	(0.37)
487.6	431.6	448.8	490.7	504.4	616.2	752
399.2	349.9	360.2	385.8	404.1	485.2	588
(1.88)	(81.06)	(80.26)	(78.63)	(80.11)	(78.74)	(78.20)
86.27	79.05	86.77	103.5	99.53	129.8	162
(7.69)	(18.32)	(19.33)	(21.09)	(19.73)	(21.06)	(21.6)
2.085	2.697	1.807	1.360	0.791	1.178	0.88
(0.43)	(0.62)	(0.40)	(0.28)	(0.16)	(0.19)	(0.11)
945.8	839.1	905.1	983.4	1,004	1,130	1,2
802.7	705.8	758.0	808.1	853.9	954.6	1,07
(34.87)	(84.12)	(83.74)	(82.17)	(85.02)	(84.48)	(83.7)
139.2	129.8	145.3	173.9	149.0	173.5	207
(4.72)	(15.47)	(16.05)	(17.68)	(14.84)	(15.35)	(16.1)
3.954	3.455	1.845	1.421	1.434	1.932	1.58
(0.42)	(0.41)	(0.20)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.17)	(0.11)
959.2	913.5	944.5	1,024	1,058	1,258	1,4
819.9	777.8	797.6	856.6	885.6	1,045	1,2
(35.48)	(85.15)	(84.45)	(83.65)	(83.70)	(83.07)	(82.5)
138.3	135.1	146.0	166.7	171.6	212.2	256
(14.42)	(14.79)	(15.46)	(16.28)	(16.22)	(16.87)	(17.2)
1.011	0.596	0.873	0.748	0.845	0.836	3.6
(0.11)	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.2)
1,139	1,089	1,167	1,294	1,380	1,608	1,8
966.6	923.5	988.5	1,081	1,153	1,345	1,5
(34.87)	(84.80)	(84.71)	(83.55)	(83.56)	(83.64)	(83.5)
171.8	164.9	177.9	212.4	226.5	262.4	310
(15.08)	(15.14)	(15.24)	(16.41)	(16.41)	(16.32)	(16.4)
0.569	0.587	0.575	0.449	0.343	0.628	0.7
(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.08)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.0)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
Hardoi						
Population	1,093	1,121	1,084	1,128	1,239	1,362
Indian R		1,000	964.5	1,001	1,092	1,221
	(89.24)	(88.98)	(88.76)	(88.15)	(89.56)	
Muslims		119.5	118.5	126.1	146.3	141.8
	(10.66)	(10.93)	(11.18)	(11.81)	(10.41)	
Christians		1.111	0.988	0.652	0.462	0.379
	(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.03)	
Unnao						
Population	976.6	910.9	819.1	855.7	959.5	1,067
Indian R		884.7	748.5	778.2	868.7	971.8
	(91.64)	(91.39)	(90.94)	(90.54)	(91.08)	
Muslims		76.03	70.39	77.35	90.67	95.09
	(8.35)	(8.59)	(9.04)	(9.45)	(8.91)	
Christians		0.123	0.175	0.196	0.106	0.081
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	
Lucknow						
Population	793.2	764.4	724.3	787.5	950.0	1,128
Indian R		595.0	565.1	608.5	724.3	894.0
	(77.84)	(78.02)	(77.27)	(76.24)	(79.26)	
Muslims		160.7	151.7	169.3	220.0	227.4
	(21.02)	(20.94)	(21.50)	(23.16)	(20.16)	
Christians		8.660	7.530	9.722	5.704	6.554
	(1.13)	(1.04)	(1.23)	(0.60)	(0.58)	
Rae Bareli						
Population	1,034	1,017	936.4	974.1	1,065	1,157
Indian R		929.2	852.5	883.1	962.6	1,049
	(91.87)	(91.04)	(90.66)	(90.39)	(90.63)	
Muslims		87.57	85.75	90.77	102.3	108.3
	(8.61)	(8.94)	(9.32)	(9.61)	(9.36)	
Christians		0.219	0.170	0.196	0.079	0.104
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	
Unkhahad						
Population	925.7	900.0	856.6	877.4	955.4	1,093
Indian R		793.2	753.9	764.2	829.7	960.8
	(88.18)	(88.01)	(87.10)	(86.85)	(87.91)	
Muslims		104.3	99.66	109.0	122.4	129.5
	(11.59)	(11.63)	(12.42)	(12.81)	(11.85)	
Christians		2.548	3.016	4.156	3.259	2.685
	(0.28)	(0.35)	(0.47)	(0.34)	(0.25)	
Mathura						
Population	806.8	760.1	733.5	746.0	883.3	970.7
Indian R		713.8	689.3	698.9	828.6	913.4
	(93.91)	(93.97)	(93.69)	(93.81)	(94.10)	
Muslims		45.63	43.00	45.85	53.28	56.57
	(6.00)	(5.86)	(6.15)	(6.03)	(5.83)	
Christians		0.693	1.242	1.239	1.454	0.686
	(0.09)	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.16)	(0.07)	

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	19	Composite
Kanpur											
Population	1,259	1,142	1,149	1,212	1,556	1,940	2,381	2,996	3,742	4,51	
Indian R		1,093	1,091	1,074	1,350	1,709	2,087	2,619	3,262	3,95	
	(90.44)	(89.76)	(88.58)	(86.79)	(88.12)	(87.66)	(87.40)	(87.17)	(86.87)		
Muslims		104.0	111.7	138.0	201.4	228.4	286.1	366.7	467.1	578.	
	(9.11)	(9.72)	(10.97)	(12.94)	(11.52)	(12.02)	(12.24)	(12.48)	(12.69)		
Christians		5.224	5.929	5.395	4.219	7.135	7.681	10.74	12.88	19.91	
	(0.46)	(0.52)	(0.44)	(0.27)	(0.37)	(0.32)	(0.36)	(0.34)	(0.44)		
1991 Districts formed from Kanpur							Kanpur Nagar	Kanpur Dehat			
Population							2,418	2,138			
Indian R							1,968	1,990			
							(81.37)	(98.08)			
Muslims							430.5	147.8			
							(17.80)	(6.91)			
Christians							19.88	0.103			
							(0.82)	(0.005)			
Jahaz											
Population	399.7	404.8	405.4	426.0	482.4	555.2	669.2	813.5	986.2	1,219	
Indian R		377.2	378.6	397.0	451.1	514.1	612.8	746.6	905.1	1,106	
	(93.18)	(93.38)	(93.19)	(93.52)	(92.59)	(92.40)	(91.77)	(91.77)	(91.77)	(90.72)	
Muslims		27.41	26.57	28.88	31.14	41.00	50.27	66.75	80.99	113.0	
	(6.77)	(6.55)	(6.78)	(6.46)	(7.39)	(7.58)	(8.21)	(8.21)	(8.21)	(9.27)	
Christians		0.195	0.251	0.114	0.111	0.134	0.134	0.174	0.142	0.086	
	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	
Bareilly											Composite
Population	616.8	680.7	606.5	690.4	773.0	877.6	1,087	1,307	1,715	2,182	
Indian R		642.6	569.4	646.5	728.5	834.7	1,034	1,236	1,600	2,033	
	(94.40)	(93.88)	(93.64)	(94.24)	(95.11)	(95.16)	(94.53)	(93.33)	(93.19)		
Muslims		34.17	32.94	39.40	42.58	39.30	48.24	66.36	107.5	140.9	
	(5.02)	(5.43)	(5.71)	(5.51)	(4.48)	(4.44)	(5.08)	(6.28)	(6.46)		
Christians		3.970	4.152	4.528	1.939	3.616	4.331	5.077	6.737	7.690	
	(0.58)	(0.68)	(0.66)	(0.25)	(0.41)	(0.40)	(0.39)	(0.39)	(0.35)		
81 Districts formed from Jhansi							Lafarpur	Jhansi			
Population							1981	1991	1981	1991	
Indian R							577.6	752.0	1,137	1,430	
							565.1	730.8	1,035	1,303	
							(97.84)	(97.18)	(91.04)	(91.09)	
Muslims							12.17	20.57	95.46	120.3	
							(2.11)	(2.74)	(8.40)	(8.41)	
Christians							0.335	0.619	6.402	7.071	
							(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.56)	(0.49)	

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	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
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Hanumānpur						
Population	458.5	465.2	440.2	502.7	575.5	665.4
Indian R		484.4	410.9	169.5	537.8	623.5
	(93.37)	(93.35)	(93.39)	(93.14)	(93.70)	
Muslims		30.46	28.60	32.80	37.46	41.54
	(6.55)	(6.50)	(6.52)	(6.31)	(6.24)	
Christians		0.363	0.664	0.423	0.283	0.359
	(0.08)	(0.15)	(0.08)	(0.05)	(0.05)	

Banda						
Population	631.1	657.2	613.1	625.8	722.6	790.2
Indian R		619.9	577.0	589.1	680.3	746.8
	(94.33)	(94.12)	(94.14)	(94.15)	(94.51)	
Muslims		37.07	35.90	36.50	42.09	42.91
	(5.64)	(5.86)	(5.83)	(5.82)	(5.43)	
Christians		0.198	0.167	0.195	0.176	0.456
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.06)	

Ratnepur						
Population	686.4	676.9	652.4	688.8	806.9	909.0
Indian R		598.4	576.2	605.6	708.0	810.1
	(88.41)	(88.32)	(87.93)	(87.75)	(89.12)	(88.4)
Muslims		78.31	75.82	82.91	98.63	98.67
	(11.57)	(11.62)	(12.04)	(12.22)	(10.85)	(11.1)
Christians		0.142	0.399	0.260	0.253	0.186
	(0.02)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.01)

Pratapgarh						
Population	912.8	900.0	855.1	906.2	1,041	1,111
Indian R		806.3	761.6	804.0	911.2	992.0
	(89.59)	(89.06)	(88.73)	(87.53)	(89.29)	(88.1)
Muslims		93.61	93.53	102.0	127.8	118.9
	(10.40)	(10.94)	(11.26)	(12.28)	(10.70)	(11.1)
Christians		0.072	0.019	0.173	2.005	0.311
	(0.01)	(0.002)	(0.02)	(0.19)	(0.01)	(0.01)

Lahabad						
Population	1,490	1,467	1,404	1,492	1,813	2,048
Indian R		1,262	1,218	1,280	1,550	1,780
	(86.05)	(86.76)	(85.77)	(85.49)	(86.94)	(87.1)
Muslims		197.6	179.0	204.8	259.9	261.8
	(13.47)	(12.75)	(13.73)	(14.34)	(12.78)	(11.8)
Christians		7.055	6.878	7.451	3.207	5.739
	(0.48)	(0.49)	(0.50)	(0.18)	(0.28)	(0.2)

Jaunpur						
Population	1,051	1,048	1,065	1,136	1,241	1,346
Indian R		846.2	847.9	889.2	957.8	1,025
	(80.74)	(79.61)	(78.27)	(77.18)	(76.17)	(74.42)
Muslims		201.5	216.9	246.5	283.1	320.6
	(19.23)	(20.37)	(21.70)	(22.81)	(23.82)	(25.57)
Christians		0.348	0.250	0.332	0.116	0.183
	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Gorakhpur							
Population					2,239	2,56	
Indian R					2,029	2,30	
	(90.62)	(89.83)					
Muslims					207.6	257.4	
	(9.27)	(10.04)					
Christians					2,398	3,15	
	(0.11)	(0.12)					
1991 Districts formed from Gorakhpur							Gorakhpur
Population						3,06	
Indian R						2,81	
	(91.75)	(88.52)					
Muslims						248	
	(8.09)	(8.09)					
Christians						4,80	
	(0.16)	(0.16)					
Deoria							
Population					2,103	2,37	
Indian R					1,885	2,10	
	(89.62)	(88.52)					
Muslims					217.7	272.	
	(10.35)	(11.46)					
Christians					0.677	0.43	
	(0.03)	(0.02)					
Gorakhpur+Mahajanj+Deoria							
Population	2,939	3,201	3,267	3,568	3,964	4,341	4,94
Indian R	2,876	2,936	3,192	3,531	3,913	4,40	
	(89.86)	(89.85)	(89.46)	(89.08)	(90.18)	(89.20)	
Muslims	322.9	330.6	373.6	430.3	425.3	529	
	(10.09)	(10.12)	(10.47)	(10.86)	(9.80)	(10.72)	
Christians	1,608	0.853	2,365	2,403	3,075	3,59	
	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.07)	
Azamgarh							
Population	1,548	1,493	1,529	1,572	1,823	2,102	2,44
Indian R	1,306	1,345	1,381	1,602	1,849	2,10	
	(87.48)	(88.00)	(87.87)	(87.88)	(87.97)	(87.95)	
Muslims	186.8	183.4	190.5	220.7	252.7	304	
	(12.51)	(11.99)	(12.12)	(12.11)	(12.02)	(12.66)	
Christians	0.143	0.117	0.236	0.315	0.152	0.27	
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	
1991 Districts formed from Azamgarh							Ma
Population						1,4	
Indian R						1,17	
	(81.34)	(81.34)					
Muslims						258	
	(17.90)	(17.90)					
Christians						10.0	
	(0.7)	(0.7)					

9	18	1	4	9-1	96
1,156	1,155	1,236	1,387	1,517	1,72
1,055	1,053	1,125	1,265	1,398	1,58
(91.23)	(91.19)	(91.06)	(91.22)	(92.12)	(91.64)
101.3	101.6	110.4	121.6	119.4	144
(8.76)	(8.80)	(8.93)	(8.77)	(7.87)	(8.34)
0.117	0.121	0.127	0.161	0.066	0.21
(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.004)	(0.01)
845.4	831.0	913.1	1,054	1,195	1,33
791.7	777.8	853.1	983.4	1,130	1,25
(93.65)	(93.59)	(93.43)	(93.30)	(94.53)	(94.27)
52.68	52.29	58.85	69.85	64.23	75.6
(6.23)	(6.29)	(6.45)	(6.63)	(5.37)	(5.66)
1.008	0.947	1.10b	0.796	1.142	0.90
(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.07)
839.7	832.3	825.0	985.4	1,141	1,32
762.6	756.1	746.3	895.3	1,045	1,21
(90.81)	(90.85)	(90.46)	(90.86)	(91.61)	(91.78)
76.56	75.78	78.27	89.59	95.37	108
(9.12)	(9.10)	(9.49)	(9.09)	(8.36)	(8.19)
0.568	0.374	0.441	0.473	0.328	0.36
(0.07)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.02)
897.0	1,264	1,408	1,670	1,979	2,36
798.2	1,140	1,262	1,494	1,783	2,11
(88.99)	(90.15)	(89.66)	(89.48)	(90.10)	(89.64)
96.86	122.6	143.1	174.3	194.9	243
(10.80)	(9.70)	(10.17)	(10.44)	(9.85)	(10.30)
1.930	1.890	2.405	1.423	0.913	1.56
(0.22)	(0.15)	(0.17)	(0.09)	(0.05)	(0.07)
1,071	724.2	788.4	900.0	1,017	1,25
1,002	680.2	740.9	848.0	961.6	1,18
(93.53)	(93.92)	(93.97)	(94.22)	(94.56)	(94.60)
68.51	43.24	46.83	51.51	54.84	66.5
(6.40)	(5.97)	(5.94)	(5.72)	(5.39)	(5.39)
0.735	0.796	0.705	0.522	0.532	0.97
(0.07)	(0.11)	(0.09)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.08)
in Mirzapur			Mirzapur		
					1,65
					1,54
					(92.92)
					115
					(6.91)
					0.71

	1	3	14	1,000	1961	1971
Varanasi, Mirzapur+Sonbhadra						
Population	1,964	1,968	1,988	2,196	2,570	2,996
Indian R		1,800	1,819	2,003	2,342	2,714
	(91.46)	(91.52)	(91.21)	(91.14)	(91.62)	(91.35)
Muslims	165.4	165.8	189.9	225.8	249.8	309.7
	(8.40)	(8.34)	(8.65)	(8.79)	(8.31)	(8.58)
Christians	2,665	2,686	3,110	4,945	1,315	2,535
	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.07)

Note: Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant pop
 district was divided into Gorakhpur and Deoria between 1941 and 1951. During 1951-1961,
 divided into Tehri Garhwal and Uttarkashi; Garhwal into Garhwal and Chamoli, and Almora;
 Pithoragarh districts. During 1971-1981, Ghazababad was carved out of Meerut and Bulandshahar
 divided into Jhansi and Lalitpur. During 1981-1991, Saharanpur was divided into Saharanpur &
 Firozabad district was carved out of Agra and Mainpuri. Kannpur was divided into Kannpur Dehat;
 Basti into Basti and Siddharthanagar, Gorakhpur into Gorakhpur and Mauhraganj; Azamgarh
 and Mau, and Mirzapur into Mirzapur and Sonbhadra districts. The State had 51 districts in 1971,
 56 in 1981 and 63 in 1991. A vertical line separating the data for different years indicates it
 undergone a change at that point and data across the line may not be comparable.

Source: Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding years. Total population of the State for 1901-1941 and religious composition for 1911-1941 from census of India, Summary Figures for Districts. Religious breakup for 1901 calculated from percentages of India 1951, Paper 2 of 1953. Religious composition of the State and the districts for 1951 of figures given in Census of India 1951, Uttar Pradesh General Report. Data for 1911 to 1941 for the districts are taken from the Census of India, Summary Figures for Districts for the corresponding years. Before 1941, Mirzapur in 1901 and 1911 censuses, it has been added to Varanasi district for the later period.

T R E I 6

West Bengal: Religious Profile of the District

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
16,940	17,999	17,474	18,897	23,230	26,300	34,926	
11,888	12,583	12,228	13,094	16,287	21,000	27,737	
(70.18)	(69.91)	(69.93)	(69.29)	(70.11)	(79.85)	(79.42)	
4,979	5,328	5,148	5,684	6,848	5,118	6,985	
(29.39)	(29.60)	(29.46)	(30.08)	(29.48)	(19.46)	(20.00)	
72.84	88.20	97.85	119.1	95.24	181.8	204.5	
(0.43)	(0.49)	(0.56)	(0.63)	(0.41)	(0.69)	(0.59)	
565.1	591.0	590.6	589.0	638.7	668.9	1,020	
397.3	408.9	398.0	380.7	396.6	475.1	776.8	
(70.30)	(69.20)	(67.40)	(64.64)	(62.10)	(71.02)	(76.17)	
167.7	182.0	192.4	208.1	241.9	193.6	242.4	
(29.67)	(30.79)	(32.58)	(35.83)	(37.87)	(28.94)	(28.76)	
0.170	0.059	0.118	0.177	0.192	0.268	0.745	
(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.07)	
546.8	663.3	696.0	741.0	847.8	916.8	1,359	
386.4	484.7	517.2	552.1	649.8	801.9	1,181	
(70.66)	(73.08)	(74.32)	(74.51)	(76.64)	(87.47)	(86.88)	(8)
158.7	174.5	172.3	177.8	195.7	89.29	129.8	1
9.02)	(26.31)	(24.75)	(23.99)	(23.08)	(9.74)	(9.55)	(8
1,750	4,046	6,472	11,11	2,874	25,58	48,57	5
(0.32)	(0.61)	(0.93)	(1.50)	(0.28)	(2.79)	(3.57)	(3
741.3	791.6	695.6	745.8	834.7	976.9	1,324	1,
73.5	404.0	352.2	366.1	415.0	680.0	798.5	1,
(1.38)	(51.04)	(50.64)	(49.09)	(49.72)	(69.61)	(59.94)	(63.
67.5	386.6	341.3	376.7	419.0	292.5	521.8	66
.57)	(48.84)	(49.07)	(50.51)	(50.20)	(29.94)	(39.42)	(35.8
371	0.950	2,017	2,983	0,668	4,396	8,491	17.
(0.05)	(0.12)	(0.29)	(0.40)	(0.08)	(0.45)	(0.64)	(0.9
13.7	698.6	686.2	720.4	844.3	937.6	1,222	1,6
3.4	346.7	332.3	328.6	364.6	590.1	655.6	914
(11)	(49.63)	(48.43)	(45.61)	(43.18)	(62.94)	(53.65)	(56.67
12	351.6	353.5	391.0	479.4	346.6	564.9	695
7)	(50.33)	(51.51)	(54.28)	(56.78)	(36.97)	(46.18)	(43.12
21	0.279	0.412	0.792	0.338	0.844	2.040	3.49:
(2)	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.11)	(0.04)	(0.09)	(0.17)	(0.22

	1901	II	I			I	
Murshabad							
Population	1,322	1,345	1,224	1,371	1,640	1,716	2,290
Indian R	650.6	645.6	567.8	608.7	719.3	707.1	1,010
	(49.20)	(48.00)	(46.39)	(44.41)	(43.42)	(44.71)	(44.12)
Muslims	671.4	699.0	655.7	761.5	927.7	947.8	1,379
	(50.77)	(51.97)	(53.57)	(55.56)	(56.55)	(55.21)	(55.86)
Christians	0.397	0.403	0.490	0.411	0.492	0.858	0.494
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.02)

Nadia							
Population	772.4	775.2	711.1	721.7	840.2	1,144	1,713
Indian R	313.3	309.3	279.1	271.1	320.2	882.3	1,287
	(40.56)	(39.90)	(39.25)	(37.57)	(38.11)	(77.13)	(74.99)
Muslims	455.8	461.5	428.0	445.8	514.7	755.8	1,177
	(58.95)	(59.53)	(60.18)	(61.77)	(61.26)	(23.36)	(24.38)
Christians	3.785	4.419	4.054	4.763	5.293	5.834	10.84
	(0.49)	(0.57)	(0.57)	(0.66)	(0.63)	(0.51)	(0.63)

Twenty Four Parganas							
Population	2,143	2,460	2,615	2,864	3,611	4,460	6,281
Indian R	1,352	1,555	1,691	1,879	2,414	3,301	4,778
	(63.09)	(63.21)	(64.68)	(65.61)	(66.85)	(74.03)	(76.07)
Muslims	776.7	888.7	905.3	963.8	1,172	1,131	1,499
	(36.24)	(36.18)	(34.62)	(33.65)	(32.47)	(25.35)	(23.39)
Christians	14.36	16.24	18.31	21.20	24.55	27.65	33.77
	(0.67)	(0.66)	(0.70)	(0.74)	(0.68)	(0.62)	(0.54)

1991 Districts formed from Twenty Four Parganas							
Population						North 24-Parganas	
Indian R						7,282	
						5,507	
Muslims						(75.63)	
						1,760	
Christians						(24.17)	
						14.65	
						(0.20)	

Durwa							
Population	933.7	1,016	1,053	1,165	2,167	2,698	2,927
Indian R	616.7	697.6	765.4	816.1	1,618	2,294	2,500
	(66.05)	(68.63)	(72.67)	(70.03)	(74.67)	(85.02)	(85.40)
Muslims	275.3	274.0	242.6	303.0	511.3	323.8	374.1
	(29.48)	(26.96)	(23.03)	(26.00)	(23.59)	(12.00)	(12.78)
Christians	41.74	44.82	45.29	46.26	37.71	80.41	53.23
	(4.47)	(4.41)	(4.30)	(3.97)	(1.74)	(2.98)	(1.82)

Jharia							
Population	850.6	943.6	997.4	1,099	1,490	1,611	2,038
Indian R	672.9	744.9	791.8	861.5	1,190	1,847	1,702
	(79.11)	(78.94)	(79.38)	(78.40)	(79.85)	(83.58)	(83.49)
Muslims	175.1	195.6	202.5	233.6	296.3	261.4	333.5
	(20.59)	(20.73)	(20.30)	(21.26)	(19.88)	(16.22)	(16.36)
Christians	2.552	3.114	3.192	3.736	4.024	3.223	3.170
	(0.30)	(0.83)	(0.32)	(0.84)	(0.27)	(0.20)	(0.16)

1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	
1,077	1,116	1,106	1,142	1,416	1,605	2,231
886.3	926.8	927.3	956.0	1,202	1,391	1,946
(82.33)	(83.04)	(83.84)	(83.74)	(84.89)	(86.65)	(87.20)
189.5	188.4	177.8	184.6	212.8	213.0	282.4
(17.60)	(16.88)	(16.08)	(16.17)	(15.03)	(13.27)	(12.66)
0.754	0.893	0.885	1.027	1.183	1.284	3.216
(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.14)
2,789	2,821	2,666	2,799	3,191	3,359	4,342
2,602	2,623	2,480	2,580	2,938	3,109	4,009
(93.29)	(92.99)	(93.00)	(92.19)	(92.07)	(92.56)	(92.32)
185.2	193.5	180.8	212.4	246.6	240.8	330.0
(6.64)	(6.86)	(6.78)	(7.59)	(7.73)	(7.17)	(7.60)
1.952	4.232	5.866	6.158	6.381	9.069	8.298
(0.07)	(0.15)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.20)	(0.27)	(0.08)
1,116	1,139	1,020	1,112	1,290	1,319	1,665
1,065	1,086	972	1,059	1,233	1,260	1,589
(95.39)	(95.37)	(95.29)	(95.26)	(95.59)	(95.50)	(95.49)
51.13	51.70	46.61	51.03	55.58	58.05	73.01
(4.58)	(4.54)	(4.57)	(4.59)	(4.31)	(4.40)	(4.39)
0.335	1.025	1.428	1.668	1.290	1.319	2.090
(0.03)	(0.09)	(0.14)	(0.15)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.13)
777.8	884.4	831.5	972.1	1,088	1,169	1,860
					1,109	1,274
					(94.90)	(98.69)
					58.19	81.52
					(4.55)	(5.99)
					6.430	4.335
					(0.55)	(0.82)
1,528	1,534	1,435	1,576	1,891	2,192	3,083
.239	1,241	1,165	1,278	1,547	1,844	2,607
.06)	(80.87)	(81.20)	(81.10)	(81.83)	(84.12)	(84.57)
36.6	289.6	265.6	292.5	336.8	341.9	467.7
75)	(18.88)	(18.51)	(18.56)	(17.81)	(15.60)	(15.17)
904	3.835	4.161	5.358	6.807	6.137	7.963
19)	(0.25)	(0.29)	(0.34)	(0.36)	(0.28)	(0.26)
7.0	940.2	851.8	947.6	1,048	1,067	1,446
3.4	715.4	637.8	694.0	760.6	779.7	1,045
6)	(76.09)	(74.88)	(73.24)	(72.55)	(73.08)	(72.25)
17	224.0	213.5	252.9	287.5	286.6	399.5
5)	(23.82)	(25.07)	(26.69)	(27.42)	(26.86)	(27.62)
16	0.846	0.426	0.668	0.314	0.640	1.804
9)	(0.09)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.12)
						(0.18)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	1997
Darjeeling											
Population	265.8	279.9	294.3	332.1	390.9	459.6	624.6	781.8	1,099		
Indian R	251.2	261.8	277.0	314.7	376.6	440.3	675.0	739.2	949		
	(94.50)	(93.51)	(94.12)	(94.78)	(96.35)	(95.79)	(93.63)	(93.41)	(91.7)		
Muslims	9,835	9,965	8,857	8,73	9,46	6,62	19,21	23,32	37,9		
	(3.70)	(3.56)	(3.01)	(2.65)	(2.42)	(1.44)	(3.08)	(3.91)	(3.64)		
Christians	4,785	8,118	8,445	8,601	4,886	12,732	20,48	28,04	47,10		
	(1.80)	(2.90)	(2.87)	(2.50)	(1.25)	(2.77)	(3.28)	(3.59)	(4.64)		

Note: Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population. Before 1901, data for the period 1901 to 1941 is not available. Between 1981 and 1991, 24 Parganas were split into North 24-Parganas and South 24-Parganas. The State had 16 districts in 1961, 1971 and 1981 and 17 in 1991. For Nadia, Maldah, West Dinapur and Jalpaiguri districts, the religious profile for the period 1901-1951 is based on the relative proportions of different religions in the pre-Partition districts. A vertical line separates data for different years indicates that the district has undergone a change at that point and data across the years may not be comparable.

Source: Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding years; Total population of the State for 1901-1951 from Census of India 1971, West Bengal General Report on the populations for 1901-1951 calculated from the rates of growth given in the same Report. Christian and Muslim population of the State and the districts for 1901-1951 is calculated from the percentages given in Census of India 1951, West Bengal General Report. The Report remarks that the 'Proportions for 1901-1941 for the districts of Nadia, Maldah, West Dinapur and Jalpaiguri are based on the pre-partition (1937) figures of those districts.'

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1981 & 1991 Districts formed from Kameng				Tawang		West Kameng		East Kar	
Population				1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981
Indian R				28.29	63.30	56.42	42.74		
Muslims				27.93	62.38	55.01	42.18		
Christians				(98.74)	(98.51)	(97.59)	(98.70)		
				0.153	0.391	0.688	0.121		
				(0.54)	(0.62)	(1.22)	(0.28)		
				0.204	0.743	0.723	0.436		
				(0.72)	(0.84)	(1.28)	(1.02)		
Siang									Compo
Population							121.9	144.6	
Indian R							121.41	155.6	
Muslims							399.31	495.183	17
Christians							0.313	1.137	
							0.261	0.901	
							0.523	5.530	
							(0.43)	(3.82)	
1981 Districts formed from Siang				East Siang		West Si			
Population				1981	1991	1981			
Indian R				70.45	99.64	74.16			
Muslims				66.84	88.71	70.80			
Christians				(94.88)	(89.03)	(95.47)			
				0.897	1.884	0.530			
				(1.27)	(1.89)	(0.73)			
				2.710	9.046	2.820			
				(3.85)	(9.08)	(3.80)			
Lohit									Compo
Population							62.87	100.5	
Indian R							61.11	94.00	
Muslims							(97.20)	(93.55)	9
Christians							0.254	1.176	
							(0.10)	(1.17)	
							1.504	5.806	
							(2.39)	(5.28)	
1981 Districts formed from Lohit				Lohit		Dibang V			
Population				1981	1991	1981			
Indian R				69.50	109.7	30.98			
Muslims				65.82	102.5	28.18			
Christians				(94.70)	(93.46)	(98.96)			
				0.731	2.023	0.445			
				(1.05)	(1.84)	(1.44)			
				2.951	5.217	2.355			
				(4.25)	(4.76)	(7.60)			

contd.

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	Composite
tion								97.47	128.7	181	
R							96.83	121.3	154		
s						(99.35)	(94.21)	(85.10)			
ns						0.050	0.487	1.077			
ans						(0.05)	(0.38)	(0.59)			
stricts formed from Tirap						0.588	6.962	25.9			
tion						(0.60)	(5.41)	(14.31)			
R											
s											
ans											
Tirap											
Changlang											

Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population. Between 1971 and 1981, Subansiri was divided into Upper Subansiri and Lower Subansiri, Kameng into East Kameng and West Kameng, Siang into East Siang and West Siang, Lohit into Lohit and Dibang Valley. During 1981-1991, West Siang was again divided into West Kameng and Tawang, and Tirap was divided into Tirap and Changlang. There were 5 districts in 1971, 9 in 1981 and 11 in 1991. A vertical line separating the data for different years indicates that the district has undergone a change at that point and data across the line may not be comparable.

Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding Census. A census was conducted prior to 1961. In 1961, an abridged Census was conducted, from which the total population is taken. Religious composition for 1961 is based on estimates in Census of India 1961. Demographic and Economic Profiles of Hill Areas of North East India (mimeo).

MANIPUR

ation	284.5	346.2	384.0	445.6	512.1	577.6	780.0	1,073	1,421	1,891
R	274.1	331.6	362.5	412.3	456.8	472.0	579.4	722.6	900.0	1,073
(96.83)	(95.77)	(94.39)	(92.54)	(89.20)	(81.72)	(74.28)	(67.36)	(63.93)	(58.65)	
ns	10.38	14.51	17.49	22.86	29.56	37.20	48.59	70.97	99.33	133.3
(3.65)	(4.19)	(4.55)	(5.13)	(5.77)	(6.44)	(6.23)	(6.62)	(6.99)	(7.27)	
ians	0.045	0.132	4.050	10.40	25.73	68.89	152.0	279.2	421.7	626
(0.016)	(0.038)	(1.05)	(2.83)	(5.02)	(11.84)	(19.49)	(26.03)	(29.68)	(34.11)	
Manipur North)										
ation								104.2	155.4	208
R								45.36	50.31	84.8
(43.53)	(32.37)	(16.7)								
ns								0.874	0.092	0.07
								(0.36)	(0.06)	(0.04)
ians								58.47	103.0	178
								(56.11)	(67.57)	(83.2)

1

Tame glong Manipur. 1951

Population

Indian R

Muslims

Christians

Churachandpur (Manipur South)

Population

Indian R

Muslims

Christians

Ukhrul (Manipur East)

Population

Indian R

Muslims

Christians

Manipur Central

Population

Indian R

Muslims

Christians

1991 Districts formed from Manipur Central

Bishnupur Imphal

Population

180.8 7

Indian R

160.1 62

(88.5%) (87%)

Muslims

11,092 62

(6,101) (38%)

Christians

9,717 28

(5,37) (46%)

Note: Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant 1971 and 1991. Manipur Central district was divided into Bishnupur, Imphal, Thoubal and had 3 districts in 1971 and 8 in 1991. A vertical line separating the data indicates that there is a change at that point and data across the line may not be comparable.

Source: Data for 1951 to 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding years for 1901-1941 and religious composition for 1911-1941 from the Census of India, Summary Number of Christians and percentage of Muslims for 1901 from Census of India 1931, Assam

MFCHALAYA

	1900	1	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Meghalaya								
Population	340.5	394.0	422.4	480.8	555.8	605.7	769.4	1,012
Indian R	310.6	347.5	362.9	392.6	540.7	442.4	475.5	510.1
	(91.2%)	(88.21)	(85.91)	(81.66)	(97.28)	(78.03)	(61.80)	(50.42)
Muslims	8.913	9.748	10.79	12.67	14.06	13.95	23.02	26.35
	(2.62)	(2.47)	(2.55)	(2.64)	(2.53)	(2.30)	(2.99)	(2.60)
Christians	20.97	36.70	48.73	75.52	1.06	149.4	270.9	475.3
	(6.16)	(9.31)	(11.54)	(15.71)	(0.19)	(24.66)	(85.21)	(46.98)

United Khasi & Jaintia Hills

Population	202.2	235.1	243.3	289.9	332.2	363.6	462.2	605.1
Indian R	183.8	202.8	200.7	227.7	327.5	250.3	272.7	291.1
	(90.89)	(86.05)	(82.52)	(78.55)	(98.58)	(68.85)	(59.01)	(48.10)
Muslims	1.113	1.528	1.401	2.620	3.655	3.168	5.856	4.418
	(0.55)	(0.65)	(0.58)	(0.90)	(1.10)	(0.87)	(1.27)	(0.73)
Christians	17.32	31.26	41.12	59.57	1.055	110.3	183.6	309.6
	(8.56)	(13.30)	(16.90)	(20.55)	(0.32)	(30.28)	(39.73)	(51.17)

1981 Districts formed from K & J Hills

		Jaintia Hills		East Khasi Hills	
		1981	1991	1981	1991
Population		156.4	220.5	511.4	665.2
Indian R		68.74	81.48	256.2	255.3
		(43.95)	(36.95)	(50.10)	(38.37)
Muslims		0.176	0.722	6.707	8.043
		(0.11)	(0.33)	(1.31)	(1.21)
Christians		87.48	138.3	248.5	401.9
		(55.93)	(62.72)	(48.59)	(60.42)

Garo Hills

Population	158.3	158.9	179.1	190.9	223.6	242.1	307.2	406.6
Indian R	126.8	145.3	162.1	164.9	213.2	192.0	202.8	219.0
	(91.72)	(91.41)	(90.51)	(86.38)	(95.35)	(79.32)	(65.99)	(53.85)
Muslims	7.800	8.220	9.388	10.05	10.40	10.78	17.16	21.93
	(5.64)	(5.17)	(5.24)	(5.26)	(4.65)	(4.45)	(5.59)	(5.89)
Christians	3.647	5.439	7.608	15.96	0.001	39.29	87.31	165.7
	(2.64)	(3.42)	(4.25)	(8.36)	(0.00)	(16.28)	(28.42)	(40.75)

81 Districts formed from Garo Hill

		West Garo Hills	E
		1981	1991
Population		369.9	480.1
Indian R		184.6	174.2
		(49.89)	(36.28)
Muslims		33.34	51.33
		(9.01)	(10.69)
Christians		152.0	254.6
		(41.09)	(69.1)

* Population in thousands; numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population
 ** K&J Hills district includes that for Khasi state up to 1941. Between 1971 and 1981, United K&J Hills district was divided into Jaintia, East Khasi and West Khasi Hills districts, and Garo Hills district was divided into North and South Garo Hills. The State had 2 districts in 1971 and 5 in 1981 and 1991. A vertical line separates the data for the districts formed from K&J Hills. The data across the line may not be comparable.

Sect. 10

In this section, the data from the rates of growth in Census of India, 1951, Assam Report also gives percentage of different religions for the districts for the period 1901-1941. Total population for these years has been calculated. Total population are for the State obtained by adding the data for the districts.

	MIZORAM							
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Mizoram								
Population	82.43	91.20	98.41	124.1	152.8	196.2	266.1	332.4
Indian R	82.18	88.43	78.13	65.13	152.69	18.47	75.36	41.42
	(99.70)	(96.96)	(71.46)	(52.35)	(99.93)	(9.41)	(13.29)	(13.36)
Muslims	0.206	0.307	0.365	0.153	0.101	0.131	0.203	0.882
	(0.25)	(0.34)	(0.37)	(0.12)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.37)
Christians	0.045	2.461	27.72	39.12	0.00	177.6	230.5	286.1
	(0.05)	(2.70)	(28.17)	(47.52)	(0.00)	(90.52)	(86.63)	(86.07)
Aizawl								
Population								
Indian R								
Muslims								
Christians								
Lunglei								
Population								
Indian R								
Muslims								
Christians								
Chhimtuipui								
Population								
Indian R								
Muslims								
Christians								

Note: Population in thousands; numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population.
Source: Data for 1961 to 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding year. Data for Census of India 1951, Assam General Report. Total population for 1901-1941 and religious composition 1941 from the corresponding Census of India, Summary Figures for Districts, Number of Christians and of Muslims for 1901 from Census of India 1931, Assam Report.

NAGALAND

	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	
Nagaland										
Population	102.4	149.6	160.9	178.8	189.6	213.0	369.2	516.4	774.9	1,210
Indian R	101.7	146.0	151.5	155.2	189.1	114.4	172.7	168.6	141.5	130.9
	(99.27)	(97.58)	(94.14)	(86.80)	(99.72)	(53.71)	(46.78)	(32.66)	(18.26)	(10.82)
Muslims	0.143	0.318	0.694	0.698	0.581	0.520	0.891	2.966	11.81	20.64
	(0.14)	(0.21)	(0.43)	(0.39)	(0.28)	(0.24)	(0.24)	(0.57)	(1.52)	(1.71)
Christians	0.601	3.308	8.734	22.91	0.009	98.07	195.6	344.8	621.6	1,058
	(0.59)	(2.21)	(5.43)	(12.81)	(0.005)	(46.05)	(52.98)	(66.77)	(80.22)	(87.47)

	Composite				
Population		108.9	175.2	320.7	489.7
Indian R		66.53	75.54	98.45	97.56
		(61.10)	(43.12)	(30.70)	(19.92)
Muslims		0.676	1.877	9.498	16.85
		(0.62)	(1.07)	(2.96)	(3.44)
Christians		41.69	97.78	212.8	375.3
		(88.28)	(55.81)	(66.34)	(76.64)

	Kohima	Phek	1981	1991	1981	1991
Population			250.1	387.6	70.62	102.2
Indian R			91.53	91.55	6.924	6.074
			(36.60)	(23.62)	(9.80)	(5.94)
Muslims			9.272	16.45	0.226	0.396
			(8.71)	(4.24)	(0.32)	(0.39)
Christians			149.8	279.6	63.47	95.73
			(59.70)	(72.14)	(89.86)	(93.67)

	Composite				
Population		126.0	168.2	222.9	337.2
Indian R		17.68	18.46	14.10	14.73
		(14.03)	(10.98)	(6.32)	(4.37)
Muslims		0.053	0.647	1.932	2.029
		(0.04)	(0.38)	(0.55)	(0.60)
Christians		108.3	149.1	207.6	320.5
		(85.93)	(88.64)	(93.12)	(95.03)

	Mokokchung		Wokha		Zunheboto	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
Population	104.2	158.4	57.58	82.81	61.16	96.22
Indian R	7.011	8.753	4.480	8.569	2.607	2.409
	(6.73)	(5.53)	(7.78)	(4.32)	(4.26)	(2.50)
Muslims	0.829	1.347	0.200	0.441	0.203	0.241
	(0.80)	(0.85)	(0.85)	(0.53)	(0.33)	(0.25)
Christians	96.36	148.3	52.90	78.60	58.35	93.57
	(92.48)	(93.62)	(91.87)	(95.15)	(95.41)	(97.25)

continued

	1971	1981	1991
Tuensang			
Population	344.3	373.0	
Indian R	88.52	73.61	
	(75.91)	(71.13)	
Muslims	0.462	0.442	
	(0.12)	(0.26)	
Christians	3.63	9.92	
	(3.05)	(3.60)	
1991 Districts formed from Tuensang			Tuensang
			1981 1991
Population	152.3	232.9	
Indian R	15.51	30.13	
	(10.95)	(1.51)	
Muslims	0.491	0.981	
	(0.32)	(0.42)	
Christians	136.5	221.8	
	(89.63)	(95.23)	

Note: Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant pop 1971-1981. Kohima district was divided into Kohima and Phek, Mokokchung into Mokokchung Zunheboto and Tuensang into Tuensang and Mon. The State had 3 districts in 1971 and 7 districts in 1991. A vertical line separating the data for different years indicates that the district has undergone a change at that point and data across the line may not be comparable.

Source: Data for 1951 to 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding Census; 1 for 1901-1941 and religious composition for 1911-1941 from the corresponding Census of India, So for Districts. Number of Christians and percentage of Muslims for 1981 from Census of India 1981.

	TRIPURA								
Tripura									
Population	173.3	229.6	304.4	382.5	513.0	639.0	1,162	1,556	2
Indian R	127.8	164.5	220.3	276.2	389.1	496.7	902.6	1,436	1,
	(73.77)	(71.65)	(72.36)	(72.21)	(75.81)	(77.71)	(78.98)	(92.31)	(92
Muslims	45.32	64.95	82.29	103.7	123.6	137.0	230.0	104.0	13
	(25.15)	(28.29)	(27.03)	(27.11)	(24.09)	(21.44)	(20.14)	(6.68)	(6
Christians	0.138	0.128	1.860	2.596	0.316	5.266	10.04	15.71	24
	(0.08)	(0.06)	(0.61)	(0.68)	(0.06)	(0.82)	(0.83)	(1.01)	(1.1
North Tripura									
Population							405.0	54	
Indian R							355.5	471	
							(87.78)	(87.9	
Muslims							37.98	49.	
							(9.38)	(9.1,	
Christians							11.50	15	
							(2.84)	(2.88)	

	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941
pura					
tion					75
R					70
s					(93)
s					48
ans					(6)
Tripura					11
tion					1
R					(0)
is					
ans					

Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population.

Data for 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding years; Data for 1961 from Census of India 1961, Tripura General Report.

Union Territories: Religious Profile of the Districts

	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS								
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Andaman & Nicobar Islands									
Population	24.65	26.46	27.09	29.46	33.77	30.97	63.55	115.1	188.7
Indian R	21.31	21.40	21.28	21.73	16.69	38.18	73.10	121.2	
	(80.55)	(78.90)	(72.21)	(73.24)	(53.90)	(60.08)	(13.51)	(65.84)	
Muslims	4.580	4.103	6.719	8.005	4.785	7.398	11.66	16.19	
	(17.31)	(15.15)	(22.80)	(25.71)	(15.14)	(11.64)	(10.44)	(8.59)	
Christians	0.566	1.586	1.461	1.032	9.491	17.97	30.34	38.27	
	(2.14)	(5.86)	(4.96)	(3.06)	(30.65)	(28.28)	(26.30)	(25.58)	
Andamans									
Population	18.14	17.64	17.81	19.22	21.32		48.99	93.13	158.3
Indian R	12.78	12.38	11.66	12.55			34.53	68.16	116.1
	(72.46)	(69.47)	(60.68)	(58.88)			(70.53)	(72.96)	(73.54)
Muslims	4.399	3.914	6.434	7.738			7.020	11.10	15.2
	(24.94)	(21.97)	(33.48)	(36.30)			(11.73)	(13.88)	(9.66)
Christians	0.459	1.525	1.123	1.028			7.116	14.17	26.66
	(2.60)	(8.56)	(5.84)	(4.82)			(15.14)	(12.15)	(10.80)
Nicobars									
Population	6.511	8.818	9.272	10.24	12.45		14.56	21.67	30.49
Indian R	8.530	9.021	9.62	12.18			3.622	1.045	7.87
	(96.73)	(97.29)	(93.92)	(97.82)			(23.88)	(22.82)	(25.86)
Muslims	0.181	0.196	0.285	0.267			0.378	0.532	0.897
	(2.05)	(2.05)	(2.78)	(2.14)			(2.60)	(2.75)	(2.95)
Christians	0.107	0.061	0.338	0.004			10.56	16.17	21.6
	(1.21)	(0.66)	(3.30)	(0.03)			(72.53)	(74.63)	(71.20)

Note: Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population.

Source: Data for 1981 and 1991 from the corresponding Census of India, Religion Paper. Data for Census of India 1971, Andaman and Nicobar Islands General Report. Total population for 1981 for the districts from Census of India 1961, Andaman and Nicobar Islands General Report. This report distribution of the population of different religions over the two districts, from which the numbers of Hindus and Christians in the districts has been calculated. Data for 1951 from Census of India 1961, Religion District-wise break-up of the population is not available for 1951. Data for 1911-1941 from corresponding Census of India, Summary Figures for Districts. Total population for 1901 from Census of India 1911, Summary for Districts.

CANDICARE

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
garh ation R	21.97	18.44	18.13	19.78	22.57	24.26	119.9	257
ns							117.6	251
aus							(98.05)	(97.5
							1467	377
							(1.22)	(1.4
							0.867	2.5
							(0.72)	(0.9

Population in thousands; numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant

Data for 1971, 1981 and 1991 from the corresponding Census of India, Religion Paper
of India 1971, Religion Paper Total population for 1901-1951 from Census of India 1

DADRA & NACAR HAVELI

	DADRA & NACAR HAVELI							
	1900	1910				1950	1962	
ation R	24.28	29.02	31.05	38.26	40.44	41.53	57.96	74
	23.94	28.81	30.65	37.66	39.26	40.50	56.72	71.9
	(98.59)	(99.26)	(98.71)	(98.42)	(97.08)	(97.52)	(97.86)	(96.4
	0.107	0.078	0.129	0.201	0.175	0.159	0.443	0.73
	(0.44)	(0.27)	(0.42)	(0.53)	(0.43)	(0.38)	(0.76)	(1.0
	0.235	0.135	0.271	0.400	1.009	0.870	0.799	1.9
	(0.97)	(0.47)	(0.87)	(1.05)	(2.49)	(2.09)	(1.38)	(2.5

Population in thousands; numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant

Data for 1962, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from the corresponding Census of India, Religion
the Census of India 1961, Religion Paper Total population for 1900-1941 from Census

92 Religious composition of the population for 1900-1941 from the Census of India 1

General Report

DAMAN & DIU

	DAMAN & DIU							
	1900	1910			1940	1950	1960	
ation R	32.01	32.47	31.41	36.43	42.81	48.61	36.67	62
	26.50	26.85	25.95	30.54	35.50	41.20	31.08	54
	(82.79)	(82.68)	(82.61)	(83.82)	(82.92)	(84.76)	(84.74)	(86.9
	3.855	3.875	3.748	3.974	5.107	5.194	3.013	5.7
	(12.04)	(11.98)	(11.93)	(10.91)	(11.93)	(10.69)	(8.22)	(9.2
	1.655	1.749	1.713	1.920	2.204	2.216	2.585	2.3
	(5.17)	(5.39)	(5.45)	(5.27)	(5.15)	(4.56)	(7.05)	(3.8
ation R	17.39	18.30	17.57	19.74	23.08	27.47	22.39	38
	13.30	14.02	13.11	15.29	17.40	21.45	18.09	32
	(76.47)	(76.63)	(74.59)	(77.45)	(75.37)	(78.07)	(80.79)	(83.3
	2.763	2.826	2.983	2.777	3.806	4.241	2.013	4.3
	(15.89)	(15.44)	(16.98)	(14.07)	(16.49)	(15.44)	(8.99)	(11.2
	1.329	1.451	1.481	1.674	1.879	1.783	2.289	2.0
	(7.64)	(7.93)	(8.43)	(8.48)	(8.14)	(6.49)	(10.22)	(5.4

	1900	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
India									
Population	14.61	14.17	13.81	16.69	19.73	21.14	31.28	28.91	30.42
Indian R	13.18	12.84	(2.79)	15.25	18.10	19.78	32.98	27.20	28.75
	(90.24)	(90.64)	(92.32)	(91.38)	(91.72)	(91.58)	(90.92)	(92.86)	(93.24)
Muslims	1.083	1.056	0.821	1.188	1.328	0.945	1.000	1.117	1.824
	(7.41)	(7.15)	(5.93)	(7.12)	(6.73)	(6.40)	(7.00)	(7.07)	(6.00)
Christians	0.343	0.271	0.228	0.250	0.306	0.414	0.286	0.289	0.230
	(2.35)	(1.91)	(1.65)	(1.50)	(1.55)	(1.96)	(2.07)	(1.21)	(0.75)

Note: Population in thousands; numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population.

Source: Data for 1960, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from the corresponding Census of India, Religion Paper. Total pop. for 1900-1950 from Census of India 1991, Paper 2 of 1992. Christian and Muslim population for 1900-1941 calculated from the percentages given in Census of India 1971, Goa General Report.

DELHI

	1961	1971	1981	1991	1961	1971	1981	1991	1961
Delhi									
Population	405.8	413.9	488.5	636.2	917.9	1,734	2,659	4,066	6,220
Indian R									
	333.3	412.3	595.5	1,626	2,474	3,739	5,675		
	(68.23)	(64.80)	(64.88)	(93.22)	(93.05)	(92.46)	(91.26)	(78)	
Muslims									
	141.9	207.0	304.9	99.50	155.5	263.0	481.8	8	
	(29.04)	(42.53)	(33.22)	(5.71)	(5.85)	(6.47)	(7.75)	(1)	
Christians									
	13.34	16.99	17.44	18.69	20.27	43.72	61.61	8	
	(2.73)	(2.67)	(1.96)	(1.07)	(1.10)	(1.08)	(1.99)	(1.10)	

Note: Population in thousands; numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population.

Source: Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from the corresponding Census of India, Religion Paper. Total population for 1901-1951 from Census of India 1991, Paper 2 of 1992. Christian and Muslim population for 1921-1951 calculated from the percentages given in Census of India 1971, Delhi General Report.

LAKSHADWEEP

	1961	1971	1981	1991	1961	1971	1981	1991	1961
Lakshadweep									
Population	13.88	14.56	13.64	16.04	18.36	21.04	24.11	31.81	40.25
Indian R	0.025	0.025	0.029	0.012	0.077	0.015	0.263	1.532	1.810
	(0.18)	(0.17)	(0.21)	(0.07)	(0.42)	(0.07)	(1.09)	(4.88)	(4.50)
Muslims	13.86	14.53	13.61	16.03	18.28	21.02	24.79	30.02	38.17
	(99.82)	(99.81)	(99.77)	(99.91)	(99.57)	(99.92)	(98.68)	(94.37)	(94.84)
Christians	-	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.002	0.056	0.230	0.266
	-	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.23)	(0.75)	(0.66)

Note: Population in thousands; numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population.

Source: Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from the corresponding Census of India, Religion Paper. Data for 1951 from Census of India 1961, Religion Paper. Total population for 1901-1941 from Census of India 1991, Paper 2 of 1992. Christian and Muslim population for 1901-1941 calculated from the growth rates given in Census of India 1981, A Portrait of the Population of Lakshadweep.

	PONDICHERRY						1971
	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	
Pondicherry							
Population	246.4	257.2	244.2	258.6	285.0	317.3	369.1
Indian R							471.1
						311.7	401.3
						(84.44)	(85.07)
Muslims						23.47	29.14
						(6.36)	(6.18)
Christians						33.95	41.30
						(9.20)	(8.76)
Karaikal							
Population	56.59	56.58	54.35	57.39	60.55	70.54	84.00
Indian R							100.0
							76.20
							(76.16)
Muslims							13.56
							(13.56)
Christians							10.28
							(10.28)
Mahe							
Population	10.80	10.73	10.83	12.43	14.09	18.29	19.48
Indian R							23.13
							16.93
							(79.18)
Muslims							5.655
							(24.44)
Christians							0.560
							(2.88)
Pondicherry (District)							
Population	177.4	184.8	174.3	188.5	204.6	222.5	258.5
Indian R							340.2
							300.4
							(88.30)
Muslims							9.524
							(2.80)
Christians							30.29
							(8.90)
Nam							
Population	5,095	5,033	4,630	5,249	5,711	5,853	7,032
Indian R							8,231
							7,720
							(98.11)
Muslims							0.401
							(4.84)
Christians							0.170
							(2.05)

^a Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population
^b Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from the corresponding Census of India, Religion Paper. Total Union Territory for 1901 to 1951 from Census of India 1991, Paper 2 of 1992

Rural Urban Distribution of Population for the States and Union Territories

	Total	Rural	Urban
India			
Population	838,584,988	622,812,376	215,771,612
Indian R	717,317,647	543,763,420	173,584,227
Muslims	101,590,057	65,763,695	36,026,362
Christians	19,640,281	13,485,294	6,154,987
Andhra Pradesh			
Population	60,508,008	48,620,882	11,887,126
Indian R	59,367,706	45,407,210	13,960,496
Muslims	5,923,974	2,478,065	3,445,909
Christians	1,216,348	735,607	480,741
Assam			
Population	22,414,322	19,926,527	2,487,795
Indian R	15,296,751	13,175,719	2,121,032
Muslims	6,373,204	6,036,072	337,232
Christians	744,367	714,736	29,631
Bihar			
Population	86,274,465	75,021,453	11,353,012
Indian R	72,742,763	63,524,117	9,218,646
Muslims	12,787,985	10,796,567	1,991,418
Christians	843,717	700,769	142,948
Goa			
Population	1,169,793	690,041	479,752
Indian R	759,113	472,299	286,814
Muslims	61,455	16,913	44,542
Christians	349,225	200,829	148,396
Gujarat			
Population	41,309,582	27,063,521	14,246,061
Indian R	37,520,909	25,482,049	12,038,860
Muslims	3,606,920	1,497,895	2,109,025
Christians	181,753	83,577	98,176
Haryana			
Population	16,463,648	12,408,904	4,054,744
Indian R	15,684,174	11,715,352	3,968,822
Muslims	763,775	687,953	75,822
Christians	15,699	5,599	10,100
Himachal Pradesh			
Population	5,170,877	4,721,681	449,196
Indian R	5,077,308	4,640,907	436,371
Muslims	89,134	78,618	10,516
Christians	4,435	2,156	2,279

	k	l b
J&K & Kashmir		
tion	5,987,389	4,726,986
R	2,135,457	1,664,718
s	3,843,151	3,059,455
ans	8,481	2,813
ka		
tion	44,977,201	31,069,413
R	38,883,700	28,412,580
s	5,234,023	2,329,321
ans	859,478	327,512
Pradesh		
tion	29,098,518	21,418,224
R	16,688,644	12,153,241
s	6,788,364	4,984,572
ans	5,621,510	4,280,411
Jharkhand		
tion	78,937,187	48,395,601
R	70,423,402	45,745,774
s	7,628,755	2,521,561
ans	885,030	128,266
Uttaranchal		
tion	31,659,736	27,424,753
R	30,415,741	26,515,188
s	577,775	350,870
ans	666,220	558,695
Uttar Pradesh		
tion	20,281,969	14,288,744
R	19,817,405	13,965,029
s	239,401	144,850
ans	225,163	178,865
MP		
tion	44,005,990	33,938,877
R	40,432,662	32,132,918
s	3,525,339	1,789,947
ans	47,989	16,012
Chhattisgarh		
tion	406,457	369,451
R	389,195	355,409
s	3,849	2,252
ans	13,413	11,790

Tamil Nadu			
Population	55,858,936	36,781,014	19.07
Indian R	49,626,819	34,705,810	14.99
Muslims	3,072,717	1,128,940	1.92
Christians	3,179,410	1,946,604	1.23
Uttar Pradesh			
Population	139,112,287	111,506,372	27.60
Indian R	114,893,028	95,914,773	18.88
Muslims	24,109,684	15,515,275	8.91
Christians	190,575	76,311	4.2
West Bengal			
Population	68,077,965	49,370,364	18.50
Indian R	51,618,652	35,536,929	16.08
Muslims	16,075,836	13,545,929	2.52
Christians	383,477	287,506	0.9
Northeastern States (excluding Assam)			
Arunachal Pradesh			
Population	864,558	753,930	11
Indian R	763,623	663,116	10
Muslims	11,922	6,395	1
Christians	89,013	81,419	1
Manipur			
Population	1,837,149	1,531,504	50
Indian R	1,076,945	660,047	41
Muslims	133,535	94,236	1
Christians	626,669	577,221	1
Meghalaya			
Population	1,774,778	1,441,734	37
Indian R	567,224	326,076	1
Muslims	61,462	53,470	1
Christians	1,146,092	965,185	1
Mizoram			
Population	689,756	371,810	37
Indian R	93,876	72,711	1
Muslims	4,538	732	1
Christians	591,342	298,377	2
Nagaland			
Population	1,209,546	1,001,323	20
Indian R	130,964	67,600	1
Muslims	20,642	12,438	1
Christians	1,057,940	921,225	1
Tripura			
Population	2,757,205	2,335,484	47
Indian R	2,514,238	2,105,572	40
Muslims	196,495	184,647	1
Christians	46,472	45,265	1

K L b

Territories**S & Nicobar Islands**

tion	280,661	205,706	74,955
R	192,006	131,891	57,205
is	21,354	12,484	8,870
ans	67,211	58,731	8,880

gath

tion	642,015	66,186	575,829
R	619,508	63,327	556,181
is	17,477	2,660	14,817
ans	5,030	199	4,831

K Nagar Haveli

tion	138,477	126,752	11,725
R	133,044	123,237	9,807
is	3,341	2,265	1,076
ans	2,092	1,250	842

S & Dm

tion	101,586	54,043	47,543
R	89,634	51,525	38,109
is	9,048	2,534	6,714
ans	2,904	184	2,720

tion	9,420,644	949,019	8,471,625
R	8,447,851	878,853	7,568,998
is	889,641	67,972	821,669
ans	83,152	2,194	80,958

Cape

tion	51,707	22,593	29,114
R	2,344	657	1,687
is	48,765	21,704	27,061
ans	598	232	366

errv

tion	807,785	290,800	516,985
R	696,556	271,563	424,993
is	52,867	10,800	42,067
ans	58,362	8,437	49,925

Population of India does not include that for Jammu & Kashmir & Kashmiri are for 1981

Census of India 1991, Part IV-B(ii) Religion 1996, Jammu & Kashmir Census of India 1981, Paper 3 of 1984

Cities, Towns and Urban Areas: Religious Profile, 1991

City	Total	I.R.	M	C	City	Total	I.R.	M
Andhra Pradesh								
Hyderabad U.A.	4,344	2,830	1,403	110.7	Chittoor	139.4	112.2	37.47
	(65.15)	(32.30)	(2.56)			(81.02)	(43.00)	
Vijayawada U.A.	845.8	71.4	88.94	42.66	Guddapeta District			
	(84.44)	(10.52)	(5.04)		Guddapeta U.A.	21.9	13.94	3.42
Vizianagaram District	177.0	169.4	6,057	1,572	Poddam	113.9	96.33	34.80
Vizianagaram U.A.		(95.69)	(3.42)	(0.89)		(71.95)	(25.91)	
Visekhapatnam District	1,057	990.9	38.96	28.07	Tirumalipet District	174.9	129.5	32.01
Visekhapatnam U.A.		(93.74)	(3.60)	(2.06)	Aittappan		(79.07)	(24.92)
E Godavari District	401.4	376.2	14.90	10.27	Vaikalkot	107.6	75.42	25.96
Rajahmundry U.A.		(93.73)	(3.71)	(2.56)		(70.09)	(25.99)	
Kakinada U.A.	327.5	308.2	13.42	5.89	Hindupur	101.7	68	35.27
		(94.11)	(4.10)	(1.89)		(66.28)	(23.66)	
W. Godavari District					Kurnool District			
Eluru	212.9	190.9	15.68	6.877	Kurnool U.A.	275.4	178.0	87.73
		(89.40)	(7.36)	(3.23)			(61.64)	(31.86)
Bheemavaram	121.3	108.4	5.102	7.838	Adoni	136.2	95.02	38.91
		(89.33)	(4.21)	(6.46)			(69.77)	(28.57)
Krishna District					Nandyal	119.8	72.92	41.14
Gudivada	101.7	87.45	9.281	4.972			(60.87)	(34.34)
		(85.99)	(9.13)	(4.89)	Mahabubnagar District			
Machilipatnam	159.1	135.7	18.06	5.363	Mahabubnagar	116.8	72.57	42.11
		(85.28)	(11.35)	(3.37)			(62.13)	(36.05)
Guntur District					Vizianagaram District			
Guntur	471.1	355.8	86.55	28.75	Nuzamabad	241.0	158.0	80.96
		(75.53)	(18.37)	(6.10)			(65.58)	(33.32)
Tenali	143.7	117.7	17.99	7.974	Karimnagar District	148.6	111.0	35.32
		(81.93)	(12.52)	(5.55)	Karimnagar		(74.70)	(29.77)
Prakasam District					Ramagundam	214.4	193.5	18.04
Ongole U.A.	128.6	108.2	14.60	5.820			(90.27)	(8.41)
		(84.12)	(11.35)	(4.53)	Warangal District			
Chirala U.A.	142.8	126.1	11.38	5.322	Warangal U.A.	467.8	385.5	74.05
		(88.30)	(7.97)	(3.73)			(82.46)	(15.83)
Nellore District					Khammam District			
Nellore	316.6	247.9	57.12	11.56	Khammam U.A.	149.1	118.3	26.92
		(78.31)	(18.04)	(3.65)			(79.31)	(18.05)
Chittoor District					Kothagudem U.A.	102.1	83.70	14.10
Tirupati U.A.	188.9	175.0	11.99	1.871			(81.98)	(18.81)
		(92.66)	(6.35)	(0.99)				

Cy	Tu	IR	M	C	Cy	Total	I
Assam					Dhanbad District		
Kamrup District					Dhanbad U.A.	815.0	695
Guwahati City	584.3	514.8	65.17	4.377		(85.0)	
	(88.10)	(11.15)	(0.75)		Bokaro Steel City	398.9	353
Jorhat District					U.A.	(88.4)	
Jorhat U.A.	132.0	100.9	9.899	1.225	Giridih District		
	(90.07)	(8.84)	(1.09)		Phusro U.A.	142.6	127
Dibrugarh District						(89.15)	
Dibrugarh U.A.	125.7	105.7	18.71	1.246	Hazarbagh District		
	(84.12)	(14.88)	(0.99)		Patratu U.A.	109.8	97.6
Cachar District						(88.91)	
Silchar	115.5	102.9	11.79	0.822	Ranchi District		
	(89.08)	(10.21)	(0.71)		Ranchi U.A.	614.8	460.4
						(74.89)	
Bihar					Patna District		
Jamshedpur U.A.	829.2	701.9	110.2	17.13	Patna U.A.	1,100	936.5
	(84.64)	(13.29)	(2.07)			(85.18)	
Nalanda District					Gujarat		
Bihar (Sharif)	201.3	117.1	84.10	0.102	Jamnagar District		
	(58.17)	(41.78)	(0.05)		Jamnagar U.A.	381.6	303.41
Bhagalpur District						(79.51)	
Arrah	157.1	127.1	29.82	0.227	Rajkot District		
	(80.87)	(18.98)	(0.14)		Rajkot U.A.	654.5	603.3
Saya District						(92.17)	
Saya U.A.	294.4	239.1	54.84	0.412	Morvi U.A.	120.1	104.3
	(81.28)	(18.63)	(0.14)			(86.83)	
Baran District					Surendranagar District		
Hapra	136.9	112.7	24.13	0.044	Wadhwan U.A.	166.5	144.8
	(82.34)	(17.68)	(0.03)			(86.96)	(1)
Suzaffarpur District					Bhavnagar District		
Suzaffarpur	241.1	192.1	48.08	0.969	Bhavnagar U.A.	405.2	356.58
	(79.66)	(19.94)	(0.40)			(88.00)	(1)
urbhangia District					Junagadh District		
urbhangia	218.4	159.1	59.23	0.100	Junagadh U.A.	167.1	137.1
	(72.83)	(27.12)	(0.05)			(82.05)	(1)
rnna District					Patan U.A.	120.2	87.25
rnna U.A.	136.9	108.4	27.95	0.513		(72.59)	(2)
	(79.21)	(20.42)	(0.37)		Porbandar U.A.	160.2	147.3
ihar District						(91.96)	(7)
ihar	154.4	126.3	27.82	0.260	Kachchh District		
	(81.81)	(18.02)	(0.17)		Gandhidham	104.6	99.6
Tiger District						(95.19)	(3)
Tiger	150.1	123.5	26.44	0.208	Bhuj U.A.	121.0	91.81
	(82.25)	(17.61)	(0.14)			(75.88)	(23)
Saipur District					Mahesana District		
Saipur U.A.	260.1	183.1	76.59	0.442	Mahesana U.A.	110.0	100.5
	(70.38)	(29.45)	(0.17)			(91.32)	(8.2)

City	T	F	HR	M						
			Population	HR						
			(in lakhs)	(per 1000)						
Gujarat (continued)										
			<i>District Headquarter</i>							
			<i>Rajkot</i>							
			123.4	135.5	6,578	1,299	615	3,829	4,300	
			(93.62)	(5.33)	(1,05)			370.1	3,767	4,267
<i>Gandhinagar District</i>			<i>Gandhinagar District</i>							
Gandhinagar	123.4	135.5	6,578	1,299	Lambdrik					
	(93.62)	(5.33)	(1,05)		Complex					
<i>Ahmedabad District</i>			<i>Gandhinagar District</i>							
Ahmedabad U.A.	3,312	2,865	41,39	32,62	Gandhinagar U.A.					
	(86.52)	(12.50)	(0.98)							
<i>Kheda District</i>			<i>Bhavnagar District</i>							
Nadiad U.A.	170.2	140.3	23,01	6,836	Bhavnagar					
	(82.45)	(13.54)	(1,02)							
Anand U.A.	174.5	146.9	17,80	9,792	Bhavnagar					
	(81.19)	(10.26)	(5.61)		U.A.					
<i>Panch Mahals District</i>			<i>Surat District</i>							
Godhra U.A.	100.7	59.47	10,43	6,798	Surat					
	(59.06)	(40.15)	(0.79)							
<i>Vadodara District</i>			<i>Sursa</i>							
Vadodara U.A.	1,127	996.5	115.8	13,68						
	(88.42)	(10.28)	(1.30)							
<i>Bharuch District</i>			<i>Uttachal Pradesh</i>							
Bharuch U.A.	139.0	98.29	29.57	1,141	Shimla U.A.					
	(70.71)	(28.47)	(0.82)							
<i>Surat District</i>			<i>Jammu & Kashmir (1981)</i>							
Surat U.A.	1,519	1,309	205.9	4,107						
	(86.17)	(13.53)	(0.27)							
<i>Valsad District</i>			<i>Srinagar District</i>							
Nawsar U.A.	190.9	174.1	16.19	0,631	Srinagar U.A.					
	(91.19)	(8.48)	(0.33)							
Valsad U.A.	111.8	90.29	10.75	1,759	Jammu U.A.					
	(88.81)	(9.02)	(1.77)							
<i>Haryana</i>			<i>Karnataka</i>							
<i>Ambala District</i>			<i>Bangalore District</i>							
Ambala U.A.	139.9	137.8	0.979	1,119	Bangalore U.A.					
	(98.50)	(0.70)	(0.80)							
<i>Yamunanagar District</i>			<i>Bengaluru District</i>							
Yamunanagar U.A.	219.8	213.5	5,284	0,979	Bengaluru U.A.					
	(97.15)	(2.40)	(0.15)							
<i>Karnal District</i>			<i>Bellary District</i>							
Karnal U.A.	176.1	174.7	1,036	0,337	Bengaluru U.A.					
	(99.22)	(0.59)	(0.19)							
<i>Panipat District</i>			<i>Bijapur District</i>							
Panipat	191.2	181.0	10.10	0,321	Bijapur U.A.					
	(94.65)	(5.28)	(0.06)							
<i>Sonipat District</i>			<i>Bidar District</i>							
Sonipat	143.9	140.4	3,278	0,223	Bidar U.A.					
	(97.57)	(2.28)	(0.15)							

State	T	I	M	C	Total	IR.	M	C
Kerala								
<i>Kasaragod District</i>								
Kanhangad U.A.	118.2	85.93	30.43	1.840				
	(72.70)	(25.74)	(1.56)					
<i>Kannur District</i>								
Kannur U.A.	464.0	300.3	151.0	12.74				
	(64.71)	(32.54)	(2.75)					
<i>Kozhikode District</i>								
Kozhikode U.A.	803.2	462.4	318.0	25.78				
	(57.72)	(39.07)	(3.22)					
<i>Vadakara U.A.</i>								
Vadakara U.A.	102.4	68.18	33.55	0.674				
	(66.58)	(32.76)	(0.66)					
<i>Malappuram District</i>								
Malappuram U.A.	142.2	40.94	98.79	2.467				
	(28.79)	(69.47)	(1.73)					
<i>Palakkad District</i>								
Palakkad U.A.	180.0	132.1	39.84	8.059				
	(73.39)	(22.13)	(4.48)					
<i>Thrissur District</i>								
Guruvayoor U.A.	118.6	59.95	39.88	18.77				
	(50.55)	(33.63)	(15.83)					
<i>Thrikkur U.A.</i>								
Thrikkur U.A.	275.1	147.3	12.93	114.8				
	(58.53)	(4.70)	(41.77)					
<i>Ernakulam District</i>								
Kochi U.A.	1,141	544.8	210.8	385.4				
	(47.75)	(18.48)	(33.78)					
<i>Kottayam District</i>								
Kottayam U.A.	166.6	82.78	8.971	74.85				
	(49.69)	(5.38)	(44.93)					
<i>Alappuzha District</i>								
Cherthala U.A.	132.9	109.3	33.47	20.25				
	(82.24)	(2.52)	(15.24)					
<i>Alappuzha U.A.</i>								
Alappuzha U.A.	265.0	147.5	53.37	64.17				
	(55.65)	(20.14)	(24.22)					
<i>Kollam District</i>								
Kollam U.A.	362.6	212.4	77.83	72.40				
	(58.57)	(21.46)	(19.97)					
<i>Thiruvananthapuram District</i>								
Trivandrum U.A.	826.2	598.6	95.70	181.9				
	(72.45)	(11.58)	(15.96)					
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>								
<i>Morena District</i>								
Morena	147.1	136.6	10.51	0.039				
	(92.83)	(7.14)	(0.03)					
<i>Bhind District</i>								
Bhind	109.8	102.6	7.124	0.059				
	(93.46)	(6.49)	(0.05)					

City	T	R	F		Balasore District	Total	I.R.	M.
Madhya Pradesh (continued)					Korba	123.5	11.1	0.103
<i>Gwalior District</i>						90.83	(1.01)	
Gwalior U.A.	717.8	655.0	605.3	2,280	Balaspur U.A.	3,946	200.0	0.48
	(91.25)	(8.13)	(0.32)			(81.91)	(7.51)	
<i>Shivpuri District</i>					Rajmangalam District			
Shivpuri	108.3	92.88	17.31	0.108	Rajmangalam	125.4	117.2	0.894
	(85.76)	(14.14)	(0.10)			(93.42)	(5.50)	
<i>Guna District</i>					Durg District			
Guna	100.5	86.59	13.64	0.270	Durg-Bilaspur Nagar U.A.	683.5	627.1	0.913
	(86.16)	(13.57)	(0.27)			(91.52)	(5.95)	
<i>Sagar District</i>					Raipur U.A.	82.5	417.2	38.88
Sagar U.A.	257.1	231.5	23.73	1.843		(90.17)	(8.40)	(1)
	(90.05)	(9.23)	(0.72)					
<i>Damoh District</i>								
Damoh U.A.	105.0	89.97	14.22	0.815				
	(85.68)	(13.54)	(0.78)					
<i>Satna District</i>								
Satna U.A.	160.5	149.3	10.47	0.707	Maharashtra			
	(93.04)	(6.52)	(0.44)		Greater Bombay U.A.	9,926	7,815	1,670
<i>Rewa District</i>						(78.73)	(16.83)	(4)
Rewa	129.0	111.3	17.22	0.481	Bhiwandi U.A.	392.2	188.4	20.10
	(86.28)	(13.35)	(0.37)			(48.05)	(51.76)	(0)
<i>Ratlam District</i>					Nashik District			
Ratlam U.A.	195.8	150.0	43.01	2,784	Nashik U.A.	725.3	657.2	57.65
	(76.61)	(21.97)	(1.42)			(90.61)	(7.95)	(1.4)
<i>Ujjain District</i>					Malegaon	342.6	92.55	24.99
Ujjain U.A.	362.6	292.5	68.64	1,436		(27.01)	(72.94)	(0.0)
	(80.67)	(18.93)	(0.40)		Dhule District			
<i>Dewas District</i>					Dhule	278.3	247.9	30.16
Dewas	164.4	131.0	32.60	0.815		(89.09)	(10.84)	(0.07)
	(79.57)	(19.83)	(0.50)		Jalgaon District			
<i>Indore District</i>					Bhusawal U.A.	159.8	128.3	29.21
Indore U.A.	1,109	957.4	144.6	7,050		(80.28)	(18.30)	(1.43)
	(86.33)	(13.04)	(0.64)		Jalgaon	242.2	204.6	37.19
<i>E. Nimar District</i>						(84.48)	(15.36)	(0.16)
Khandwa	145.1	105.8	37.69	1,596	Ahmadnagar District			
	(72.92)	(25.98)	(1.10)		Ahmadnagar U.A.	222.1	184.9	29.26
Burhanpur	172.7	89.87	82.52	0.309		(83.24)	(13.17)	(3.50)
	(52.04)	(47.78)	(0.18)		Pune District			
<i>Bhopal District</i>					Pune U.A.	2,494	2,196	218.4
Bhopal	1,063	752.3	295.3	15.58		(88.04)	(8.76)	(8.20)
	(70.77)	(27.78)	(1.45)		Sangli District			
<i>Jabalpur District</i>					Sangli U.A.	368.8	288.7	67.92
Murwara (Karmi)	163.4	154.8	7,454	1,617		(79.37)	(18.67)	(1.96)
	(94.45)	(4.56)	(0.99)		Solapur District			
Jabalpur U.A.	888.9	766.4	102.7	19.79	Solapur U.A.	620.8	497.6	117.9
	(86.22)	(11.55)	(2.28)			(80.15)	(18.99)	(0.86)

City Maharashtra	T n n ec.)	I R	M	C	City Orissa	Total
<i>Kolhapur District</i>					<i>Cuttack District</i>	
Kolhapur U.A.	418.5	374.1	39.76	4.656	Cuttack U.A.	440.3 391
		(89.39)	(9.50)	(1.11)		(89.7)
Ichalkaranji U.A.	236.0	199.1	36.14	0.717	<i>Sundargarh District</i>	
		(84.38)	(15.31)	(0.30)	Raurkela U.A.	398.9 350
						(87.7)
<i>Aurangabad District</i>					<i>Sambalpur District</i>	
Aurangabad U.A.	592.7	413.3	170.1	9.292	Sambalpur U.A.	193.3 178
		(69.73)	(28.70)	(1.57)		(92.44)
<i>Jalna District</i>					<i>Baleshwar District</i>	
Jalna	175.0	124.5	44.48	6.002	Baleshwar U.A.	101.8 85.51
		(71.15)	(25.42)	(3.43)		(84.07)
<i>Parbhani District</i>					<i>Puri District</i>	
Parbhani	190.3	121.4	68.53	0.405	Bhubaneswar	411.5 395.5
		(63.78)	(36.01)	(0.21)		(96.10)
<i>Bid District</i>					Puri	125.2 123.4
Bid	112.4	74.78	37.42	0.223		(98.57)
		(66.53)	(33.27)	(0.20)	<i>Canjani District</i>	
<i>Nanded District</i>					Brahmapur	210.4 204.4
Nanded U.A.	309.3	207.7	100.6	1.004		(97.15)
		(67.15)	(32.53)	(0.32)		
<i>Latur District</i>					<i>Punjab</i>	
Latur	197.4	152.7	44.41	0.267	<i>Gurdaspur District</i>	
		(77.37)	(22.50)	(0.14)	Pathankot U.A.	128.2 125.9
<i>Akola District</i>						(98.18)
Akola	328.0	247.2	79.30	1.495	Batala U.A.	103.4 100.8
		(75.37)	(24.18)	(0.46)		(97.53)
<i>Amravati District</i>					<i>Amritsar District</i>	
Amravati	421.6	338.6	81.43	1.569	Amritsar	708.8 700.4
		(80.31)	(19.31)	(0.37)		(98.81)
<i>Yavatmal District</i>					<i>Firozpur District</i>	
Yavatmal U.A.	121.8	107.8	13.17	0.820	Abohar	107.2 106.4
		(88.51)	(10.81)	(0.67)		(99.26)
<i>Wardha District</i>					<i>Ludhiana District</i>	
Wardha	108.0	95.30	7.333	0.366	Ludhiana	1,043 1,028 9
		(92.53)	(7.12)	(0.36)		(98.56)
<i>Nagpur District</i>					<i>Jalandhar District</i>	
Nagpur U.A.	1,664	1,481	163.1	19.97	Jalandhar	509.5 503.7 1.
		(89.00)	(9.80)	(1.20)		(98.85)
Kamptee U.A.	127.2	94.89	31.18	1.130	<i>Hoshiarpur District</i>	
		(74.60)	(24.51)	(0.89)	Hoshiarpur	122.7 121.7 0.
						(99.20)
<i>Bhandara District</i>					<i>Patiala District</i>	
Gondiya	109.5	100.2	8.740	0.542	Patiala U.A.	253.7 251.8 1.
		(91.52)	(7.98)	(0.49)		(99.25)
<i>Chandrapur District</i>						
Chandrapur	226.1	204.9	19.36	1.874		
		(90.61)	(8.56)	(0.88)		

C	I	-	K	P	V	M
Punjab (continued)			Koti District			
<i>Bathinda District</i>			Kota			
Bathinda	359.0	158.0	0.367	0.320		
	(98.28)	(42.42)	(0.12)	(0.120)		
<i>Ferozepur District</i>			Kurnool			
Moga	111.0	104.3	0.305	1.289		
	(98.37)	(10.27)	(0.27)	(1.27)		
<i>Rajasthan</i>			Tirumalai			
<i>Ganganagar District</i>			Muthia U.A.			
Ganganagar	161.5	157.1	1.157	0.229		
	(97.29)	(2.57)	(0.14)			
<i>Bikaner District</i>			Nellore U.A.			
Bikaner	416.3	348.1	67.01	0.852		
	(83.20)	(11.10)	(0.20)			
<i>Alwar District</i>			Ajod U.A.			
Alwar U.A.	210.1	204.8	4.775	0.557	<i>Tirunelveli and Sankarankoil District</i>	
	(97.46)	(2.28)	(0.27)			
<i>Bharatpur District</i>			Tiruvannamalai			
Bharatpur U.A.	156.9	151.1	5.173	0.395		
	(96.32)	(3.38)	(0.19)			
<i>Jaipur District</i>			<i>South Agra District</i>			
Jaipur U.A.	1,518	1,221	288.8	5,281	Cuddalore	
	(80.63)	(19.03)	(0.35)			
<i>Sikar District</i>			Nearby U.A.			
Sikar	148.3	85.18	63.07	0.050		
	(57.44)	(42.53)	(0.03)			
<i>Ajmer District</i>			<i>Nilgiri District</i>			
Ajmer	402.7	361.2	35.87	5.638	Coonoor U.A.	
	(89.69)	(8.91)	(1.40)			
<i>Beawar District</i>			Tiruppur U.A.			
Beawar U.A.	106.7	99.0	7,095	0.645		
	(92.75)	(6.65)	(0.60)			
<i>Tonk District</i>			Pollachi U.A.			
Tonk U.A.	100.2	52.70	47.43	0.074	Gundatore U.A.	
	(52.59)	(47.34)	(0.07)			
<i>Jodhpur District</i>			Valparai			
Jodhpur	666.3	540.6	122.5	3.196		
	(81.14)	(18.39)	(0.48)			
<i>Pali District</i>			Dindigul			
Pali	136.8	111.9	24.66	0.192		
	(81.83)	(18.03)	(0.14)			
<i>Bhilwara District</i>			<i>Salem District</i>			
Bhilwara	184.0	157.7	25.80	0.505	Salem U.A.	
	(85.70)	(14.02)	(0.27)			
<i>Udaipur District</i>			<i>Tiruchirappalli District</i>			
Udaipur	308.6	259.1	47.73	1.770	Tiruchirappalli U.A.	
	(83.96)	(15.47)	(0.57)			
			Karur U.A.			

	E.K.	N	C	T.N.D.	I.R.	M	C
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>							
<i>Thanjavur District</i>							
Kumbakonam U.A.	150.5	132.7	11.87	5,897			
	(88.19)	(7.89)	(3.92)				
Thanjavur	202.0	170.6	14.67	16.78			
	(81.43)	(7.26)	(8.31)				
<i>Pasuppuram-Mutharayalingam-Ukkalai District</i>							
Karaikkudi U.A.	110.9	98.00	9.638	3,262			
	(88.37)	(8.69)	(2.94)				
<i>Madurai District</i>							
Madurai U.A.	1,086	951.5	75.96	58.50			
	(87.62)	(6.99)	(5.39)				
<i>Kumarakom District</i>							
Rajapalayam	114.20	108.29	3.591	2,318			
	(94.83)	(3.14)	(2.03)				
Sivakasi U.A.	102.2	91.02	5.805	5.377			
	(89.06)	(5.68)	(5.26)				
<i>Chidambaram District</i>							
Tiruvannamalai U.A.	280.1	199.2	11.77	69.18			
	(71.10)	(4.20)	(24.70)				
<i>Tirunelveli-Kuttanadu District</i>							
Tirunelveli U.A.	366.9	261.5	72.69	32.72			
	(71.27)	(19.81)	(8.92)				
<i>Kanniyakumari District</i>							
Nagercoil	190.1	125.0	14.67	50.41			
	(65.77)	(7.72)	(26.52)				
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>							
<i>Dehradun District</i>							
Dehradun U.A.	368.1	336.0	27.52	4,574			
	(91.28)	(7.48)	(1.24)				
<i>Nainital District</i>							
Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam	104.2	71.29	32.29	0.617			
	(68.42)	(30.99)	(0.59)				
<i>Moradabad District</i>							
Moradabad U.A.	443.7	197.0	243.6	3,051			
	(44.41)	(54.90)	(0.69)				
<i>Sambhal</i>	150.9	39.08	111.8	0.021			
	(25.90)	(74.09)	(0.01)				
Amroha	137.1	39.78	97.19	0.126			
	(29.02)	(70.89)	(0.09)				
<i>Rampur District</i>							
Rampur	248.7	69.93	172.9	0.872			
	(28.69)	(70.95)	(0.36)				
<i>Saharanpur District</i>							
Saharanpur	374.9	222.2	151.4	1,336			
	(59.26)	(40.38)	(0.36)				
<i>Hardwar District</i>							
Hardwar U.A.	187.4	164.4	22.47	0.578			
	(87.70)	(11.99)	(0.31)				
<i>Muzaffarnagar District</i>							
Muzaffarnagar U.A.	217.6	163.2	83.94	0.420			
	(65.43)	(33.90)	(0.17)				
<i>Muzrai District</i>							
Muzrai U.A.	849.8	555.9	282.1	11.77			
	(65.42)	(33.20)	(1.39)				
<i>Ghaziabad District</i>							
Ghaziabad U.A.	511.8	444.1	65.13	2.526			
	(86.78)	(12.73)	(0.49)				
<i>Hapur</i>							
Hapur	146.3	106.2	39.56	0.584			
	(72.56)	(27.04)	(0.40)				
<i>Modinagar U.A.</i>							
Modinagar U.A.	123.3	115.8	7.201	0.254			
	(93.95)	(5.84)	(0.21)				
<i>Noida</i>							
Noida	146.5	134.2	10.78	1.510			
	(91.61)	(7.36)	(1.03)				
<i>Bulandshahr District</i>							
Bulandshahr	127.2	84.91	42.02	0.275			
	(66.75)	(33.03)	(0.22)				
<i>Aligarh District</i>							
Aligarh	480.5	298.7	179.8	2.044			
	(62.16)	(37.42)	(0.43)				
<i>Hathras</i>							
Hathras	118.3	98.7	14.46	0.109			
	(87.14)	(12.76)	(0.10)				
<i>Mathura District</i>							
Mathura U.A.	235.9	190.0	44.96	0.952			
	(80.54)	(19.06)	(0.40)				
<i>Agra District</i>							
Agra U.A.	948.1	737.6	204.6	5.884			
	(77.80)	(21.58)	(0.62)				
<i>Firozabad District</i>							
Firozabad U.A.	270.5	178.7	96.68	0.078			
	(64.23)	(35.74)	(0.08)				
<i>Budaun District</i>							
Budaun	116.7	64.67	51.43	0.598			
	(55.42)	(44.07)	(0.51)				
<i>Bareilly District</i>							
Bareilly U.A.	617.4	583.2	228.4	5.822			
	(62.06)	(36.99)	(0.94)				
<i>Pilibhit District</i>							
Pilibhit	106.6	68.40	38.00	0.196			
	(64.17)	(35.65)	(0.18)				
<i>Shahjahanpur District</i>							
Shahjahanpur U.A.	260.4	150.8	109.1	0.982			
	(57.73)	(41.90)	(0.58)				